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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ON APRIL 4, 1949, when the Plenipotentiaries of the twelve nations of the North Atlantic community affixed their signatures to the North Atlantic Treaty, they signified their collective determination to stand together in the face of a very clear threat to their common heritage of freedom and political ideals based on democracy and the rule of law.

If this aim was to be accomplished, much more than a mere expression of the good intentions of the Parties was, however, required. A strong, cohesive and effective organization was necessary. Accordingly, a Council composed of representatives of each Party was provided for by Article 9 of the Treaty "to consider matters concerning the implementation of the Treaty" and "to set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary". Immediately after the signature of the Treaty, a Working Group, composed of representatives in Washington of all the Parties, was instructed to report on the organization needed to implement the Treaty. In undertaking this task the Working Group was in a position not unlike that of a builder called upon to construct a complicated edifice from a sketchy blueprint. The words of the Treaty itself had to be transformed into an organizational structure which, on the one hand, would be sufficiently precise to permit immediate action to establish and maintain a collective system of security throughout the North Atlantic area, and, on the other hand, would be sufficiently flexible to allow for adaptations in the light of experience and changing world conditions. The report of the Working Group on the broad outlines of the organization of the Treaty was approved by the Council at its first meeting on September 17 and a second phase in the history of the Treaty—the organizational phase—may be said to have begun on that date.

The North Atlantic Council

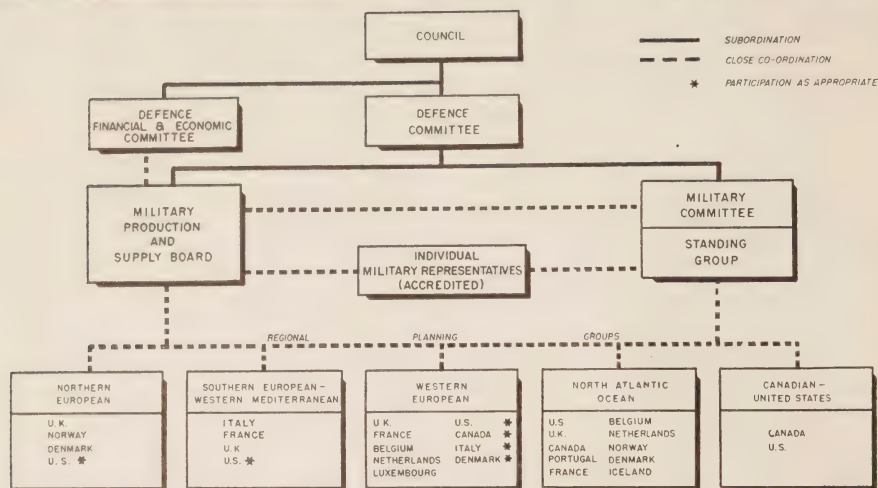
As the supreme governing body in the organization, the Council is charged with terms of reference as broad as the Treaty itself. It is normally composed of the Foreign Ministers of the Parties, although, should they be unable to attend any meeting, their places may be taken by designated diplomatic representatives. Specifically, the diplomatic representatives of the Parties in Washington are empowered to act as their governments' representatives whenever necessary to enable the Council to meet promptly to deal with ordinary business or to meet an emergency.

The Council has already held two sessions. At the first, on September 17, 1949, it approved the general plan of organization under the Treaty as formulated by the Working Group. The diplomatic representatives of the Parties in Washington met for a second meeting of the Council on November 18, 1949, and approved, again on the basis of a report of the Working Group, the establishment of a Defence Financial and Economic Committee. (A chart showing the organization as established to date appears on page 4).

Military Organization

The military organization under the Treaty as set up at the first meeting of the Council consists of a Defence Committee, a Military Committee, a Standing Group of the Military Committee, and five Regional Planning Groups.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION



The Defence Committee, the senior defence body under the Council, is normally composed of the Defence Ministers of the Parties. It is charged with recommending measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Treaty. Two meetings have already been held. On October 5 in Washington, in accordance with a directive from the Council, the Defence Committee established a Military Committee composed of the Chiefs of Staff of all the Parties except Iceland (which has no such organization and declined representation). At its second meeting in Paris on December 1, the Defence Committee approved a strategic concept for the integrated defence of the North Atlantic area which had been prepared in the interim by the Military Committee. It thereby enabled the Regional Planning Groups to begin immediately to formulate plans for the defence of their particular areas using the agreed concept as a basic guide.

The Military Committee, which so far has met immediately before or after the meetings of the Defence Committee, is charged with advising the Defence Committee and other agencies on military matters as appropriate and with recommending to the Defence Committee military measures for the unified defence of the North Atlantic area. It is assisted in its work by a Standing Group which functions continuously in Washington and is composed of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. The Standing Group is given the responsibility of co-ordinating and integrating the defence plans originating in the various Regional Planning Groups. Primarily established in the interests of efficiency, it does not in any sense constitute three-power control over military planning under the Treaty. Before it is permitted to make recommendations regarding the use of the forces, facilities or resources of a Party not represented on it, that Party has the right to participate in its work in formulating such recommendations; the Parties may appoint a liaison representative to the Standing Group.

In setting up the Regional Planning Groups, it was recognized that some of the Parties could best contribute to the common defence of the North Atlantic by concentrating their efforts on the defence of a particular region. It will be seen from the chart that five individual area groups have been established for planning purposes. The broader interests and greater potential of the larger members were recognized by providing for their participation in a number of the Regional Groups: the United Kingdom participates fully in four of them while the United States participates fully in two and as appropriate in the three others. Canada has agreed to participate fully in the Canadian-United States and North Atlantic Ocean Groups and as appropriate in the Western European. The groupings are not, however, intended to be exclusive. Any group which considers that a Party not a member of the group can contribute to the defence planning of that group's region, can call upon that Party to join in the planning and any Party not a member of a particular Planning Group may participate on its request in the work of that Planning Group when the use of its forces, facilities or resources is under discussion.

The Military Production and Supply Board

It was recognized by the Council at its first meeting that military planning cannot be effective unless detailed attention is given to the problems of military production and supply. Accordingly, the Parties agreed to the establishment of a Military Production and Supply Board whose functions are to examine de-



(Wide World)

ATLANTIC TREATY MILITARY CONFERENCE HELD IN PARIS

Representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States met in Paris on November 29, 1949, for an Atlantic Treaty Military Conference. Canadian representatives Lt. General Charles Foulkes and Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Campbell are at the extreme right on the far side of the table.

iciencies in military supply and production among the Parties and to recommend to the Defence Committee how best these deficiencies can be met by self-help and mutual aid. The Permanent Working Staff of the Board was established in London and maintains close liaison with the Standing Group in Washington and with the Regional Planning Groups. A special reason for immediate action by the Board is the importance attached by the United States Congress to the principle of integration of production among the countries which are to receive aid under the Mutual Defence Assistance Act. At its first meeting in London on November 1 the Board agreed upon the objectives that it must reach in order to implement Article 3 of the Treaty and to ensure that the defence planning of the other agencies would be conducted with a realistic appreciation of the problems of production and supply.

The Defence Financial and Economic Committee

This body was established at the second meeting of the Council on November 18 and is responsible for advising the Council on the financial and economic aspects of measures for the defence of the North Atlantic area. It was recognized that the financial requirements of defence planning, especially when undertaken by a group of Nations many of whom are still faced with overwhelming economic and financial problems as an aftermath of the Second World War, required special attention so that the economic recovery of the Parties would not be jeopardized. The Defence Financial and Economic Committee consists of Finance Ministers or their representatives and reports directly to the North Atlantic Council. The day-to-day work of the Committee is carried on by a Permanent Working Staff of experts in London.

NATO

This, then, is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or, as it is becoming familiarly known, NATO. It is not yet, of course, in its final form: additional bodies may be needed. While the present structure is concerned with military planning and requirements, it may be observed that Article 2 of the Treaty, which provides for the strengthening of the economic and social ties between the members of the North Atlantic community, implies that the Treaty is more than a mere military alliance. In a speech in the House of Commons on November 16, 1949, the Secretary of State for External Affairs drew the attention of the House to this dual purpose. In speaking of the Treaty organization he said:

We have now, I think we can say, completed the second stage of the organization of our common defence. The first was working out the text of the Treaty; the second was the establishment of the working organizations . . . But I would not wish to leave the impression, of course, that our task under the North Atlantic arrangement is completed. In fact, it has only begun. The Nations of the North Atlantic now face the problem of implementing their pledges. The Parties to the Treaty have undertaken to strengthen their individual defence by integrating their defence forces and resources. That means that each Nation taking part will be expected to furnish to the common pool that which it can most suitably and effectively contribute.

We have before us a task which will call forth all our reserves of intelligence, good will and imagination. It is not the negative, though vitally important, task of containing Russian imperialism. It is the positive task of creating a free community of free states, strong not only in its military resources, but in the prosperity of its people and the power of its free, progressive institutions.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY PLACES

On December 9, 1949, the United Nations General Assembly adopted for the third time a resolution recommending that Jerusalem and a number of the small towns and villages surrounding it, including Bethlehem, should be placed under international administration.

The 1947 Resolution

When the Assembly in November 1947 worked out its first checkerboard plan for the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish segments, to be incorporated respectively into Arab and Jewish states bound together in a close form of economic union, the Jerusalem area was designated as a separate political entity within the economic union, located in the heart of the largest of the Arab segments of Palestine. The city and its environs were to be administered for the United Nations by a governor responsible to the Trusteeship Council, under a special statute to be prepared by the latter. After ten years the whole scheme was to be subject to re-examination by the Trusteeship Council.

This plan was rejected by the Arabs, who desired a unitary Palestinian state. It was accepted, however, by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. The latter apparently decided that international control of Jerusalem for a ten-year period, subject to re-examination in 1958, was not too high a price to pay for the successful achievement of statehood with United Nations aid. The disturbances in Palestine, however, prevented the application of the Trusteeship Council's draft statute.

The Resolution of December 1948

A year later at Paris the Assembly for a second time voted that the Jerusalem area should be placed under effective United Nations control. This time a Palestine Conciliation Commission rather than the Trusteeship Council was instructed to prepare detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for Jerusalem. The area was to be accorded special and separate treatment from the rest of Palestine, under a plan providing the maximum local autonomy for distinctive groups consistent with Jerusalem's special international status.

As in 1947, the Arabs were still opposed to the creation in Palestine of anything but a single state, including Jerusalem. The Jewish attitude had changed, as a result of recent events in Palestine. The closing weeks of the British occupation of Jerusalem had been marked by almost continuous Arab and Jewish violence. On the withdrawal of British forces both Arabs and Jews sought to take over the city. The Arabs were able to establish control of the old walled city on the east, from which the Jewish residents were finally evacuated by agreement. The Jews took possession of the more extensive residential quarters of the new city on the west, from which the Arab inhabitants had been driven, and established a corridor from the coastal plain through Arab territory to the new city. The Arabs, however, continued to hold the small towns and villages north, east and south of Jerusalem. On November 30, 1948, commanders of Arab and Israeli forces in Jerusalem agreed on a line defining the limits of their respective jurisdiction. Meanwhile the representatives of Israel at the Paris meeting of the Assembly argued that they could no longer

accept an international regime for Jerusalem because in practice its Jewish inhabitants had found that their safety depended on the armed forces of Israel.

Conciliation Commission Proposals

In drawing up its detailed plan for an international regime for Jerusalem the Conciliation Commission took into account the armistice agreement of April 3, 1949, between Jordan and Israel, which confirmed the demarcation line of November 30, 1948, running through the city of Jerusalem. The Conciliation Commission proposed in September 1949 that Arab and Jewish zones in Jerusalem should be recognized, that Arab and Jewish authorities should provide the day-to-day municipal administration in their respective zones and that a mixed appointive body should look after services of common interest, such as transportation and communication. A United Nations Commissioner would assure the observance of human rights, the protection of holy places and freedom of access to these places and supervise the demilitarization of the Jerusalem area. An international tribunal would settle disputes involving the holy places, as well as disputes between Arab and Jewish authorities. A mixed court would hear cases between private individuals. Neither Jews nor Arabs might establish their capital in Jerusalem, and the proportion of Jews to Arabs in the area was not to be altered.

General Assembly Proposals

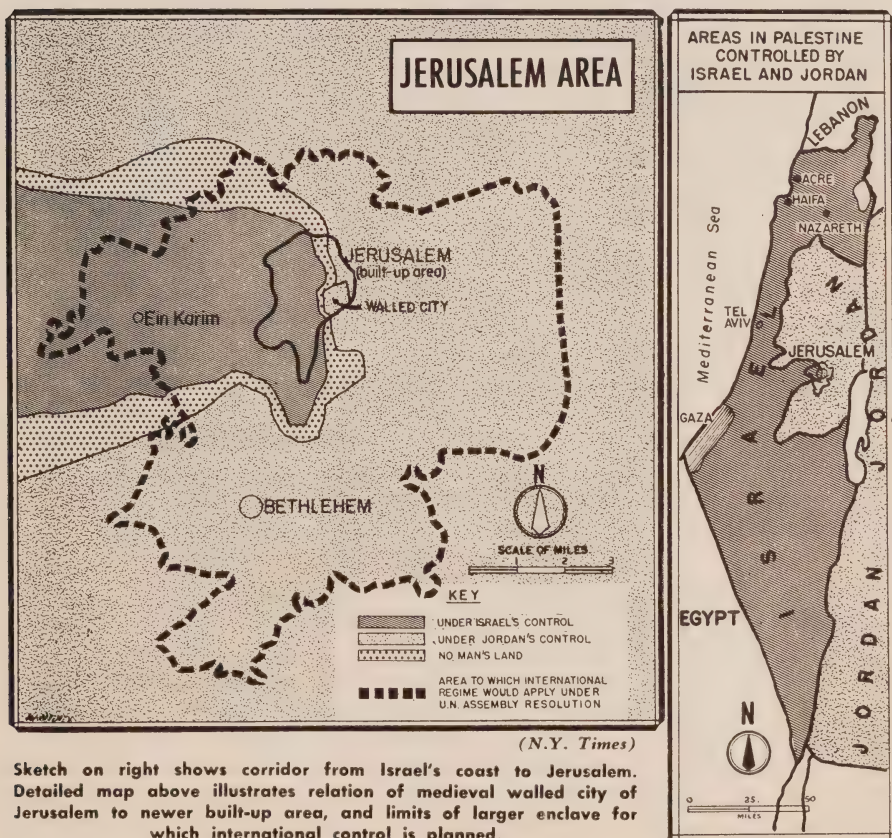
When the General Assembly of the United Nations took up the Jerusalem issue in November 1949 several delegations offered proposals for Jerusalem which received more attention than the plan of the Conciliation Commission. Broadly speaking these additional plans represented three schools of thought. Some members desired full United Nations control of an undivided Jerusalem area. At the other extreme were those who argued that Israel and Jordan should exercise full sovereignty in the area, signing agreements with the United Nations concerning safeguards they would themselves provide for the protection of holy places. A third group of states proposed a modified form of internationalization, to safeguard religious interests of the outside world in Jerusalem while at the same time giving the occupying powers as large a degree of secular control as was thought to be consistent with the full protection of religious interests.

Votes were taken on the issue first in sub-committee, then in a main committee and finally in a plenary meeting of the Assembly itself. At each stage a draft proposal for full internationalization was put to the vote first and was adopted by more than the required majority. Few members were prepared to recognize the full sovereignty of the occupying powers. There was more support for the proposals for modified or so-called "functional" internationalization, but these were not put to the vote and the support they might have commanded was thus never tested. Canada, which advocated "functional" internationalization, abstained in the first two stages of voting. In the third stage—i.e., in the final vote in the Assembly—Canada voted against complete internationalization of Jerusalem, for reasons which are indicated below.

Israel and Jordan both opposed vigorously the principle of internationalization of the Jerusalem area. Both states were willing to guarantee the pro-

tection of the holy places and free access to them by visitors, subject to the overriding requirements of national security, but the principle of "effective international control" was repugnant to both, and both intimated that they would resist its imposition.

The proposal for full internationalization adopted by the Assembly on December 9, 1949, was drafted by Australia and amended by El Salvador, the Soviet Union and Lebanon. Thirteen of the twenty Latin American states gave it their support, as did the five members of the Soviet bloc and six Arab states. Jordan, which opposed full internationalization, is not a member of the United Nations and therefore had no vote. Four states of western Europe also supported the proposal. Thirty-eight states in all voted in favour of it. Among the fourteen which opposed it were the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, South Africa and the Scandinavian states. Among the seven which abstained were New Zealand and the Netherlands.



1948 during the disturbances, and to introduce amendments in the direction of its "greater democratization". The Trusteeship Council was then to put the plan into effect immediately, and was not to allow possible actions of interested states to divert it from carrying out its task.

The Trusteeship Council's draft statute mentioned in this resolution would have given a United Nations Governor, responsible to the Trusteeship Council, full executive control over an undivided and demilitarized Jerusalem area. The Governor was to control immigration but would assure freedom of entry and temporary residence to all pilgrims and visitors, subject to the requirements of public security, morals and health. Arrangements for the protection of the holy places were set forth at some length. The statute was to remain in effect for ten years, when the Trusteeship Council would re-examine it and a referendum would be held to allow the inhabitants to express their wishes as to possible modifications of the regime.

"Functional" Internationalization

The United Kingdom would have preferred the proposal drafted by the Conciliation Commission on the ground that it might have formed the basis of a solution acceptable to both sides. The United Kingdom delegate pointed out just before the final vote that no means had been suggested by supporters of complete internationalization for overcoming local resistance, if necessary by force, and that no members had indicated what contribution they would make toward carrying out the arrangement. The United Kingdom delegate asked which would undermine the authority and prestige of the United Nations more—the search for agreement by consent, or the handing down of ready-made judgments and decrees by the General Assembly without regard for the likelihood of their producing agreement, commanding assent or being imposed effectively on recalcitrant parties.

A Netherlands-Swedish proposal, which had Canada's support, was also designed, like the plan of the Conciliation Commission, to provide a form of internationalization that might stand some chance of being put into effect. It left secular interests largely to the occupying authorities and limited international control chiefly to matters relating to the holy places. Under the Netherlands-Swedish proposal the United Nations Commissioner would supervise the protection of the holy places in Palestine and ensure free access to them by visitors. The Commissioner would have power to settle disputes between religious groups, appeals being allowed to a special consular court. Jurisdiction over the two parts of Jerusalem, however, would be exercised by Israeli and Arab authorities respectively, subject to the powers conferred on the United Nations Commissioner. If Israelis and Arabs failed to take necessary measures to maintain public safety the Commissioner would have the power to issue orders for this purpose. He might also defer or suspend the application of laws, ordinances or regulations which impaired the privileges he was there to protect. No central political or administrative organs of either state might be set up in Jerusalem. Demilitarization of the area would be completed three months after definitive peace was concluded. The General Assembly would review these arrangements after a period of three years. Israel and Jordan would be invited to give the United Nations appropriate pledges.

In supporting this proposal the Canadian delegation indicated that the first consideration was the effective protection of the holy places, which could be ensured only by effective and adequate international authority. Legitimate interests and the attitudes and aspirations of the inhabitants could not be ignored, however, if the United Nations was to achieve a practicable and enduring solution. The mere adoption by the Assembly of a sweeping resolution for complete international administration would not necessarily give the holy places the protection required. The solution of the problem would therefore be to establish the kind of United Nations control which was required to ensure effective protection of religious interests, while avoiding the assumption by the United Nations of responsibilities and controls unnecessary for this purpose.

Aftermath of Assembly Resolution

When the question of an appropriation of \$8,000,000 for the support of an international regime for Jerusalem was voted upon in committee, Canada abstained. After the Assembly had decided in favour of full internationalization, however, Canada voted in favour of the \$8,000,000 budgetary appropriation. The U.S.S.R. made an unsuccessful attempt to have the appropriation reduced to \$3,000,000.

On December 13 the Israeli parliament voted to expedite the transfer of the seat of government from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, which had been begun some months earlier. The Trusteeship Council voted on December 20 to ask Israel to revoke the measures to transfer the capital to Jerusalem. On December 31 Israel replied that it did not consider that the United Nations Charter conferred on the Trusteeship Council the power to call for revocation of administrative acts by governments of member states in territories for whose administration and security it may be responsible.

The Trusteeship Council plans to meet in Geneva on January 19, 1950, to proceed with the task assigned to it by the General Assembly.



AIR AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK

The Department of External Affairs announced on December 13, 1949, that a bilateral agreement for air service between Canada and Denmark was signed that afternoon in Ottawa. Mr. Chevrier, Minister of Transport, signed on behalf of Canada, while Mr. G. B. Holler, Minister for Denmark to Canada, signed on behalf of his Government.

This agreement is similar to a previous agreement concluded by Canada with Sweden in 1947 and provides for the direct carriage of traffic between Canada and Denmark. Gander, Newfoundland, has been designated as the air-port at which Denmark may exercise its traffic rights.

An airline owned by the Government of Denmark is a partner together with a Swedish and a Norwegian airline in the pooled Scandinavian Airlines System. This joint company has already been operating into Canada by virtue of the earlier agreement concluded with Sweden.

ICAO: A REVIEW OF FIVE YEARS' ACTIVITY*

On December 7, 1944, the representatives of more than fifty nations, gathered together at Chicago, U.S.A., signed a document formally known as the Convention on International Civil Aviation, and familiarly known to the aviation world as the Chicago Convention. This document was drawn up as the final result of an international meeting convened by the United States of America in November 1944.

At the time of this meeting, the world was close to the end of the greatest war in mankind's history, a war fought with all the weapons and ingenuity which modern science could devise, a war in which, for the first time, air transportation became important in the conveying of men and materials. The Chicago Conference was designed to help aviation continue as a major means of international transportation after peace was declared. To achieve such an end the co-operation of the world's nations and of the world's technicians, working toward a common end, was necessary.

Aims of ICAO

Out of the Chicago Convention was to come the International Civil Aviation Organization, an international body which is also a specialized agency of the United Nations. ICAO's aims are best given in the preamble to the Chicago Convention: to develop international civil aviation so that it may help to create friendship and understanding among nations and peoples of the world; to avoid friction and to promote that co-operation among the peoples upon which the peace of the world depends; to promote the orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world so as to meet the needs of the peoples for safe, regular, efficient and economic air transport; to prevent the economic waste caused by unreasonable competition; to promote safety in flight.

It is obvious that ICAO cannot realize its aims to the full unless and until it receives the support of the world as a whole. At the present time, although fifty-five nations are members of ICAO, nations whose airlines operate more than ninety per cent of all international civil air transportation, a number of nations are still absent from the membership list, one of these being the U.S.S.R. Subject to the conditions laid down in the Chicago Convention, they are one and all welcome to become members of the Organization, providing only that they agree to adhere to the principles of the Convention and to accept the corresponding responsibilities.

The Nature of ICAO's Work

The work which ICAO carries out falls into three general categories: air navigation (in particular, the safety and regularity of international flight); the economic aspects of transportation by air; and international air law. It is fitting that on this occasion we take stock of the work of ICAO in each of these fields.

Air Navigation

Until now, the most important work of ICAO has been the creation of international standards and recommended practices to unify the technical aspects

*Based on a statement made by Dr. K. N. E. Bradfield, Vice-President of the International Civil Aviation Organization, December 7, 1949.

of civil aviation on a world-wide scale. These ICAO standards and recommended practices are designed to establish uniform and adequate procedures and facilities so that aircraft operations on international routes will be carried out in such a way as to ensure safe, regular and efficient transportation.

Nine sets of international standards and recommended practices dealing with technical subjects have been approved and produced as Annexes to the Chicago Convention. They cover such widely separated fields as aeronautical maps and charts, licenses for aircrew personnel, airworthiness of aircraft, rules of the air, aeronautical telecommunications and the standardization of dimensional units used in air-ground communication. Some of these Annexes are substantially complete. Others are at present little more than skeletons upon which ICAO must and will eventually build a complete structure.

Navigation Agreements

Some examples of agreements that have been reached indicate the widely varied nature of the subjects dealt with: the qualifications and experience necessary for aircrew licenses, the amount of fuel that an aircraft must carry over and above that calculated to be necessary for a flight to allow for possible emergency and unforeseen contingency, standard symbols to be used on aeronautical maps and charts, and codes for the reporting of meteorological conditions.

For the most part, the member nations are implementing these standards and recommended practices with commendable speed. Certain nations, however, have found it impossible to comply with some accepted standard. The nation concerned must thereupon file notice of its deviation from the standard with ICAO, which correspondingly informs all member states. Fortunately, these deviations are exceptions rather than the rule.

ICAO has held a world-wide series of regional air navigation meetings designed to survey existing air navigation facilities and services, to decide whether these were adequate for international air safety and to recommend necessary improvements. These regional meetings were able to consider individual local problems which must be solved if international air services are to be operated safely and regularly. As a result of these meetings it has been found that, in some areas, there is a need for air navigation facilities which cannot be provided by the nations in whose territories they would normally be located, because the nations involved are not able to provide funds for their construction and maintenance or personnel for their operation.

Joint Support Programme

A remedy for such a situation has been found through ICAO "Joint Support" procedures as provided for in the Chicago Convention. ICAO is able to take the initiative in making the necessary facilities and services available. Working with member nations whose civil aircraft make use of these specific facilities, or who otherwise have an interest in their use, agreements are eventually reached for the financing and operation of these facilities. Four important agreements of such a character are in effect at the present time. One provides for the maintenance of ten floating ocean stations in the North Atlantic, stations manned by the ships of six nations and assisted financially by

five others. These ocean stations provide essential weather reports for inclusion in the North Atlantic weather network. They serve as air navigation check and relay points for aircraft flying across the Atlantic and, when necessary, perform search and rescue duties. Two other agreements provide for the financing of a LORAN (long range radio navigation aid) station in Iceland and of meteorological and communications facilities in that country. The fourth agreement, with the Government of Denmark, makes provision for the financing of weather stations in Greenland and of a LORAN station at Skuvanes in the Faeroe Islands. The costs of these services are borne by a group of nations, with ICAO administering the scheme and providing technical assistance where required. The joint support programme has thus far been confined to projects associated with the North Atlantic area.

Economic Aspects

In the economic field the first major effect was an attempt to draw up a multilateral agreement to govern the exchange of commercial air rights. At present these commercial air rights—the rights of the airlines of one nation to fly to the airports of another, for example—are exchanged by a process of bilateral agreements. These bilateral pacts are at the economic basis of international air transportation, and it is ICAO's hope that their large number will be replaced by one multilateral agreement acceptable to all members. For several years ICAO has worked toward this end but so far the best that has been achieved is the clarification and embodiment of certain basic principles in the majority of the bilateral agreements now in effect.

International Standards Adopted

In another economic field some achievements have been reported. ICAO has devoted its attention to the multiplicity of restrictions, which hinders the free flow of traffic across international borders. A set of international standards has been adopted on the facilitation of air transport, which is a major step toward the elimination of much of the time-consuming formalities and of the amount of documentation required each time passengers or freight are carried by air from one country to another. Important among the provisions are standardized forms for passengers, crew and cargo manifests, embarkation and disembarkation cards and baggage declarations; a limit is placed on the number of such forms which any state may require. It is significant that these standards and recommendations have been accepted so readily by the International Air Transport Association, the organization of international airline operators which has worked so closely with ICAO in this and in many other fields.

ICAO is co-operating closely with the Universal Postal Union on the questions of the cost and charges related to the transportation of airmail, an important element in the sound and economic operation of airlines. The organization is studying such subjects as burdensome insurance and multiple taxation of international airlines, and charges for the use of air navigation facilities.

International Air Agreement

Finally, in the legal field, there has been one outstanding achievement: the adoption and opening for signature of the Convention on International

Recognition of Rights in Aircraft. As of this date, twenty-four nations have signed this agreement which provides, among other things, for the recognition by all contracting states of the rights in aircraft constituted in any country that is party to the Convention and is designed to afford international airline operators the largest possible measure of assistance in arranging and financing aircraft purchases. The Convention provides the best possible security for those who finance or purchase aircraft and spare parts, whether the assets involved are within or outside the state of registry of the aircraft. This international convention, like all others, requires ratification by the states which have signed it and it will come into operation after two or more nations have ratified. One ratification, that of the United States, has been received. Others may be expected after other nations have been able to amend their domestic legislation which of necessity requires some time.

The first five years of ICAO have seen the building of a secure foundation—always a slow process if it is done well.

ICAO has today a highly qualified secretariat; the Organization is housed in the new and excellent International Aviation Building specially erected for the purpose in Montreal; much experience has been gained in the operation of the Organization. ICAO now looks forward to the next five years with confidence, with the knowledge that there is much work that must be done, and with the will to do it.



(CNR)

DECORATION OF AMERICANS WHO SERVED WITH RCAF

An investiture was held on November 28, 1949, by the Canadian Consul General in Chicago, Mr. Edmond Turcotte, at which two former members of the R.C.A.F. were present, Flight Lieutenant G. M. Tegerdine, Chicago, who received the D.F.C., and Flight Lieutenant R. E. Curtis, Maywood, Ill., who received the D.S.O. and the D.F.M. Left to right: Major-General J. P. Lucas, United States Fifth Army H.Q. in Chicago; Flight Lieutenant Tegerdine; Flight Lieutenant Curtis; Mr. Turcotte; Mr. G. E. Bryson, Canadian National Railways; and Major-General M. H. S. Penhale, General Officer Commanding, Western Command, Edmonton, Alberta.

THE CANADA-UNESCO FELLOWSHIPS

At the Third General Conference of UNESCO, held at Beirut, Lebanon, in the autumn of 1948, the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation said that "reconstruction is a field in which Canadians have tangibly expressed interest during the past years by means of a campaign for funds conducted by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO which yielded more than a million dollars. But we think the time may be approaching when to retain the sharp distinction between reconstruction and other constructive effort will be a handicap to the general programme." The programme of the C.C.R.U. adopted at the annual conference of the Council in Ottawa in May 1948, provided an opportunity to bridge this gap between the task of intellectual reconstruction and the development of other constructive cultural activities.

At the Beirut Conference, it was agreed that the primary concern of UNESCO should be the programme for the exchange of persons between countries for study and training; and that particular attention should be paid to assisting mature individuals from war devastated countries who would derive the greatest benefit from this programme. Anticipating this decision, the C.C.R.U. had decided several months earlier to allocate the sum of \$182,000 to provide six months of advanced study and travel in Canada for university professors, leaders in the mass media, government administrators, teachers, engineers, scientists, and other individuals occupying responsible positions in countries seriously affected by the war.

The delegates to the Beirut Conference noted with satisfaction the provision of sixty-four Canada-UNESCO Fellowships by the C.C.R.U.; and on the direction of the General Conference, a small committee of experts was appointed to discuss the administration of Fellowships, the establishment of new Fellowships by member states, and related questions. This committee, at an informal conference held at UNESCO House in Paris in September 1949, unanimously resolved to recommend that the administration of the Canada-UNESCO Fellowships project should be deemed worthy of study as a model of how an international exchange programme should be organized by interested member states.

Organization of Project

The Canada-UNESCO Fellowships project, although entirely financed by the C.C.R.U., is nevertheless a co-operative activity in which UNESCO itself plays a prominent part. The recruitment and preliminary screening of the candidates is the responsibility of the Department for the Exchange of Persons of the United Nations, and all successful Canada-UNESCO Fellows are sponsored by UNESCO.

The sixty-four fellowships offered by the Council are available to nationals of fourteen countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, and British Colonial Territories.

Recruitment was carried out by UNESCO in co-operation with the Canadian Missions (or the British Mission or authority where no Canadian Mission is established) and the Ministries of Education in the countries concerned.

Extensive publicity was given to the Fellowships through the appropriate government departments involved, and the very large number of applicants for Fellowships indicates an enthusiastic response to the project.

Responsibility for the direction of Canada-UNESCO Fellowships programme rests with a panel of Canadian experts in the educational, scientific and cultural fields in Canada. This Committee on Fellowships, under the chairmanship of Dr. James A. Gibson, Professor of History, Carleton College, Ottawa, was appointed by the Executive Committee of C.C.R.U. to review all applications for Fellowships, to name the candidates chosen for appointment, and to direct those responsible for the day-by-day administration of the project.

On the recommendation of this Committee the Council decided in May 1948, to establish the Fellowships office in Halifax. This office has a full time staff of two persons, who are responsible for the travel arrangements of Canada-UNESCO Fellows, for the development of their study programmes, and for liaison with UNESCO, the Department of External Affairs, and Missions abroad. European Fellows come to Canada by sea and are met on arrival at Halifax by members of the Halifax Associate Committee of C.C.R.U., who welcome them to this country and provide hospitality for them during their stay in Halifax. Far Eastern Fellows, all of whom come to Canada by air, are similarly welcomed by an informal committee of members of the Fellowship Committee who live in the Capital. Officers and members of the Executive and Fellowships Committee of C.C.R.U. resident in other cities welcome and entertain Fellows in their areas.

Planning of Study Programmes

A programme of activities for each Fellow is planned well in advance of his arrival in Canada. These study programmes embrace such varied fields as education, science, technology, the creative arts, the social sciences, the humanities, and mass media. Their planning calls for extensive correspondence with universities, departments of government, and research and other institutions in all parts of Canada, as well as with UNESCO itself. In carrying out this task, the Canada-UNESCO Fellowships Office at Halifax relies on the guidance and advice of the Committee on Fellowships.

In order that the fullest possible consideration may be given to the needs and wishes of each individual Fellow, arrangements are made, following his arrival in Canada, for him to consult his expert adviser in the particular field in which he is working. For example, all Fellows working in science and technology meet Dr. Léon Lortie, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Montreal, before proceeding to their final destinations in Canada. Fellows in the social sciences and the humanities talk with Dr. James A. Gibson, Professor of History, Carleton College, Ottawa; Mr. J. K. B. Robertson of the National Gallery, Ottawa, is responsible for the guidance of candidates in the creative arts; in the field of education, Dr. C. E. Phillips of the Ontario College of Education, Toronto, provides the technical guidance required; and the adviser for Fellows in press, radio and film is Mr. T. C. Daly of the National Film Board, Ottawa.

Canada-UNESCO Fellows are also put in touch with officers of the various national organizations supporting the programme of C.C.R.U.; and a

number of them have provided invaluable assistance in the planning of suitable study programmes.

Appointed for a period of six months, Canada-UNESCO Fellows receive a monthly stipend of \$180 in addition to their travelling expenses from and to their country of origin. Funds are also provided for travel in Canada and for institutional and other fees. A comprehensive health insurance scheme provides for medical care and hospitalization in the event of illness. On completion of the tenure of their Fellowships, Fellows will return to their own countries, and are expected to contribute, through their Fellowship experience, to the needs of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction.

Activities of Fellows

Forty-eight Fellowships have already been awarded and sixteen awards are still pending. Twenty-five successful candidates are now in Canada, engaged in varied occupations: pursuing research in universities; working in the creative arts; studying the educational systems; conducting field tours of industry; and examining problems of government and administration. Of the forty-eight awards already confirmed, two are for study in the creative arts, fourteen in education, eight in mass media, nineteen in science and technology, and five in social sciences and the humanities.

One of the first Canada-UNESCO Fellows to arrive in this country was Mr. Fidel de Castro, an official of the Public Health Service, Manila, the Philippines. Mr. de Castro's particular field of interest relates to the production of documentary films; and an intensive programme of study and research was developed for him in co-operation with the National Film Board.

Eleven Canada-UNESCO Fellows attended a brief conference held in Montreal in September to meet members of the Canada-UNESCO Fellowships Committee, and to discuss their various activities and studies. Among them was Dr. Kok-Cheang Yeo, Deputy Director of Health Services, Hong Kong, who will work with federal and provincial health departments, the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, and the University of Toronto. Dr. Yeo hopes to learn about the latest development in Canadian Public Health techniques, so that some of the methods might be applied to Hong Kong's smallpox and cholera problems. Refugees from China, he observed, had increased the Crown Colony's epidemic worries. Mr. Georges C. Ghez, industrial relations expert from Paris, stated that in the short time he had already spent in Canada as a Fellowship holder, he was impressed by the farsightedness of industrial relations programmes here. "Canada might have something to teach France in the matter of application of scientific principles to lessening management-labor frictions," he said.

Mr. Vincente S. Manansala, Philippine artist, also attended the Montreal conference and is at present studying at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in that city, following a visit of six weeks to the Banff School of Fine Arts in Alberta. Mr. Manansala hopes to persuade his government to set up art schools for children and said that he had been impressed by the spirit injected into Canadian art by the Group of Seven. A Danish biologist, Mr. Poul Bondesen, came to Canada to learn Canadian techniques in fisheries and wildlife conservation. He has been working in field laboratories in Quebec and the Maritimes and has been struck

by the efficiency of Canadian conservation methods. Mr. Robert Guy Georquin, Canada-UNESCO Fellow from Belgium, has been in this country since June working with the International Service of the CBC in Montreal. He expressed satisfaction that he has been able, during his stay in Canada, to arrange for the broadcasting of Canadian news over the Belgian broadcasting system.

Other Canada-UNESCO Fellows already in this country include a music teacher from the Philippines, journalists from the Netherlands and Singapore, educationalists from France, Norway and Denmark, a public health official from Malaya, and researchers in science and technology from Poland, France, and the Netherlands. The scope and diversity of their pursuits is an indication of the great value of the exchange programme to the participating countries.



(Newton)

UNITED NATIONS FLAG PRESENTED TO UNA NATIONAL OFFICE

The flag of the United Nations was recently presented to Miss K. E. Bowlby, national secretary of the United Nations Association, by Lt. Col. G. D. Dailley, president of the Ottawa Branch, with other members of the local executive in attendance. Left to right: J. P. C. MacPherson, Miss Cairine Wilson, Col. Dailley, Miss Bowlby, and J. C. Outram.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(This section covers the period from December 1 to December 31, 1949)

General Assembly

On December 10, the General Assembly completed the work on the longest agenda in the four years of its existence, only ten days later than the target date of November 30 which had been set early in the session. Much of the credit for the speedy completion of the heavy agenda can be attributed to the efficient manner in which the debates were conducted under the skilful guidance of the President in the plenary sessions, and of the chairmen of the seven working committees. These officers seem to have grasped the import of the Legal Committee's recommendations on methods and procedures and to have made a determined effort to implement the much needed reforms, as far as possible, at the fourth regular session.

In a broadcast on December 18 the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs listed the following as the five most important subjects discussed at the recent session of the Assembly:

1. The great debate on the issues between communism and free democracy;
2. The open quarrel which broke out between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union;
3. The decisions taken on the future of the former Italian colonies;
4. The resolution adopted on technical assistance to underdeveloped areas; and
5. The effort to reach a solution concerning the problem of Jerusalem.

All but the last of these subjects have already been discussed in detail in previous issues of *External Affairs*, as well as a number of other significant items on the agenda. The Assembly's decision on the internationalization of Jerusalem is the subject of a separate article appearing in this issue.* Accordingly, what appears in the following paragraphs is an attempt to assess in broad terms the accomplishments of the fourth regular session.

On September 20 the Assembly opened in an atmosphere of subdued optimism. The threat of a major war, which had overshadowed the discussions at the third regular session in Paris, if not removed, had become more remote after the Council of Foreign Ministers had managed to ease the tension created by the Berlin blockade. The establishment of a government in Western Germany in September offered the hope that some degree of stability would be restored in the dangerous vacuum created in Central Europe by the defeat of the Nazis. The North Atlantic Alliance was firmly established and provided the Western World with the sort of assurance against aggression which, under the existing state of international relations, the United Nations was unable to provide. In the Far East the successes of the Chinese Communists were offset to some extent by the likelihood of a settlement in Indonesia and by the stabilizing

*See page 7.

effect of the decisions of India and Pakistan to remain in the Commonwealth. There were high hopes, moreover, that a lasting peace could be effected in the Middle East as a result of the painstaking negotiations of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine. On the economic side the beneficial effects of the European Recovery Programme were beginning to be felt, and trade conditions were slowly improving. In short the upheavals wrought by the Second World War were beginning to show signs of subsiding and world public opinion began to reflect the hope that a final settlement of some of the most difficult post-war problems was at least not impossible.

No one, however, belittled the vast differences which still divided the non-communist states from the communist hegemony. Charges and counter charges continued to be levelled on both sides of the Iron Curtain and the inevitable difference of opinion between East and West was re-emphasized in agencies such as the Security Council, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, which meet continuously. The United Nations, however, with the record of its activities in Kashmir, Indonesia and Palestine to its credit, had proved itself capable of stemming the tide toward major conflicts, and invaluable as a meeting place for the proponents of vastly differing points of view. The results of the first three regular sessions of the Assembly, intangible as they were, had clearly demonstrated that the United Nations was the most workable instrument for international co-operation that could be devised under existing world conditions.

Italian Colonies and Indonesia

In this atmosphere the General Assembly tackled the sixty-nine items on the agenda for the fourth regular session. The most constructive decision taken by the Assembly provided for the disposition of the former Italian colonies in North Africa. One important aspect of this item lay in the fact that, for the first time, the Assembly was exercising powers of direct legislation, as a result of provisions in Annex XI of the Peace Treaty with Italy. The arrangements decided upon may not prove entirely satisfactory and may even have to be adjusted. However, the method which was used to dispose of the colonial territories of a state which had been defeated in war, were a vast improvement on the previous peace settlements whereby the spoils were simply given to the victor. For this reason alone, the United Nations settlement for the former Italian colonies may prove much more endurable.

One of the more satisfying moments in the recent Assembly occurred when a resolution was adopted commending the parties to the Indonesian dispute on the agreement reached at the Round Table Conference in The Hague. Much of the credit for bringing about the sort of pre-conditions necessary for the talks can be fairly attributed to the tireless efforts of members of the various organs of the United Nations which dealt with the problem over a period of eighteen months. The real reason for the final agreement, however, lay in the fact that both parties were prepared to make important concessions in order that a lasting settlement might be reached.

The Assembly re-affirmed its belief in the value of the work performed by the various "watch dog" committees and commissions which have been established from time to time to provide on-the-spot information about situations which might lead to international friction. A substantial number of Member

States voted to continue the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans and the United Nations Commission on Korea. The work of both these bodies had proved useful in providing the Assembly with an impartial account of the confused circumstances in these two trouble areas. The presence of United Nations observers in the countries concerned, while not eliminating the disturbances therein, seems to have mitigated the violence in both cases. The conclusion to be drawn would seem to be that bodies of this type may be regarded as indispensable parts of the machinery of conciliation and mediation in future disputes where the parties have resorted to force.

The Assembly also showed a marked reluctance to discontinue efforts to reach an agreement on the control of atomic energy and to give up the search for a satisfactory system of disarmament. The resolutions adopted on both these subjects reflect the anxiety with which Member States, particularly the smaller powers, viewed the recurring reports of new and terrifying developments in the art of modern warfare. In effect the powers most concerned were urgently requested to pursue with renewed patience their efforts to avert another world conflict and to establish a solid foundation for lasting peace and security.

The "Essentials of Peace"

At the same time a significant majority of the members made it quite clear that, if there was any fear of war in the world, it was due to the aggressive, imperialist policies of the Soviet Union, and to the efforts of international communism to support such a policy by subversive action within the territories of other states. In the bitter debate on what was loosely termed the Russian peace proposal, the representatives of the Soviet block tried to throw on the western powers, and in particular the United Kingdom and the United States, the blame for the preparation of a new war. It was apparent from the trend of the debate, however, that Russian criticism of the Western World served only to strengthen and unify the determination of the free peoples to continue to build up their power to resist aggression, in whatever form, on the part of the Soviet Union. In the end the joint United Kingdom-United States resolution on the "essentials of peace" was adopted by the overwhelming majority of 53 to 5 with Yugoslavia abstaining.

Two important steps were taken in the economic and social field. The Assembly's resolution on technical assistance was an effort to meet the sincere and persistent desire of many nations of the world to secure help in developing the economies and raising the living standards in the more backward areas of the world. This desire has found continuous expression in the work of various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Although there is no way of telling how successful the most recent plan will be, it is clear from the trend of the debate in the Assembly that most Member States recognize that the solution of many of the world's most pressing political problems is directly related to the improvement of living conditions in the under-developed countries.

In order to increase the effectiveness of plans, such as the technical assistance programme, the General Assembly explored ways and means of co-ordinating the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Several

useful recommendations emerged from the discussions on co-ordination. The primary concern of many Members was the rapid proliferation and growth of programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. The aim of the resolution, adopted unanimously, was not, however, to stunt the growth of new creative activity but to discipline that growth so as to concentrate the energy of the United Nations on the most useful activities. The resolution contained an appeal to governments to refrain from initiating new measures unless they were urgent or necessary to achieve the purposes of plans already under way. In addition, the Economic and Social Council was invited to devote attention to the problem of allotting priorities to the various projects under consideration. In supporting these proposals many representatives expressed concern over the severe financial burden placed upon their Governments by unduly increasing the activities of the United Nations. In suggesting means of avoiding overlapping, however, the majority of members were primarily interested in rendering more effective the work performed by the various United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies.

Trusteeship Questions

Two special sessions of the Trusteeship Council were convened following the conclusion of the General Assembly. The first of these made preliminary arrangements for the draft Trusteeship Agreement which will provide for Italian administration of Italian Somaliland as a United Nations Trust Territory and the development of that territory in such a way that it will become a self-governing independent nation in ten years' time. The second special session considered the problem of a Statute for the Internationalization of Jerusalem and the Protection of the Holy Places.

These two tasks added to the burden already imposed upon the Trusteeship Council as the result of recommendations adopted by the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee and subsequently by the General Assembly. At the recent sessions of these bodies the gulf between those nations responsible for the administration of Trust Territories or Non Self-Governing Territories and the non-administering Members widened appreciably, and some of the Administering Authorities announced that they would not comply with recommendations which they deemed to be beyond the competence of the United Nations and the provisions of the Charter.

During the recent Assembly, Canada played a more active part in the trusteeship policy discussions than in any previous session. Canadian policy on trusteeship questions is based on a desire to see the trust system function effectively, efficiently and in the best interest of the inhabitants of the Territories. The Canadian contribution to this cause at the Fourth Assembly was an effort to effect a compromise between the views of the most adamant of the Administering Authorities and the most irresponsible critics of trusteeship administration.

After prolonged debate on the Trusteeship Council report, seven resolutions were adopted by the Trusteeship Committee and by the General Assembly. These resolutions recommended to the Administering Authorities that they hasten the political, social, educational and economic advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories, and that the United Nations' flag be flown beside that of the Administering Authorities in Trust Territories. It was also re-

commended that the Trusteeship Council accelerate its examination of petitions and that visiting missions to Trust Territories report fully steps taken toward realization of the objectives of the Charter.

Administrative arrangements whereby United Nations Trust Territories are united to some extent with adjacent colonies of the Administering Authorities were discussed and a recommendation to the Trusteeship Council that it complete its investigation of these administrative unions was adopted by the Assembly.

The Special Committee on information from non-self-governing territories (other than Trust Territories) met prior to the Assembly. The most contentious issues discussed during the Assembly concerned the future of the Special Committee and responsibility for deciding whether any given territory is or is not a self-governing territory, and whether or not the Administering Member is obliged to transmit information on it. The Assembly voted to prolong the life of the Special Committee until 1952, and to establish a set of principles to guide Members in enumerating the non self-governing territories for which information should be transmitted. Other resolutions adopted related to educational, social and economic advancement, technical assistance and publication of information on non self-governing territories.

For the third successive year the Trusteeship Committee considered the problem consequent upon the Union of South Africa's failure to conclude a Trusteeship Agreement for South West Africa, a former League of Nations Mandate. The Union of South Africa had notified the Trusteeship Council in July 1949 that it would not transmit information on this territory and that a form of closer association between South West Africa and the Union had been effected. In an effort to clarify a difficult situation, which was made more acute by this decision of the Government of South Africa, the Trusteeship Committee (and subsequently the General Assembly) adopted a resolution requesting an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal status of South West Africa.



CANADIAN AID TO GREECE

It is interesting to report the receipt, from the Canadian Ambassador to Greece, of some eighty communications from the Greek people thanking the Canadian people for \$4,500,000 worth of relief materials sent to Greece after UNRRA ceased to function.

Many of these messages were from local administrative bodies in towns and villages; some came from disabled veterans' organizations, and still others from orphanages and hospitals. The sentiment expressed in one telegram, that "the sincere recognition by you of our cause strengthens our faith in the ideals of all mankind, despite the distress into which we have been thrown owing to the communist tactics of devastation from which our country has suffered" appears in varying language in several others. The broader implications of simple helpfulness could scarcely be made more apparent.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS†

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MEMBER NATIONS

Afghanistan	Denmark	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Sweden
Australia	Ecuador	Liberia	Syria
Belgium	Egypt	Luxembourg	Thailand
Bolivia	El Salvador	Mexico	Turkey
Brazil	Ethiopia	Netherlands	Ukraine
Burma	France	New Zealand	Union of South Africa
Byelorussia	Greece	Nicaragua	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Guatemala	Norway	United Kingdom
Chile	Haiti	Pakistan	United States
China	Honduras	Panama	Uruguay
Colombia	Iceland	Paraguay	Venezuela
Costa Rica	India	Peru	Yemen
Cuba	Iran	Philippines	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia	Iraq	Poland	

PRESIDENT

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Cyro de Freitas-Valle, Brazil; Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, China; Robert Schuman, France; Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan; Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Union; Ernest Bevin, United Kingdom; Dean Acheson, United States.

COMMITTEES

General (Steering)—Composed of fourteen members, namely, the President of the Assembly, the seven Vice-Presidents and the committee chairmen listed below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Political and Security.
L. B. Pearson, Canada. | 4. Trusteeship.
Hermod Lannung, Denmark. |
| 2. Economic and Financial.
Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, Chile. | 5. Administrative and Budgetary.
Alexis Kyrrou, Greece. |
| 3. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.
Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stolk, Venezuela. | 6. Legal.
Dr. Manfred Lachs, Poland. |

(These six committees are composed of representatives of all member nations).

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMBERS

China (Permanent)	France (Permanent)	United Kingdom (Permanent)
Cuba (Until 1951)	*India (Until 1952)	United States (Permanent)
*Ecuador (Until 1952)	Norway (Until 1951)	*Yugoslavia (Until 1952)
Egypt (Until 1951)	U.S.S.R. (Permanent)	

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The members of the Security Council and Canada.

COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS

The members of the Security Council.

†Excerpt from the New York Times, Friday, October 21, 1949.

*Took seat Jan. 1, 1950.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

James Thorn, New Zealand.

MEMBERS

Australia (Until 1951)	*Czechoslovakia (Until 1953)	*Pakistan (Until 1953)
Belgium (Until 1952)	Denmark (Until 1951)	Peru (Until 1952)
Brazil (Until 1951)	France (Until 1952)	Poland (Until 1951)
*Canada (Until 1953)	India (Until 1952)	U.S.S.R. (Until 1951)
Chile (Until 1952)	*Iran (Until 1953)	United Kingdom (Until 1951)
China (Until 1952)	*Mexico (Until 1953)	†United States (Until 1953)

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

Roger Garreau, France.

MEMBERS

Argentina	China	Iraq	U.S.S.R.
Australia	Dominican Republic	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Belgium	France	Philippines	United States

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

PRESIDENT

Jules Basdevant of France.

Dr A. Alvarez, Chile (Until 1955)	G. H. Hackworth, U.S. (until 1952)	Sir Arnold D. McNair, United Kingdom (until 1952)
Dr. J. Azevedo, Brazil (until 1955)	Dr. Hsu Mo, China (until 1958)	Dr. C. de Visscher, Belgium (until 1952)
A. H. Badawi Pasha, Egypt (until 1958)	Dr. H. Klaestad, Norway (until 1952)	Dr. Bogdan Winiarski, Poland (until 1958)
I. Fabela Alfaro, Mexico (until 1952)	Sergei B. Krylov, U.S.S.R. (until 1952)	Dr. M. Zóricitch, Yugoslavia (until 1958)
Dr. J. G. Guerrero, El Salvador	J. E. Read, Canada (until 1958)	

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Trygve Lie.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Refugee Organization, International Telecommunication Union, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Universal Postal Union and World Health Organization.

*Took seat Jan. 1, 1950.

†Re-elected.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Canada-United States Air Agreement

On December 2, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, outlined the situation which gave rise to the issue of a "show-cause" order to Colonial Air Lines by the Air Transport Board. In reply to questions asked by Mr. Howard C. Green (Progressive Conservative, Vancouver-Quadra) and Mr. W. Ross Thatcher (C.C.F., Moose Jaw), Mr. Chevrier spoke, in part, as follows:

. . . The bilateral air agreement entered into between Canada and the United States in June of 1949 is a continuation of the original air agreement, with some changes. Among the new features three United States Air carriers were granted traffic rights at Gander on the north Atlantic route and have been exercising those traffic rights under temporary permit pending action on their applications for regular foreign carrier licenses from the Air Transport Board. The applications of two of these carriers, Transworld Air Lines and American Overseas Air Lines, were approved by the board on December 1, and yesterday licenses were signed accordingly. The application of the third carrier, Pan-American, has been approved in principle, and the licence will be signed on receipt of certain minor amendments which that carrier has indicated it is sending forward.

The United States Government was also granted traffic rights at Edmonton on two routes, the first a trans-border route from Montana, and the second a through route from the United States to the Orient. Applications have been received from Western Air Lines and from Northwest Air Lines respectively for licences for these routes. It is expected that these applications will be dealt with in the relatively near future.

On the Canadian side, in connection with the new routes granted to the Canadian Government, the United States Government has issued a permit to Canadian Pacific Air Lines for the exercise of traffic rights in Hawaii on its route to Australia. The Trans-Canada Air Lines application for traffic rights in Florida on its Caribbean route is now being heard by the United States authorities, and will, it is expected, be dealt with within the next few weeks.

On the third new route granted to Canada between Montreal and New York, Colonial Air Lines has opposed an application to the United States authorities for a permit and has succeeded in action in the United States courts which prevents the United States authorities from proceeding with a permit for Trans-Canada Air Lines.

That is what brought about the issue of the show-cause order which was given yesterday by the Air Transport Board, and for which the hearing will be held on December 12 . . . I should like to point out that this order of the board is one between the Air Transport Board and Colonial Air Lines, related to the permit issued by the Board. The actions or policy of the United States Government are not involved, and the Canadian authorities are fully satisfied that the United States authorities have proceeded in good faith in relation to the bilateral agreement between the two countries. It does not involve any question of intergovernmental relations in the field of civil aviation between Canada and the United States, which have always been on a close friendly and co-operative basis.

In response to a question asked by Mr. David A. Croll (Liberal, Toronto-Spadina) on December 7, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, replied:

Yesterday afternoon the United States Ambassador left with me a note in which reference was made first to the show-cause order dated December 1, 1949 and served on the Colonial Air Lines by the Canadian Air Transport Board; and second, to the delay surrounding Trans-Canada Air Lines application to the United States Civil Aeronautics Board to operate the route between Montreal and New York.

In this note the Government of the United States proposes discussions between representatives of our two governments, aimed at resolving the present difficulties. The Canadian Government, which has not yet had an opportunity to reply formally to the note, will of course be quite willing to participate in any such discussions. The United States State Department is aware that we have at all times been prepared to have intergovernmental discussions on these matters, and, in fact, discussions between officials of the two governments have been taking place recently. I personally am satisfied that in this matter the Canadian Government has done everything possible to resolve the situation reasonably and fairly.

I wish to make it quite clear that these proposed discussions, which we shall be happy to enter into, will not in any way prejudice proceedings before the Air Transport Board, nor prevent the board from proceeding with the hearing scheduled for December 12 next, when Colonial Air Lines will be required to show cause why the Air Transport Board should not suspend the licence which was issued to that air line to operate the Montreal-New York route. This hearing is an administrative procedure within the regulations under which the Air Transport Board operates, and will be proceeded with.

Meeting of Commonwealth Ministers at Colombo

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, announced to the House on December 8 the composition of the Canadian representation at the meeting of Commonwealth ministers of external affairs which began on January 9 in Colombo, Ceylon:

. . . The Government has decided that the Secretary of State for External Affairs should head the Canadian delegation to this conference.

The Minister of Fisheries, who will be representing Canada at the meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Organization at Mysore, India, at the beginning of January, will also . . . be available to attend the Colombo conference if the labour conference finishes in time.

The advisers to the Canadian delegation to the Colombo conference will consist of the Deputy Under-Secretary (of State for External Affairs), Mr. Reid; the head of the Far Eastern Division of the Department, Mr. Menzies; and Mr. LePan, of the Economic Division of the Department.

It has been arranged that the newly appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Pakistan, Mr. Johnson, will travel with the delegation to Colombo en route to his post, and will also act as an adviser. A senior official of the Department of Trade and Commerce will accompany the delegation, because we hope to take advantage of our presence in Karachi, New Delhi and Colombo to explore the possibilities of increased trade between Canada and Pakistan, India and Ceylon.



(Capital Press)

FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER TO PAKISTAN

The first High Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan, Mr. David M. Johnson, is pictured above, left, at a reception held in his honour by the Honourable Mohammed Ali, right, High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada.

Mr. Pearson and the other members of the Canadian delegation left for Colombo in an R.C.A.F. *North Star* aircraft on January 2. Their route was by way of Gander, the Azores, Gibraltar, Malta, Habaniyek (Iraq) and Karachi. After the conference, the delegation returned to Karachi, and afterwards proceeded to New Delhi. Brief stops were also made at Rangoon, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and several days were spent in Tokyo. The delegation, after following the Wake Island-Honolulu-San Francisco route across the Pacific, is expected to return to Ottawa about February 10. This is the first time that an R.C.A.F. aircraft has flown around the world.

An International Government for Jerusalem†

In reply to a question asked by Mr. T. L. Church (Progressive Conservative, Toronto-Broadview) on December 8, Mr. Pearson said:

... Concerning (the) plan (for the establishment of an international form of government for Jerusalem) before the Political Committee of the (United Nations General) Assembly, the Canadian delegation abstained (from voting). It abstained on the ground that it was not satisfied the plan could be carried out effectively . . ."

Departmental Estimates

In the course of the debate on the estimates for the Department of External Affairs on December 8, in response to questions asked by Mr. W. C. S. McLure

†See page 7, where this subject is more fully treated.

(Progressive Conservative, Queens) and Mr. G. M. Murray (Liberal, Cariboo), Mr. Pearson stated the numbers of the staff of the Department situated abroad, and went on to say that:

The heads of missions, whether they are ambassadors, ministers or high commissioners, are government appointments. Foreign service officers in our missions abroad are all appointed after competitive examination through the civil service commission.

. . . We employ Canadians in clerical, administrative and stenographic work in our offices abroad. We recruit them through the civil service commission, and train them in the department for service abroad. Subordinate appointments abroad are sometimes filled by local recruitment, but in general the stenographic, clerical and administrative staffs are recruited in Canada for service abroad and trained for that purpose . . . Any position involving any degree of responsibility . . . should be and is filled by a Canadian official.

Speech from the Throne

In the speech from the Throne which closed the first session of the twenty-first parliament on December 10, the following references were made to external policy:

. . . Our country continues to take an active part in the proceedings of the United Nations. Despite that organization's present inability to solve the major political problem confronting mankind, the United Nations has succeeded in coping with menacing situations in many parts of the world. At the current session of the general assembly, Canada was elected to the Economic and Social Council.

It is gratifying that the agencies under the North Atlantic Treaty have been established and are undertaking the tasks which have been assigned to them . . .

. . . The real foundation of the ability of the nations of the North Atlantic community to defend themselves lies in their continued economic strength and stability. Canada is co-operating with other nations, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States, in seeking solutions to the difficult economic problems which still confront the democratic world . . .



CANADIAN RECOGNITION OF INDONESIA

The Department of External Affairs released on December 27, 1949, messages from the Prime Minister of Canada to the Prime Minister of the Netherlands and to the Prime Minister of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, extending greetings and informing them that the Government of Canada has given full recognition to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia. An article on the establishment of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia will appear in *External Affairs* for February.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. W. D. Matthews has been designated as Canadian Minister in the Canadian Embassy in the United States, effective October 1, 1949.
- Mr. M. Blais was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Legation in Czechoslovakia, effective December 27, 1949.
- Mr. P. M. Towe was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in the United States, effective December 9, 1949.
- Mr. J. D. Weld was posted from the Office of the High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, to Ottawa, effective December 13, 1949.
- Mr. A. F. Broadbridge was appointed to the Department of External Affairs, effective December 1, 1949.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

New Appointments

Commodore E. J. C. Qvistgaard, Naval Attache, Legation of Denmark, was temporarily appointed to the rank of Rear Admiral on November 23.

Zdenek Roskot, Second Secretary, Legation of Czechoslovakia, December 7.

A. R. Perry, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, December 14.

Djuro Vukolic, Second Secretary, Legation of Yugoslavia, December 14.

Departures

Ludwik Mysak, Press Attache, Legation of Poland, December 6.

Iacob C. Prebensen, Commercial Secretary, Legation of Norway, December 12.

Commander F. E. Janney, Assistant Naval Attache and Assistant Naval Attache for Air, Embassy of the United States of America, December 23.

In the December issue under this heading, the following item appeared: Acting Rear Admiral Fritz Hammer Kjoelsen, Naval Attache, Legation of Sweden, December 15. This should have read: Legation of Denmark.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

Sidney A. Belovsky, Consul General of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, with jurisdiction in St. John's, December 10.

Neill M. Coney, Jr., Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, with jurisdiction in St. John's, December 10.

Robert C. Bone, Jr., Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, December 10.

Lewis D. Brown, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, December 23.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Hans Knut Waage, Honorary Vice-Consul of Norway at Vancouver, November 30.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Alva L. Taber, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, November 29.

Ettore Staderini, Consul of Italy at Montreal, November 30.

Fred M. Wren, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, December 6.

John C. L. Allen, Honorary Consul of Thailand at Toronto, December 6.

Arthur Henry Carson, Honorary Consul of Thailand at Vancouver, December 6.

William M. Olive, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Victoria, December 20.

Departures

Baron O. F. Bentinck van Schoonheten, Consul of The Netherlands at Montreal, November 27.

George Moffitt, Jr., Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Hamilton, December 9.

Ernesto A. Morales, Consul General of Guatemala at Montreal early in December. Ismael Mendez Zebadua has been nominated to succeed him.

Philippe Cantave, Consul General of Haiti at Ottawa left on November 29 for a month's leave of absence in Haiti. Ernesto C. Martijn, Honorary Consul of Haiti at Montreal, is in charge of the Consulate General at Ottawa during Mr. Cantave's absence.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. M. A. Gurmani, Special Ambassador of Pakistan, visited Ottawa, December 14.

Mr. Dag de Hammarskjöld, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, visited Ottawa, November 26 to 29.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during December, and of those at which it will probably be represented in the future; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission.* Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins; Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R), Canadian Embassy in Washington.
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan.* Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy in Washington.
3. *Reparations Technical Advisory Committee.* Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.
4. *United Nations Security Council* (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948). New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative and Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J. K. Starnes, G. K. Grande, H. H. Carter, S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
5. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence—(Canada-United States)*—General A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (Chairman); Rear Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal C. R. Dunlap, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; C. C. Eberts, Department of External Affairs.
6. *Atomic Energy Commission.* New York—Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J.K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
7. *Commission for Conventional Armaments.* (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948). New York—General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; A. C. Smith, J.K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
8. *General Assembly of the United Nations.* New York—Fourth Session opened September 20. Representatives: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman; Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare; General A. G. L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations; Senator Cairine R. Wilson; René Jutras, M.P. for Provencher, Man. Alternate Representatives: A.D.P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs; Major General E. L. M. Burns, Assistant Deputy Minister of Veterans' Affairs.
9. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee.* Wash-

- ington and Ottawa—H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
10. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations*. New York—C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; H. D. Scully, Consul-General, New York (Alternate).
 11. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*. Geneva—A. J. Dawson, Department of Transport; Lt. Cdr. A. R. Hewitt, Major W. H. Finch and S/Ldr. Rafuse, Department of National Defence.
 12. *Canada - United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs*. Ottawa and London—M. W. MacKenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs.
 13. *North Atlantic Treaty Working Group*. Washington—G. Ignatieff, R. E. Collins, Canadian Embassy in Washington.
 14. *Inter-Allied Reparation Agency*. Brussels—J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy in Brussels.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *Fifth Annual Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization*. Washington, November 21 to December 6—Member: J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Alternate: Dr. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Adviser: Dr. J. G. Bouchard, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; Technical Advisers: Dr. H. H. Hannam, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Ottawa; C. J. Morrow, Fisheries Council of Canada, Lunenburg, N.S.; C. Planta, Manager, Fisheries Council of Canada, Ottawa.
2. *Third Session of the Iron and Steel Committee (ILO)*. Geneva, November 22 to December 3—Government Representatives: J. E. Matthews, M.P., Brandon, Man.; F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour. Employers' Representatives: Aubrey L. Lott, Hamilton, Ont.; P. J. Power, Sydney, N.S. Workers' Representatives: G. P. Schollie, Canadian Vice-President, International Association of Machinists; Lucien Lavallée, President, Machine Shop Workers' Union, Montreal.
3. *Congrès International du Maïs*. Pau, France, December 1 to December 4 — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy in Paris.
4. *Social Commission of ECOSOC (Fifth Session)*. New York, December 2 to December 16—R. B. Curry, Department of National Health and Welfare.
5. *Cultural Conference of the European Movement*. Lausanne, December 8 to December 12—Prof. Gerald Graham, King's College, London, England (Observer).
6. *Conference of Signatories to International Customs Tariff, Bureau Convention*. Brussels, December 13 to December 20 — B. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy in Brussels.
7. *International Wheat Council*. London, December 15—G. McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board; R. J. Biddulph and C. C. Boxer, London Office of the Canadian Wheat Board; J. H. Warren, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom.

FORTHCOMING

1. *Legal Committee, ICAO*. Taormina, Sicily, January 5 to January 9, 1950.
2. *110th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO*. Mysore, India, January 3 to January 7, 1950.
3. *Meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers*. Colombo, Ceylon, January 9 to January 14, 1950.
4. *Second Inter-American Statistical Congress, Third Session, Commission of Census of the Americas*. Bogota, January 16 to 28 and January 9 to 21, 1950.
5. *Preparatory Technical Tripartite Conference on Vocational Training of Adults (ILO)*. Geneva, January 23 to February 3.
6. *Trusteeship Council of the United States (Sixth Session)*. Geneva, January 31, 1950.
7. *Economic and Social Council (Tenth Session)*. New York, February 7, 1950.
8. *Fourth Session of Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Geneva, February 23 to April 6, 1950.

9. *International Conference of Experts on Industrial Diseases (ILO)*. Sydney, Australia, February 28 to March 11, 1950.
10. *Third Commonwealth Conference on Development, Design and Inspection of Clothing and General Stores*. London, April 17, 1950.
11. *International Conference on Phytopathological Services*. The Netherlands, April 24 to May 1, 1950.
12. *Fifth Session General Council UNESCO*. Florence, May, 1950.
13. *Ninth International Seed Testing Congress*. Washington, May 8, 1950.
14. *Thirty-third Session of the International Labour Conference*. Geneva, June 7 to July 1, 1950.
15. *Assembly of ICAO*. Montreal, June, 1950.
16. *Eighth International Congress of Agricultural Industries*. Brussels, July, 1950.
17. *Seventh International Botanical Congress*. Stockholm, Sweden, July 7 to July 20, 1950.
18. *International Congress of Soil Science*. Amsterdam, July 24 to August 1, 1950.
19. *Tariff Negotiations under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. September 28, 1950.
20. *World Federation of Women's Institutes*. Denmark, September, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

Final Act of the Special Administrative Radio Conference for the North East Atlantic (Loran). Signed at Geneva, February 14, 1949.

Inter-American Radio Agreement, Washington 1949. Signed at Washington, July 9, 1949.

Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision 1949) annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Atlantic City in 1947. Signed at Paris, August 5, 1949.

International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference (1st and 2nd Session), Final Agreement and Related Documents. Signed at Geneva, October 14, 1949.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948. Signed at Lake Success, November 28, 1949.

Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of August 12, 1949. Signed at Geneva, December 8, 1949.

Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea of August 12, 1949. Signed at Geneva, December 8, 1949.

Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949. Signed at Geneva, December 8, 1949.

Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War of August 12, 1949. Signed at Geneva, December 8, 1949.

Denmark

Agreement between Canada and Denmark for Air Services between the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, December 13, 1949.

Luxembourg

Exchange of Notes (November 24 and 26, 1949) between Canada and Luxembourg constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Signed at Luxembourg, November 24 and 26, 1949.

Yugoslavia

Agreement regarding Compensation for British Property, Rights and Interests affected by Yugoslav Measures of Nationalization, Dispossession and Liquidation. Signed at London, December 23, 1948.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Printed Documents

1. *Historical Survey of the Question of International Criminal Jurisdiction*; September 1949; document A/CN.4/7/Rev. 1; 147 pp.; printed; \$1.00; Sales No.: 1949.V.8.
2. *Report of the Secretary-General on action taken in pursuance of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies*; November 1949; document E/1317; printed; bilingual; 127 pp.; \$1.25; Economic and Social Council Official Records: Fourth Year, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 17.
3. *Technical Assistance for Social Progress No. 2—International Advisory Social Welfare Services*; October 1949; document E/CN.5/108/Rev.1; 75 pp.; printed; 50 cents; Sales No. 1949.IV.5.

(b) Mimeographed Documents

1. *Question of the disposal of the former Italian Colonies*—Report of the First Committee; 15 November 1949; document A/1089; 28 pp.; mimeographed.
2. *Palestine—First Interim Report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East*; 17 November 1949; document A/1106; 43 pp.; mimeographed.
3. *Budget Estimates for the financial year 1950—Report of the Committee of Experts on Salary, Allowance, and Leave Systems* (Report by the Secretary-General); 15 November 1949; document A/C.5/331/Add.1; 38 pp.; mimeographed.
4. *Supplement to Preliminary International Catalogue of Films dealing with Social Welfare Activities*—Prepared for use in the implementation of resolutions 58 (I) of the General Assembly Advisory Social Welfare Services Programme; 28 June 1949; document E/CN.5/101/Add.1; 140 pp.; mimeographed.
5. *The work of the United Nations with respect to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders*—(Prepared by the Secretariat); 18 October 1949; document E/CN.5/113/Rev. 1; 58 pp.; mimeographed.
6. *Developments in the work of the United Nations in the Field of Social Activities since the Fourth Session (May 1949) of the Social Commission*—(Report by the Secretariat); 31 October 1949; document E/CN.5/156; 39 pp.; mimeographed.
7. *Descriptive List of Projects in the Field of Social Activities requested by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Social Commission*; 28 October 1949; document E/CN.5/161; 30 pp.; mimeographed.
8. *Report on the United Nations Social Welfare Seminar for the Arab States of Middle East*; 15 November 1949; document E/CN.5/175; 71 pp.; mimeographed.
9. *Ad Hoc Committee on Implementation—Requests for Information from Member Governments in 1950*; 31 October 1949; document E/AC.31/1; 63 pp.; mimeographed.
10. *Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status*—Information regarding the ninety non-governmental organizations in consultative status compiled by the Secretariat; 31 August 1949; document E/C.2/224; 353 pp.; mimeographed.

11. *United Nations Commissions for Indonesia*
 - a) Special Report to the Security Council on the Round Table Conference; 10 November 1949; document S/1417; 60 pp.; mimeographed.
 - b) Appendices to the Special Report to the Security Council on the Round Table Conference; 14 November 1949; document S/1417/Add.1; 173 pp.; mimeographed.
12. *United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan*; Third Interim Report; 9 December 1949; document S/1430; 88 pp.; mimeographed.
13. *Decisions taken and Resolutions adopted by the Security Council from its First meeting on 17 January 1946 to 31 December 1948*; (prepared by the Department of Security Council Affairs); 18 July 1949; document S/INF/2; 80 pp.; mimeographed.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated.

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 15: Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Understanding relating to Civil Aviation at the Leased Bases in Newfoundland. Signed at Ottawa, June 4, 1949. Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 22: Agreement between Canada and Belgium for Air Services. Signed at Ottawa, August 30, 1949. Price, 10 cents.

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada, December 15, 1949. King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 25 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

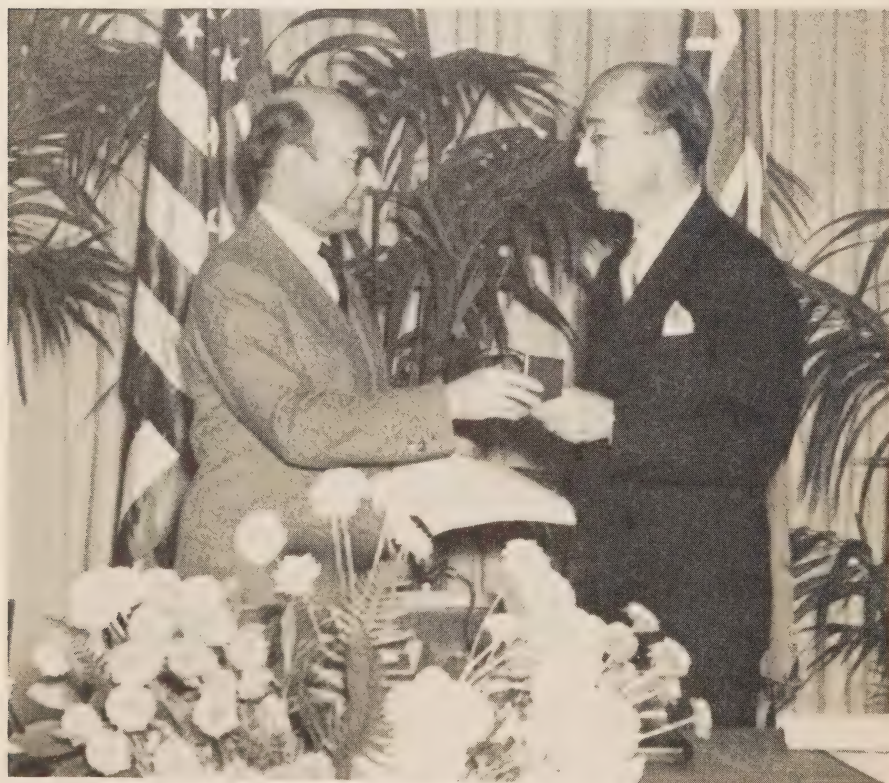
The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

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| <p>No. 49/42—A statement on the Soviet "Peace" Resolution, made on November 15, 1949, in the First (Political and Security) Committee by Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, and Canadian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.</p> <p>No. 49/43—Canada and World Affairs. A statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the House of Commons on November 16 and 17, 1949.</p> <p>No. 49/44—Essentials of Peace. A statement delivered by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, in the Plenary Session on December 1, 1949.</p> <p>No. 49/45—Canada and the World Food Situation. An address by Mr. J. C. Gar-</p> | <p>diner, Minister of Agriculture, before the Fifth Session, FAO Conference, Washington, D.C., November 24, 1949.</p> <p>No. 49/46—Canada in Today's Trading World. An address by Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Club of New York, December 6, 1949.</p> <p>No. 49/47—A statement on the status of Jerusalem, made by General A. G. L. McNaughton, in the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, November 29, 1949.</p> <p>No. 49/48—Some Aspects of the Dollar Problem. An address by Mr. Louis Rasminsky, Chairman (Alternate) of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, at a meeting of the Canadian Club, Toronto, December 12, 1949.</p> |
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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Colombiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Military Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“ (Bonn).....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome. Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Philippines.....	Consul General.....	Manila (P.O. Box 1825)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“ “.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)

Union of South Africa. Commercial Secretary	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..Ambassador (vacant)	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	Pereulok)
United Kingdom.....High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 504, 620 Fifth Avenue)
" "Permanent Delegate	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....Minister.....	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)



ITALY HONOURS CANADIAN FILM

(US Navy)

Mr. Mario Lucielli, left, of the Italian Embassy in Washington, presented to Mr. Paul Malone, of the Canadian Embassy in Washington, a first prize silver medal awarded by the 9th Exhibition of Cinematographic Arts, Venice, Italy, to Crawley Films of Ottawa, for their film "The Loon's Necklace".

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective January 1, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
	TO EUROPE	
1445-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)	CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)	
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	
1600-1630	Czech (except Sundays)	
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1700-1730	English	
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	
1815-1845	Dutch	
1845-1900	English	CKCS & CHOL
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	CHOL & CKLO
2000-2030	Czech	
2030-2100	German	
2100-2130	Italian	CKLO & CKRZ
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	English (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2340-2350	English	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0420-0500	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Eastern Standard Time	Programme	Call-signs
1910-1955	Portuguese	CKRA & CKLO
1955-2100	Spanish	
2100-2115	French	
2115-2200	English	
2145-2200	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2200-2235	Spanish	

EST TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

2310-2400	Winter Service to Arctic Settlements (Sundays only)	CKLO & CKOB
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CKRP	21.60 mc/s, 13.89 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKOB	6.09 mc/s, 49.26 metres
CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres	CKRZ	6.06 mc/s, 49.50 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR JANUARY

Special Programme for the Sovereign Republic of India

During the month of January the new constitution for the Sovereign Republic of India will go into effect. The CBC International Service takes part in the celebration of this event through a special programme of good wishes prepared by the English Language Service. The 30-minute recorded programme which has been sent to the All India Radio for inclusion in its schedule contains a rebroadcast of Prime Minister St. Laurent's welcome to Prime Minister Nehru on the occasion of his recent visit to Canada and a message from the High Commissioner for India in Canada, His Excellency Mr. S. K. Kirpalani. Writer and radio commentator Blair Fraser expresses the reasons why Canadians are especially happy to salute India on her achievement of republican status; two Indian scientists, Dr. Putcha Venkatesvarlu and Dr. Krishna Rao, talk about their studies in Canada; and finally, Brigadier W. C. Murphy who commanded the Eighth Indian Division during the war, sends greetings to his Indian friends in his civilian capacity of president of the Men's Canadian Club.

Programmes for Greece

At the start of 1950 the European Language Service is extending its activities still further. Commencing in January, a monthly programme in Greek will be prepared and recorded in the International Service studios in Montreal. For the time being this programme will not be transmitted directly from Canada, but will be airmailed to Greece for inclusion in the schedule of the Athens Radio.

Haiti's Independence Day

The Latin American Service paid special tribute to Haiti on January 1 in commemoration of her independence. The international quiz programme, "What's the Answer?" broadcast every Sunday from 21:30 to 21:45 E.S.T. to CBC International Service listeners in the Caribbean area and in the Latin American republics, added its salute to Haiti by featuring that country on its January 1 edition of the programme. Other countries to be saluted on "What's the Answer?" during January are: January 8—Trinidad; January 15—Nicaragua; January 22—Bolivia; January 29—British Guiana.

Canadian Pulp and Paper

During January the English Language Service of the CBC International Service is giving a comprehensive description of Canada's pulp and paper industry in a series of talks broadcast every Tuesday from 22:45 to 23:00 G.M.T.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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February, 1950

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

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THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA

ON NOVEMBER 2, 1949, the final plenary session of the Round Table Conference on Indonesia was held in The Hague. On this occasion, agreement was reached on a settlement of all points at issue in the Indonesian dispute. Representatives of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, of the Republic of Indonesia and of the Indonesian Federal Consultative Assembly signed a series of agreements and exchanges of notes establishing a new sovereign State, the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, and regulating its future relations with the Netherlands. A partial description of the more important documents in which the agreement is embodied is given below.

Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty

The principle of the transfer of sovereignty in Indonesia was not in question at the Round Table Conference, as it had been part of avowed Netherlands policy since 1942. Even the formulation of the instrument of transfer provided few difficulties, and it was accomplished in two articles, the second of which excludes Dutch New Guinea from the new Indonesian Federation. By the Charter, the Netherlands "unconditionally and irrevocably transfers complete sovereignty over Indonesia to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia and thereby recognizes the said Republic of the United States of Indonesia as an independent and sovereign state."

The only subject at the Round Table Conference on which the delegations could not reach a final decision was the disposition of Dutch New Guinea. This difference of opinion was recognized by the Conference and the delegations finally agreed to disagree. Thus Article 2 of the Charter stipulates that within a year from the date of transfer of sovereignty, the question of the political status of New Guinea shall be determined through negotiations between the R.U.S.I. and the Netherlands.

The Statute of Union

The Statute of Union begins by announcing the intention of the Netherlands and the R.U.S.I. "to call into being a friendly co-operation with each other and, in order to effectuate future co-operation, to create the Netherlands Indonesian Union." The purpose of the Union is to promote the co-operation of free, independent and equal partners in the service of their common interests. The primary fields for such co-operation are those of foreign relations, defence, finance and economic and cultural matters.

At the apex of the Union's structure stands the Crown of the Netherlands, Queen Juliana and her lawful successors, to be known as the "Head of the Union" which "embodies the concept of voluntary and lasting co-operation between the partners." A Conference of Ministers is to be established, consisting of three ministers from each partner. This Conference is to meet at least twice a year to deal with matters of common interest and may establish committees as may be required to consider specific problems. Arrangements are to be made for contact and discussion between representatives of the

Parliaments of both partners and the first meeting is to take place within eight months after the establishment of the provisional Parliament of the R.U.S.I. This Union will have a permanent secretariat, directed by two secretaries-general, one from each partner, who will alternate annually as senior officer of the secretariat.

Decisions of the Conference of Ministers must be taken by common consent and, where constitutionally necessary, must be ratified by the respective Parliaments. After ratification, the Head of the Union shall "state that agreement exists between the two partners" and the joint regulations will then have statutory effect in both countries.

The Statute provides for a Union Court of Arbitration which is to consider legal disputes arising out of the Union Statute or the other agreements of the Round Table Conference which are presented to the Court by one or both of the partners. The Court will consist of three members from the Netherlands and three from the R.U.S.I., all of whom shall hold office for a period of ten years. The presidency of the Court will be held in annual rotation by a Netherlander and an Indonesian.

Decisions of the Court will be by a majority vote and in case of a divided court, the President of the International Court of Justice or another international authority will be asked to appoint a person of a third nationality as an extraordinary member of the Union Court with a casting vote.

The rest of the Statute is concerned with provisions for co-operation between the partners in the fields of foreign relations, defence, financial and economic relations, cultural relations and citizenship. Finally, the Statute is given the standing of an international agreement with the provision that it may be presented to the United Nations secretariat for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

Financial and Economic Agreement

Articles 1 to 13 of this agreement regulate in some detail the rights, concessions, licences and modes of operation of business enterprises in the R.U.S.I. Articles 14 to 19 concern the financial relations to be followed between the Netherlands and the R.U.S.I. Both parties agree to seek a sound monetary system based on the principles of Bretton Woods. Both countries agree that only one circulation bank shall be in operation in each country and that monetary policy shall aim at maintaining a stable currency value and promoting free convertibility. The partners agree that currency rates shall not be altered without previous consultation between the two countries and that foreign exchange policy shall be drawn up with regard to the interests of the other party. Of considerable importance to the Netherlands economy is the Indonesian guarantee that transfers can be made from Indonesia to the Netherlands for all the usual financial transactions, i.e., interest, amortization, profits, dividends, etc. The Netherlands has agreed to lend Indonesia a government adviser in the field of monetary systems and circulation banking.

Articles 20 to 24 deal with relations between the partners in commercial and trade policies. Recognition is given to the fact that the Netherlands chief commercial interest lies in Europe, whereas that of Indonesia is principally in



*The disposition of Dutch New Guinea was not decided at the Round Table Conference; under Article 2 of the Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty, the question of the political status of this area will be determined through negotiation between the Netherlands and the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, such negotiations to take place within a year from December 27, 1949, the date of the Transfer of Sovereignty.

the Asian sphere. With regard to trade between the Netherlands and Indonesia, both countries declare themselves prepared to consider a system of mutual preferential treatment. Such a system would be devised so as not to be in contravention of international agreements. A *modus vivendi* which will have the status of a trade agreement has been concluded for the year ending October 1950 and discussions will be held shortly as to the implementation and possible alteration of this agreement. Arrangements are also provided to exchange commercial and trade information on a very broad basis. To assist in the implementation of the projected commercial *entente*, each Government will send Trade Commissioners to the other country to maintain closest contact with and give all possible assistance to the trade authorities of the other partner.

Debt Settlement

The remaining articles contain the provisions for the solution of the problem as to what portion of the public indebtedness, internal and external, of the Government of Netherlands Indonesia should become the responsibility

of the new Government of the R.U.S.I. The Netherlands made very impressive sacrifices in this regard. The most important of these was the cancellation of two billion guilders of external debt to the Netherlands.

In arriving at the amount of debt assumed by the Republic of the United States of Indonesia at the date of the transfer of sovereignty, due consideration was given to the amount of extra military expenditures and to the amount of other expenditures attributed to military action.

The internal debt at the date of transfer of sovereignty is to the charge of the United States of Indonesia.

Cultural Agreement

The purpose of the agreement is to promote cultural relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands. To this end, a Committee is to be set up, consisting of seven members from each of the partners. This Cultural Committee will carry out directives given it by both Governments for the realization of the aims of the Agreement.

The cultural programme will seek to make better known the culture of each of the partners in the other's territory. For this, all the media of mass communication will be put to work. Exchanges of persons qualified in the fields of education, art and science will be organized. Cultural institutes may be set up by each partner in the other's territory and these will be granted all facilities by the host state. A study will be made to determine equivalence of academic degrees and technical qualifications. Opportunities in scientific research will be given to students coming from the partner country. Scholarships will be opened up reciprocally and the results of academic research will be made available to the partner. In order to ease the flow of books, newspapers and periodicals from the one country to the other, attention will be given to the relaxation of customs restrictions.

Objects of cultural value, originating in Indonesia and now in the possession of the Netherlands Government, will be turned over to the Indonesian Government.

The Position of Civil Government Officials

The R.U.S.I. will maintain in office, for a period of at least two years after the transfer of sovereignty, the civil servants of the former Netherlands East Indies and will not alter unfavourably their terms of employment. Arrangements are designed to protect pension rights of such officials.

Defence Agreement

A draft agreement was drawn up for the implementation of Articles 2 and 21 of the Union Statute, which provides for aid to be given one partner, if requested, by the other partner. Arrangements are also made for training and the provision of personnel and matériel; the agreement also states that Military Missions will be exchanged.

The regulations concerning the Netherlands Naval Fighting Forces in Indonesia after the transfer of sovereignty provide, among other things, that:



DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR THE CONFERENCE

Delegates to the Round Table Conference on Indonesia assemble at The Hague on August 2, 1949. Left to right: Dr. J. H. van Maarseveen, Minister of Overseas Territories; Mr. Mohammed Rum, representative of Indonesia; Dr. J. H. van Roijen, of the Netherlands delegation, and Ambassador of the Netherlands to Canada; and Mr. Merle Cochran of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia.

- (a) The R.I.S. (Republik Indonesia Serikat—the Republic of the United States of Indonesia) shall have exclusive responsibility for the defence at sea of Indonesia.
- (b) The Netherlands Government is prepared to lend aid in carrying out the tasks at sea until the R.I.S. is able to fulfil these tasks itself.
- (c) The Netherlands Government is prepared to lend aid in building up the Navy of the R.I.S.
- (d) The Netherlands Naval Fighting Forces are to be withdrawn in one year, unless otherwise agreed.
- (e) The Naval Base at Soerabaja, at the moment of transfer of sovereignty, becomes the Naval Base of the R.I.S.
- (f) An Officer of the Royal Netherlands Navy will be appointed by the Government of the R.I.S. as Manager of the Base.
- (g) The Manager is to be directly responsible to the Minister of Defence of the R.I.S.

Regulations concerning the Land Fighting Forces in Indonesia under Netherlands command after the transfer of sovereignty provide, among other things, that they shall be withdrawn or reorganized as soon as possible.

The Forces awaiting shipment, or undergoing reorganization, shall not be used for any operation unless by request of the Government of the R.I.S., and during this time they shall have the status of guests of a friendly government.

An opportunity shall be afforded to suitable members of the Forces to be transferred to the Forces of the R.I.S.

Reorganization shall take place within six months from the date of publication of the conditions of enlistment into the Armed Land Forces of the R.I.S., and once the reorganization has been completed, the Royal Netherlands Indies Army shall cease to exist.

Regulations concerning the Air Fighting Forces in Indonesia under Netherlands command after the transfer of sovereignty provide, among other things, that:

- (a) The Air Fighting Forces shall be withdrawn.
- (b) Aid, in the nature of personnel and matériel, will be lent to the extent that the R.I.S. is not then able to carry out its tasks with its own means.
- (c) Aid, in the form of a Section of the Netherlands Military Mission, will be given to build up the Air Force of the R.I.S. as quickly as possible.
- (d) Completion of the reorganization of the Air Fighting Forces within six months is to be aimed at.

Netherlands Military Mission

The task of this mission, which is to last three years unless terminated or extended, is to co-operate with the R.I.S. in building up and training their fighting forces, and to act as advisers on military matters. A naval section, an army section, and an air force section make up the mission; its costs are to be borne by the R.I.S.

Nationality and Citizenship

The transfer of sovereignty in Indonesia naturally will produce some confusion regarding nationality. To regulate the situation, a detailed agreement has been drawn up. The basic principle is that Netherlands retain Netherlands citizenship and Indonesians assume Indonesian citizenship unless they declare otherwise within a stipulated time. The time stipulated for persons already of age (18 years) is two years after the transfer of sovereignty. Subsequently, the choice of nationality must be made within six months of attaining majority.

The class of Netherlands who may choose Indonesian nationality are those born in Indonesia or those who have resided in Indonesia for more than six months. Similar provisions permit Indonesians born or resident in the

Netherlands or Netherlands West Indies to choose Netherlands nationality if they prefer. Children will follow the nationality of their parents and married women that of their husbands.

It is agreed that there will be full consultation between the two partners before any substantial changes are made in the nationality laws.

Exchange of High Commissioners

Agreement was reached that the Netherlands and the R.U.S.I. should exchange High Commissioners on the following basis:

- (a) the High Commissioners will be accredited by letter from Head of State to Head of State following preliminary consultation to ensure that the appointment is acceptable to the receiving Government;
- (b) the High Commissioners will enjoy the status of Ambassadors of foreign powers and relative precedence will be determined by the date of assumption of office;
- (c) officials of the High Commissioners' offices will have equivalent diplomatic rank;
- (d) Commissioners will be appointed with consular functions, who will have a status equivalent to Consul General, Consul, etc.

Foreign Relations

The agreement in the field of foreign relations provides that each of the partners shall have independent foreign relations and separate foreign services, but also ensures that a great measure of flexibility and co-operation shall be effected in this field. It is agreed, in principle, that both partners shall attempt to co-ordinate foreign policy as far as possible. Neither of the partners will conclude any international agreement affecting the interests of the other without prior consultation.

Wherever one of the partners has not diplomatic or consular representation, such representation shall preferably be carried out by the other partner, and both partners declare their readiness to provide all possible technical or other co-operation in the conduct of foreign relations.

Definition of Fundamental Human Rights

This statement of the basic human rights which both partners agree to respect is equivalent to the International Declaration of Human Rights and to the relative provisions found in most national constitutions. There is perhaps a greater than usual emphasis on the social, economic and religious rights of minorities.

Agreement on Transitional Measures

As the title of this agreement indicates, it is designed to regulate some of the problems which will arise following the establishment of a new and independent administration in Indonesia. It therefore contains a number of

clauses, not all of them strictly related. In summary, these clauses provide:

- (a) that both parties recognize the right of self-determination of the population of the various districts, comprising Indonesia;
- (b) that governmental powers be transferred from the (Netherlands) Governor General of Indonesia to the R.U.S.I. and that the public leaders and officials are *ipso jure* liberated from their oath of allegiance to the Queen of the Netherlands;
- (c) that all rights and obligations of Indonesia under private and public law are transferred to the R.U.S.I.;
- (d) that responsibilities under international agreements concluded by the Netherlands on behalf of Indonesia shall revert to the R.U.S.I.;
- (e) that existing legal regulations and administrative ordinances remain in force unless or until they are revoked or amended by the competent organs of the R.U.S.I.;
- (f) that the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall promote the membership of the United States of Indonesia in the United Nations.

The Transfer of Sovereignty

On December 27, in a brief ceremony in the Royal Palace at Amsterdam, the Queen of the Netherlands signed the act of transfer ending three and a half centuries of Netherlands rule over the Indonesian islands. The act of transfer was accepted on behalf of his country by Dr. Mohammed Hatta, premier of the newly formed Republic of the United States of Indonesia. In Jakarta (the former Indonesian name of the city of Batavia has been resumed) a similar ceremony took place at almost the same time, in which the Netherlands High Commissioner and the deputy premier of the Republic participated.



FINAL PLENARY SESSION

—United Nations

The final Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference on Indonesia was held in The Hague on November 2, 1949, when agreement was reached on a settlement of all points at issue in the Indonesian dispute. Left to right: Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo and Mr. A. K. Pringgofigdo of the Republican Delegation; Dr. J. H. van Maarseveen of the Netherlands; Sultan Hamid II, Chairman of the Federal Consultative Assembly delegation; and Mr. Mohammed Hatta, Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. St. Laurent, sent the following messages to the Prime Minister of the Netherlands and to the Prime Minister of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, extending greetings and informing them that the Government of Canada fully recognized the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

To the Prime Minister of the Netherlands:

I take great pleasure in extending to you and to the Dutch people the most cordial greetings of the Government and the people of Canada on the occasion of the transfer of sovereignty to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

I trust that the Netherlands-Indonesian Union thus established between the Netherlands and the Republic of the United States of Indonesia will contribute to peace and stability throughout the world.

I have just informed Prime Minister Hatta that the Canadian Government has extended full recognition to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

To the Prime Minister of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia:

Upon the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, I take great pleasure in extending to you and your people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Government and people of Canada. The transfer of sovereignty which has just taken place constitutes a tribute to your statesmanship and that of your colleagues. We also welcome your voluntary association with the people of the Netherlands in the new Netherlands-Indonesian Union.

I hope that Indonesia will enter upon an era of peace and prosperity that will contribute to the wellbeing and stability of all nations in the Pacific. I feel confident that by collaborating in the establishment of peace throughout the world, both your country and mine will be brought together in ever closer friendship for their mutual benefit.

This message may be regarded as giving full recognition by the Government of Canada to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

The following replies were received from the Prime Minister of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia and from the Prime Minister of the Netherlands:

From Prime Minister Hatta

December 29, 1949.

On behalf of my Government and people I desire to express to you my warmest appreciation of your greetings and good wishes upon the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

I note with gratification that your kind message is to be regarded as giving full recognition by the Government of Canada to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

From Prime Minister Drees

January 7, 1950.

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the cordial congratulatory message on behalf of the Government and the people of Canada on the occasion of the establishment of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands-Indonesian Union. I feel confident that co-operation between the two Union partners will be lasting, to their mutual benefit and that of the world at large.

EXPULSION OF CANADIANS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On January 21, the Department of External Affairs announced that word had been received from the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires in Prague that the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs had demanded that Sergeant R. W. Danko and Corporal J. G. Vanier of the Staff of the Canadian Air Attaché in Prague leave Czechoslovakia "within twelve hours". The Ministry had made certain charges against these two men without producing any supporting evidence, and had declared them to be *persona non grata*.

The incident, the announcement continued, was apparently part of a deliberate policy in certain of the satellite countries where members of the staffs of Western diplomatic missions have been subjected to baseless accusations, followed by demands for their expulsion.

It was further announced that the Canadian Government had under active consideration the appropriate steps to be taken in the circumstances; that Sergeant Danko and Corporal Vanier had been recalled to Canada and had already left Czechoslovakia; and that their personal reports would be made immediately they arrived.

After the return to Canada on February 1 of Sergeant Danko and Corporal Vanier, the Department of External Affairs issued the following statement on February 2:

The following account of the incidents that took place in Prague on January 17 and 18, after which Sergeant Danko and Corporal Vanier were withdrawn from Czechoslovakia, is drawn from the reports of the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. John A. Irwin, the Canadian Air Attaché, Group Captain R. A. Cameron, and the two men themselves.

On the afternoon of January 17, when Sergeant Danko left his apartment house with his wife, he saw at the street door three roughly-dressed and threatening-looking individuals who seemed to be taking considerable interest in him. He did not know who they were but feared some trouble for himself. When he returned home later in the afternoon he took the precaution of having with him Corporal Vanier and another member of the Legation staff. The three men he had seen before he now found inside the building in front of his apartment door. He asked them if they were police and what they were doing there. They replied that they were not police and were waiting to see a lawyer who lived on the same floor. They asked for no identification and offered none; nor when asked would they identify themselves.

That evening at 8:30 Danko and Vanier were in the Danko apartment with Mrs. Danko and a party of four ladies. About 9 o'clock they left the flat. Mrs. Danko was left behind in the apartment. At the door of the apartment house one of a watching trio accosted the leading pair and spoke in Czech, apparently asking for identification cards. One of the men was ill-advised enough to lay a hand on a girl in the party. Vanier demanded to see the man's own identification papers and when he would not produce them but insisted on interfering, Vanier brushed him aside. This caused him to stumble and fall. Vanier pulled him up by the coat and warned him to make off, which he and his companions did. The latter did not offer to interfere in any way. The man's coat was torn,

but so little disturbance was caused by his fall that Sergeant Danko, who was standing nearby, did not know of the fall until he was later told by Vanier.

On the following day, January 18, Sergeant Danko left the Canadian Legation at about 5:00 p.m. to go home. As he drove up in front of his apartment house a number of tough-looking individuals appeared, whereupon Danko prudently returned to the Legation. The Chargé d'Affaires, the Air Attaché and another officer of the Legation then accompanied Sergeant Danko to his apartment before which they found gathered on the street a small crowd of men, with whom was one uniformed policeman. They stopped and questioned the policeman and learned that there was some question of Vanier having torn the coat of one of the men during the incident of the previous evening.

The Canadian party then withdrew again taking Danko with them. Later in the evening at about 10:30 p.m. the Air Attaché returned to the Danko apartment bringing Danko and Vanier with him. There was at that time one uniformed policeman on the street but no one else in evidence.

A little later when the Air Attaché descended from seeing Danko to his apartment on the fifth floor, he found a number of watchers, perhaps ten in all, tucked into various corners of the corridors. He then went to a nearby police station where he complained about this apparently hostile body of unidentified persons and asked for some police protection for Danko. The attitude of the police was unco-operative but they finally assured the Air Attaché that some one would be immediately instructed to look into the matter.

However, by the next day, January 19, the number of un-uniformed watchers in Danko's apartment building had considerably increased.

Neither from their dress, words nor actions did the individuals involved in these incidents appear to have any official authority. At no time was there any use or display of firearms. Neither of the Canadians ever carried arms.

During the forenoon of January 19 the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered to the Canadian Legation a note demanding that Danko and Vanier leave Czechoslovakia within 12 hours, on the ground that their behaviour represented an "abuse of hospitality".

So far as the Canadian staff in Prague is concerned, this incident was the climax of a series of steps taken by the Czech Government during the past few weeks. They were all aimed, without any well-founded reason, at embarrassing the normal routine and work of the Canadian Legation.

Last October, of two locally employed members of the Canadian Legation, themselves Czechs, one was suddenly arrested, the other denied permission to continue working with the Legation, both without good cause given.

Early in January Sergeant Danko was accused without a shadow of evidence of organizing espionage and of paying "considerable sums" for information. As was announced earlier, he was declared *persona non grata* and requested to leave Czechoslovakia "within a reasonable time".

This was followed by the incidents involving Sergeant Danko and Corporal Vanier recounted above. After reading the reports of the Canadian officials in Prague and hearing the account given by the two Canadian N.C.O.'s, the Canadian Government is convinced that the charges are false and that the interference with Danko and Vanier was deliberate.

On January 23 the Czech Chargé d'Affaires in Ottawa was asked to call at the Department of External Affairs. Mr. Klima was then informed by the Under-Secretary that this interference with the Canadian staff in Prague was wholly

unwarranted. He was requested to ascertain from his Government if it was their intention deliberately to embarrass the work of the Canadian Legation in Prague. No reply has been received to this inquiry.

In the circumstances, the Government, approved yesterday the immediate despatch to the Czechoslovakian Chargé d'Affaires in Ottawa of a note requiring that two members of the staff of the Legation leave Canada within seven days from the delivery of the note.

The two employees in question are Hugo Bohounek, clerk to the Commercial Attaché, and Richard Bergmann, bookkeeper.

The two employees left Montreal for Czechoslovakia, via Amsterdam, on the morning of February 8. On the same day, a note protesting against the Canadian action was delivered to the Canadian Government by the Czechoslovakian Chargé d'Affaires.



—RCAF

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE COLOMBO CONFERENCE

After a two day flight from Rockcliffe Airport, the Canadian Delegation to the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference, headed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, arrived at Gibraltar on January 4, 1950. The group includes Mr. and Mrs. Pearson; Mr. Escott Reid, Mr. A. R. Menzies, Mr. D. V. LePan, Mr. Hume Wright, of the Department of External Affairs; Mr. D. M. Johnson, High Commissioner Designate for Canada in Pakistan, and Mr. T. N. Beaupré and Mr. G. R. Heasman of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS*

The need for an informed public opinion to strengthen the position of the government in its conduct of foreign affairs is recognized in every democratic country. For a government to move too far and too fast in the realm of foreign policy in advance of what its people are thinking or feeling is to invite disaster, as Wilson discovered in the United States. On the other hand for any government to undertake the guidance of public opinion single handed is to invite suspicion of "propaganda" in an age when "the big lie" has been an agent of every totalitarian government. Hence the importance in every democracy of an independent unofficial agency devoted to the study of international affairs, promoting research, disseminating information, and encouraging discussion of a non-partisan character throughout the country. Such agencies as the Royal Institute of International Affairs in the United Kingdom, the Council on Foreign Relations in the United States, and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs are examples of private organizations which are rendering a valuable service to the government and to the community.

Need for Unofficial Agencies

The first two agencies resulted from the experience of the British and United States delegations at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Delegates and advisers alike, such as Colonel House, Dr. Shotwell, Lord Robert Cecil, and Lionel Curtis, were convinced, from their attempts at peace making, that there was urgent need for continuous study of international affairs by unofficial agencies in their respective countries. Dissatisfaction with the results emerging in Paris was a prime factor in this feeling. "Our disappointment is an excellent symptom; let us perpetuate it," said Lord Robert Cecil at the dinner held on May 30, 1919 to discuss the project. Such agencies were necessary to get the facts of international affairs—"our scarcest raw material", as Elihu Root once said—and to encourage the play of informed opinion before government policies were formulated. The decision to found a single Anglo-American Institute of International Affairs "to keep its members in touch with the international situation and enable them to study the relation between national policies and the interests of society as a whole" was not maintained—and no doubt wisely. But there did emerge the two national agencies previously mentioned of which the C.I.I.A. is the Canadian parallel.

The creation of the C.I.I.A. was partly due to these discussions in Paris, since two of its founders, Sir Robert Borden and J. W. Dafoe, who attended the Peace Conference, had kept in touch with the United Kingdom Institute, which had a few members in Canada. This Institute owed its headquarters, Chatham House, to the generosity of Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines, Ontario. The founding of the C.I.I.A. was also prompted by the experience of a group of Canadians largely drawn from the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. who attended the organizational meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at

* By Professor F. H. Soward of the University of British Columbia.

Honolulu in 1925. The honorary secretary of that group, Mr. John Nelson of the Sun Life Assurance Company, suggested that the Canadian Council of the I.P.R. should also be affiliated with the Royal Institute of International Affairs and study the whole field of international relations. Consequently on January 30, 1928, Sir Robert Borden convened a meeting at his home in Ottawa attended by Sir Arthur Currie (who had led the Canadian delegation to the I.P.R. conference of 1927), Sir Joseph Flavelle, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia, J. W. Dafoe, C. A. Bowman, Stanley Brent, John M. Mackay, Colonel C. S. MacInnes, N. A. M. MacKenzie, John Nelson and F. N. Southam, to establish the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Naturally enough, Sir Robert became the first president of the C.I.I.A. Of this group of founders, Colonel MacInnes of Toronto and Mr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President of the University of British Columbia, are still active in the work of the Institute.

Growth of C.I.I.A.

In twenty-one years the C.I.I.A. has attained a membership of over 2,500 in twenty-seven branches from St. John's, Newfoundland to Victoria. It has never attempted to gain mass membership but has sought to secure in the chief cities of Canada well informed men and women of various points of view, from all walks of life. Each branch is encouraged to organize study groups; during the past year these groups discussed such topics as immigration, the North Atlantic Treaty, Canada in a changing world and problems of Commonwealth countries. The national office assists the branches in securing speakers of international reputation who lead discussion in meetings of a confidential character, but the branches are expected to secure other speakers as well. In 1948-49, for instance, of the 320 meetings held by the branches, 202 were arranged by the national office. Each branch is supplied with key publications for a branch library and bloc lots of pamphlets on topical subjects prepared by the Institute. Several of the branches hold regional study conferences, often with United States groups such as those in the Pacific Northwest, the Middle West and New York. Each spring, in the same week as the meetings of the various Canadian learned societies, the C.I.I.A. holds a national study conference. At the sixteenth of these, held in Montreal in June, 1949, 101 members and 24 invited guests from Commonwealth and foreign countries were present to discuss "Canada—the changing Commonwealth and the new security plans".

The C.I.I.A. is also responsible for securing financial support for, and representation at, many unofficial international conferences. It has sent strong delegations to ten conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations and is currently preparing for the next one in 1950. It has twice acted as host, in 1933 and 1949, for unofficial Commonwealth conferences and was represented at the other two Commonwealth conferences which were held in Australia and the United Kingdom.

The C.I.I.A. is the Canadian co-ordinating committee for the International Studies Conference which unites institutions in eighteen countries, and five international institutions, in the scientific study of international relations. In prewar days the I.S.C. held conferences in Madrid, Rome and London to which the C.I.I.A. contributed papers and sent scholars for participation in the discussions based upon them.

Institute Publications

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that without the encouragement of the National Research Committee of the C.I.I.A., few Canadian scholars would be in a position to pursue research in international affairs and publish the results of their investigations. Thanks to the C.I.I.A. more than 40 books in this field have appeared. Such monographs as Mackay and Rogers, *Canada Looks Abroad* (1938), Stacey, *The Military Problems of Canada* (1940), Woodsworth, *Canada and the Orient* (1941), Glazebrook, *Canada at the Paris Peace Conference* (1942), Brady and Scott (eds.), *Canada After the War* (1943), Skilling, *Canadian Representation Abroad* (1945), Carter, *The British Commonwealth and International Security* (1947), Gibson (ed.), *Canada's Economy in a Changing World* (1948), Annett, *British Preference in Canadian Commercial Policy* (1948), James, *Wartime Economic Co-operation* (1949), and the biennial surveys of Canada in World Affairs, of which the fourth volume is now in the press, are directly due to the aid of that Committee and the financial support of the Institute. Both at home and abroad, these books have helped to clarify thinking on Canadian policies.

Besides these publications, the National Public Education Committee of the C.I.I.A., sometimes in co-operation with such agencies as the Canadian Association for Adult Education, has produced popular pamphlets and brief studies in two series, "Behind the Headlines" and "Contemporary Affairs". Almost 150 of these have appeared, covering topics from "Eastern Europe in Flux" to "Canada and the Pan American System", or from "The People's Health" to "Canada's Role in Geopolitics". During the past four years the Institute has published the *International Journal*, the only quarterly magazine in Canada devoted to articles, source material and book reviews on international affairs. Its standard of publications have prompted the Social Science Research Council of the United States to order bloc subscriptions for overseas distribution.

At the National Office there is an excellent library on international affairs, an information service which prepares study kits for discussion groups of any kind and which answered over 1,200 inquiries last year, and a literature buying service which aids members in securing recently published books on foreign affairs at special prices.

To maintain the Institute in work of such a varied character involves a financial outlay that cannot be covered by membership fees, if the C.I.I.A. is to have its essential representative character. The best tribute to the value of the services it has rendered is the fact that scores of its members contribute more than the annual fee; over 150 Canadian corporations take out corporate memberships at \$100 or more to assist in its work; and its programmes for furthering research, public education and discussion have received generous support from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation. The most recent mark of confidence in the work of the C.I.I.A. was the purchase of its headquarters in Toronto through the generosity of Colonel Bishop, Colonel MacInnes, Mr. J. S. McLean and Major Sifton of Toronto, Colonel Victor Sifton, and Mr. E. J. Tarr of Winnipeg, the Massey Foundation of Toronto and the Dafoe Foundation of Winnipeg. Because of this gesture, in the year that it came of age, the C.I.I.A. can look forward with justified optimism to the prospect of serving Canada still more adequately in the future.

CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

In 1928 the Post Office Department decided to use the higher denominations of its regular postage stamp issues to show characteristic phases of Canadian life and industry. This was a significant event in the development of Canadian postage stamps as a medium of information about Canada. Prior to this year, the subjects of Canadian postage stamps had been confined, with few exceptions, to portraits of the Royal Family.

The first Canadian postage stamp, however, the well-known "Three Penny Beaver" of April, 1851, was a pictorial stamp of first rate geographical and general significance. The beaver is so thoroughly native to Canada that it is hard to think of a more suitable subject for this initial issue.

Canada's stamp designs were subsequently confined to Royal portraiture, and to portraits of Jacques Cartier, until the famous and much criticized "Map Stamp" of 1898 made its appearance. This stamp was issued to commemorate the establishment of Imperial Penny Postage and was Canada's first venture in the reproduction of multi-coloured stamps. The subject was an outline map of the world printed in black, upon which were lithographed the seven seas in blue, and the British Empire in red. Some critics suggested that the "Imperialists" had reddened certain portions of the world which were not at that time British possessions.

Somewhat chastened by criticism of this venture, the Post Office Department returned, until 1908, to Royal portraiture. In that year the Department commemorated the 300th Anniversary of the foundation of Quebec by Champlain in 1608, and issued seven stamps depicting scenes from the early history of New France, and portraits of historical figures. The 15-cent stamp is typical of this series, and is entitled "Partement Pour L'Ouest". The scene was reconstructed by the engravers from a description of this incident in Champlain's narrative of his Third Voyage, and shows high officers of the Militia, Church and State honouring the departure of Champlain and his party in two canoes manned by Indians.

Confederation Commemoratives

The Fiftieth and Sixtieth Anniversaries of Confederation were recognized by postage stamp issues in 1917 and 1927. In the latter year a series of six special pictorial stamps were issued, including the 20-cent orange Special Delivery Stamp. Of this stamp a writer in the New York "World Telegram" expressed the opinion that "of all the stamps issued throughout the world since 1840, there is no single adhesive more interesting or instructive."

Through a gothic window casement, symbolizing European culture, five different methods of mail transportation are shown against a background which reveals something of Canada's vastness and diversity. Dominating the scene is a lofty peak, typical of Canada's great mountain ranges. In the foreground is a railway line along which a trans-continental train is speeding, and between the mountains and the foreground is an arm of the sea down which steams an ocean liner. In the foreground there is a stretch of ground suggestive of the prairies with a "pony express" rider carrying a mail bag on which appears a philatelic *tour de force*: the smallest engraving ever attempted on a postage



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1. The Three Penny Beaver, the first Canadian stamp.
2. "Partement pour L'ouest", an early example of a historical stamp.
3. 60th Anniversary of Confederation.
4. The "Bluenose" Stamp.
5. The Wheat Harvesting stamp of 1946.
6. Responsible Government.
7. The Halifax Bicentennial.
8. The "Matthew" stamp, issued to mark the Union of Newfoundland with Canada.

stamp. On the mail bag, so small as to be indecipherable by the naked eye, appear the words "Canada P.O.". Beyond the train, on a stretch of snow-covered ground, a dog team draws His Majesty's Mail. Above, two airmail planes take off for the far North.

Cultural and Historical Subjects

After 1928 the Post Office Department began to render on its stamps significant aspects of Canada's national economy, cultural development and topography. Examples include the munitions manufacturing scene displayed on the 50-cent stamp of 1942; the wheat harvesting scene on the 20-cent stamp of 1946; and the 50-cent "Bluenose" stamp of 1928. The latter stamp was engraved from photographs of the famous schooner under racing trim. In reproducing this subject world-wide prominence was given to three important phases of Nova Scotian life and industry: fishing, shipbuilding, and seamanship.

An example of cultural subjects is found in the 10-cent, 1938, stamp showing the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings at
February, 1950

Ottawa. The topography of Canada is shown in such examples as the 20-cent, 1935, Niagara Falls stamp, and on the 10-cent, 1946, stamp reproducing a view of that part of Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, where uranium deposits were discovered.

Commemorative postage stamps are issued to mark the celebration of important historic events. Such stamps are the 10-cent United Empire Loyalist stamp of 1934; the 4-cent Responsible Government stamp of 1948; and the 4-cent Halifax Bicentennial stamp of 1949. Other events recorded on postage stamps are those of wide national interest, such as the visit of their Majesties, the King and Queen, commemorated by an issue of 1939. The 4-cent postage stamp displaying the ship "Matthew" which bore John Cabot to his discovery of Newfoundland, was issued to mark the Union of Newfoundland with Canada on March 31, 1949. It is of interest to note that a silver dollar was also issued to commemorate this event, and that the reverse side of this coin displayed the same design of the "Matthew".



UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Brigadier H. H. Angle of Kelowna, B.C., arrived at New Delhi, India, January 29 en route to take up his duties as Chief Military Observer for the Commission for India and Pakistan.

This is Brigadier Angle's second tour of Service with the Commission in Kashmir. He served as a Military Observer there during 1949 and returned to Canada last October.

During the Second World War Brigadier Angle commanded the 9th Armoured Regiment of the 5th Canadian Armoured Division during operational activities in Italy and northwest Europe. He also served in Italy as senior staff officer at the headquarters of the 5th Canadian Armoured Division.

After his retirement to the Canadian Army supplementary reserve in August, 1947, he became a magistrate and fruit rancher at Kelowna, B.C.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Interim Committee

The Third Session of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly opened at United Nations headquarters, Lake Success, on January 16. The Canadian Delegation accredited to this Session is: representative, Mr. L. B. Pearson; alternate representatives, Mr. L. Mayrand, Mr. J. W. Holmes, Mr. R. G. Riddell and Mr. A. C. Smith; adviser, Mr. H. H. Carter.

At its first meeting the Committee elected Carlos Muniz, of Brazil, as Chairman; Colonel Abdur Rahímé Khan, of Pakistan, as Vice-Chairman; and Joseph Nisot, of Brazil, as Rapporteur. Sub-committees were established to continue the systematic study of the promotion of international co-operation in the political field, and to examine the Interim Committee's rules of procedure. Canada did not stand for election on either sub-committee.

The Committee will convene again on February 7. At the next meeting, the procedure to be followed in considering the three other items on the agenda will be discussed. These items are:

(a) study of the procedure to delimit the boundaries of the former Italian colonies not already fixed by international agreement;

(b) threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of August 14, 1945, and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) consideration of the Report of the Commission for Eritrea (to be submitted not later than June 15, 1950).

Trusteeship

Working in an atmosphere of accomplishment during the first week of its Sixth Session, the Trusteeship Council completed examination of the draft Trusteeship Agreement between Italy and the United Nations for the administration of the former Italian colony of Somaliland, a task entrusted to it by the Fourth General Assembly. The Council will consider next a report prepared by its President, Mr. Roger Garreau, of France, concerning the implementation of an International Regime for the City of Jerusalem and the Protection of the Holy Places.

The Sixth Session of the Trusteeship Council convened in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on January 19, but adjourned almost immediately out of respect for the Ethiopian observer who died the previous evening. The representative of the U.S.S.R. did not appear and the Soviet has not since indicated its intention in this respect. Mr. N. F. H. Berlis, Deputy Permanent Delegate of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations, is attending the Session as an observer.

The draft Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland, formulated by a committee of the Council, evoked very little controversy, and the discussion revealed

an attitude of compromise and conciliation by members and observers. The Agreement is comprised of a preamble, 24 articles, and an annex. The annex contains 10 articles outlining the constitutional principles to be applied by the Administering Authority in the territory. This Agreement differs from those concluded in the past for Trust Territories, in that it provides for the administration of Somaliland by Italy in such a way that the territory will become independent and self-governing ten years after the approval of the Agreement; and some of the articles specify in detail the policy which is to be implemented by the Administering Authority. The article on education and the annex to the Agreement are notable in this regard.

Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems

In August 1949, the Economic and Social Council appointed an Ad Hoc Committee of representatives of 13 nations to study and make recommendations with respect to the problems of statelessness and welfare of refugees. The first meeting of the Committee took place on January 16, 1950, and the Committee will continue to meet until the latter part of February. Mr. L. G. Chance, of the Department of External Affairs, was elected Chairman of the Committee. However, during the second part of the Committee meetings when the subject of overcoming statelessness is under consideration, Mr. Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, will replace Mr. Chance as Canadian representative.

So far the Committee has drafted a proposed convention on the status of refugees which will be submitted to governments for their comments before final revision and signature. The convention defines categories of persons who are to be considered as refugees. These persons will be guaranteed uniform and minimum privileges and facilities within the territories of the states which sign the convention. The articles included in the proposed convention may be said to be in general in accord with the present position concerning refugees in Canada.

Kashmir Dispute

At the 457th meeting of the Security Council on December 17, the Chairman of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan spoke at the tabling of the Third Interim Report of that body. The report recorded the failure of United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to secure the agreement of the Governments of India and Pakistan to proposals for a truce, which (according to resolutions to which both parties were committed) was to precede a plebiscite to decide the future of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Following the statement by the Chairman of UNCIP the Representative of Norway at the Security Council proposed that the President of the Council (General McNaughton) meet informally with the Representatives of India and Pakistan and examine with them the possibility of finding a mutually satisfactory basis for settlement. The Norwegian proposal was accepted by the Council by 9 votes to nil with 2 abstentions (the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine).

The proposals subsequently developed by General McNaughton in consultation with representatives of the two parties, concentrated on the

question of the demilitarization of Kashmir and the creation of conditions within the State to make possible the holding of a free and impartial plebiscite. In his proposals General McNaughton did not depart from the agreed truce procedure, but aimed at finding a simple, and practical plan for the demilitarization of the State. McNaughton's proposals called for the progressive withdrawal or disarmament and disbandment of all forces in Kashmir, including the regular forces of India and Pakistan, the Azad Kashmir forces and the armed forces and militia of Jammu and Kashmir, the only exception being certain Indian regular forces in Indian-occupied Kashmir required for the maintenance of law and order. The McNaughton proposals likewise provided for agreement on the definition of minimum forces required for law and order and on the phasing of the withdrawal. Finally the appointment of a United Nations representative was proposed, to supervise and direct the execution of the progressive reduction and re-distribution of the armed forces.

When General McNaughton tabled his proposals on December 29 at the Security Council's 458th meeting he explained that difficulties of communication with the sub-continent had not permitted sufficient time for the replies of the two Governments to his proposals to be studied and exchanged.

The United States, United Kingdom, France, Norway and China expressed general approval of the President's proposals. The Representative of Norway suggested further that negotiations be continued under the General's mediation, if necessary after the expiration of his term as President of the Security Council. The representatives of France and China expressed their approval of this suggestion, but the Soviet representative registered an objection, on the grounds that the Charter of the United Nations and the Rules of Procedure did not recognize an arrangement of this kind.

General McNaughton stated that before accepting a suggestion of this kind he would have to satisfy himself that it was entirely necessary for him to do so. His services as a mediator would be available to the Security Council as long as his term of office lasted. The talks would be continued without sticking too much to formality and it would then be up to the Security Council in its new composition after January 1, 1950, to decide when and in what capacity he should appear and report to the Council.

The Security Council did not consider the Kashmir Dispute during the month of January of this year and at the end of that month General McNaughton had still to make his final report.

UNICEF*

In *External Affairs* for December there appeared a picture of barrels of dried milk being loaded for shipment to Europe, part of Canada's contribution of one million dollars worth of goods to UNICEF. A further, though very different, contribution was forthcoming in Toronto on Tuesday, January 24, when UNICEF benefited by the proceeds of a concert given by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Ernest Macmillan. It was fitting that the solo performer should have been Miss Elizabeth Auld, a thirteen-year old pianist who played two movements of Haydn's D major piano concerto; the presence of this young artist emphasized effectively the purpose of the evening. Works by the Canadian composers Oscar Morawetz and Eldon Rathburn formed part of the programme, the international character of which was maintained by the inclusion of works by Sibelius, Britten, and Tchaikowsky.

The following statement describing the work of UNICEF was made by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Heeney, during the proceedings of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on External Affairs on November 24, 1949:

"The Canadian representative on the Executive Board (of UNICEF) in company with other members of the Board, made an inspection tour last summer in France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy. In addition, heads of the Fund's missions in all European countries reported fully on the progress of their work. The Canadian representative states that as the result of their personal tour supplemented by these progress reports, all members of the Board were satisfied that the assistance provided really reached the intended recipients and that all receiving governments, including those of the satellite countries, were giving co-operation. The following are the chief methods by which these results are achieved:

- (a) Distribution of food is made through school feeding programmes and other community food projects, and food supplied by the Fund is thus consumed on the spot. Supplies are distributed to centres in small quantities and at short intervals. Inspection is frequent and unannounced. Diversion of goods or discrimination in their distribution is thus easily checked.
- (b) Owing to the "matching principle" on which the Fund works, the recipients do not get help unless they are prepared to co-operate very fully.
- (c) Heads of missions and key staff members are international civil servants, never nationals of the country in which they are stationed."

*United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

The Speech from the Throne

The Speech from the Throne, which opened the Second Session of Canada's twenty-first Parliament on February 16, contained the following references to external affairs:

. . . . In the international sphere, our country continues to give full support to the Charter of the United Nations. A Canadian delegation is now attending a session of the Economic and Social Council to which Canada was elected at the last session of the General Assembly.

The recent conference in Ceylon of the Foreign Ministers of the nations of the Commonwealth demonstrated that there is a continuing and substantial community of outlook among the nations of the Commonwealth both in the East and the West in their approach to current problems of foreign affairs.

The measures for the preservation of peace and the restoration and maintenance of prosperity contemplated by the North Atlantic Treaty are being devised and applied as expeditiously as circumstances permit. The wholehearted co-operation of all the signatories to the Treaty is encouraging evidence of their determination to deter aggression by a combination of actual and potential strength calculated to remove the possibility of successful aggression.

. . . . In the development of Canada's defence forces, constant attention is being given to the best use of our resources, to the encouragement of joint research and experimental development and to the co-ordination of Canadian efforts with those of the other signatories of the North Atlantic Treaty.

. . . . Canadian representatives continue to participate actively in co-ordinated international efforts to bring about improvement in the underlying conditions of world trade. The government is also pursuing policies designed to develop new markets for our products and to assist overseas customers to increase Canadian earnings. My Ministers will continue their efforts to secure reductions in trade barriers. To this end preparations are actively under way for further multilateral trade negotiations later in the present year

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. R. M. Macdonnell was posted from the Canadian Legation in Czechoslovakia, to the Canadian Embassy in France, as Minister, effective January 1, 1950.
- Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie was posted from the Canadian Embassy in France, to Ottawa, as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, effective January 11, 1950.
- Mr. J. W. Holmes was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations in New York, N.Y., effective January 29, 1950.
- Mr. F. G. Hooton returned from special leave of absence, to Ottawa, effective January 16, 1950.
- Mr. H. R. Horne was posted from Ottawa to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, effective December 30, 1949.
- Mr. J. J. McCardle was posted from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan, to Ottawa, effective January 6, 1950.
- Mr. J. A. McCordick was posted temporarily from Ottawa to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service, in Montreal, effective February 1, 1950.
- Mr. G. S. Murray was posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan, effective January 18, 1950.
- Mr. J. K. Starnes was posted from the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations in New York, N.Y., to Ottawa, effective January 3, 1950.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

New Appointments

Zygfryd Wolniak, Second Secretary, Legation of Poland, January 1.

H. van der Vaart, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Netherlands, January 5.

Commander H. C. O. Bull, R.N., Assistant Naval Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, January 16.

Valentin Vorobiev, Attaché, Embassy of the U.S.S.R., January 17.

CONSULAR

An Exequatur was issued to:

Chris L. Pedersen, Honorary Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at Regina, with jurisdiction in the Province of Saskatchewan, January 20.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Augustus C. Owen, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Calgary, January 17.

Edward B. Cleaver, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Edmonton, January 18.

William A. Just, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, January 18.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Bao-yung Lee, Vice-Consul of China at Vancouver, January 5.

Dr. D. L. Bartelink, Honorary Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at London, Ontario, January 11.

Jose Vicente Ayestaran, Vice-Consul of Argentina at Quebec, January 12.

Hassan Mohammed El Hakeem, Consul General of Egypt at Ottawa, January 25.

Shoukry Abdel-Hamid Fadel, Vice-Consul of Egypt at Ottawa, January 25.

Departures

Jose G. Villaverde, Honorary Consul of Uruguay at Toronto, January 9.

Philippe Cantave, Consul General of Haiti at Ottawa, resumed charge of the Consulate General, January 10, on his return from a visit to Haiti.

The address of the Consulate General of Venezuela at Montreal is now:

Suite 210
2052 St. Catherine Street West,
Tel.: Wilbank 1872

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during January, and of those at which it will probably be represented in the future; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission*. Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R), Canadian Embassy, Washington.
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan*. Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
3. *Restitution Advisory Committee*. Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
4. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence—Canada-United States*—Canadian Section: General A. G. L. McNaughton, (Chairman), Rear-Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D. H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal A. L. James, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D. H.Q., Ottawa; C. C. Eberts, Department of External Affairs.
5. *Atomic Energy Commission*. New York. (As one of the six countries which sponsored the formation of the Atomic Energy Commission, Canada is a permanent member together with the five permanent members of the Security Council). Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton; Alternate: A. C. Smith, Department of External Affairs. Advisers: Dr. John Babbitt, National Research Council; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
6. *Interim Committee of the United Nations General Assembly*. New York—Representative: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Alternates: L. Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, J. W. Holmes and A. C. Smith, Department of External Affairs; Adviser: H. H. Carter, Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York.
7. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee*. Washington and Ottawa—Canadian Section: H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
8. *Headquarters Advisory Committee*. New York—C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; K. A. Greene, Consul-General, New York (Alternate).
9. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*. Geneva—A. J. Dawson, Department of Transport; Lt. Cmdr. A. R. Hewitt, S/Ldr. Rafuse and Major W. H. Finch, Department of National Defence.
10. *Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs*. Ottawa—London—M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs.
11. *Inter-Allied Reparation Agency*. Brussels—J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
12. *North Atlantic Council*. Washington—L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Alternate: H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States.
13. *North Atlantic Working Group*. Washington—G. Ignatieff, R. E. Collins, P. M. Towe, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
14. *North Atlantic Defence Committee*. (Place: as required)—Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.
15. *Defence Financial and Economic Committee*. (Place: as required)—D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance.
16. *North Atlantic Military Committee*. (Place: as required)—Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff.
17. *North Atlantic Military Production and Supply Board*. (Place: as required)—S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
18. *ICAO Council*. Montreal—Brig. C. S. Booth, Council Member for Canada.
19. *Commonwealth Telecommunication Board*. London—V. H. Tudhope, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *110th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO*. Mysore, India—January 3-7. R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries; P. A. Bridle, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in India; A. H. Sager, Private Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries.
2. *Meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers*. Colombo, Ceylon—January 9-14. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries; E. Reid, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; D. M. Johnson, Canadian High Commissioner in India; A. R. Menzies, D. V. Le-Pan, H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs; T. N. Beaupré, Department of Trade and Commerce.
3. *Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Photogrammetry*. Washington—January 11-13. P. E. Palmer, Acting Chief Topographical Engineer; S. G. Gamble, Officer-in-Charge of the Air Survey Section, Topographical Survey, and Dr. R. T. Gajda, Geographer, Geographical Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources.
4. *International Wheat Agreement*. London January 12. Delegate: G. McIver, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg; Alternate: R. V. Biddulph, European Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board, London; Advisers: C. C. Boxer, Canadian Wheat Board, London; J. H. Warren, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
5. *Fifth Session of the Legal Committee of ICAO*. Taormina, Sicily—January 15-19. Brig. C. S. Booth, Council Member for Canada.
6. *Second Inter-American Statistical Congress. Third Session, Commission of Census of the Americas*. Bogota—January 16-28 and January 9-21. Dr. H. Marshall, Dominion Statistician, Bureau of Statistics.
7. *ECOSOC Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems*. New York—January 16-27. L. G. Chance, Department of External Affairs; R. M. Winter, Department of Mines and Resources.
8. *ECOSOC Economic and Employment Commission*. New York—January 19. J. J. Deutsch and S. Pollock, Department of Finance.
9. *Trusteeship Council of the United Nations (Sixth Session)*. Geneva—January 19. N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations (Observer).
10. *Preparatory Technical Tripartite Conference on Vocational Training of Adults (ILO)*. Geneva—January 23 to February 3. Brig. J. E. Lyon, Assistant Director, Canadian Vocational Training Branch, Department of Labour, Roy L. Campbell, Secretary, Canadian International Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal; Wm. H. Burnell, First Vice-President International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, Cornwall.
11. *Council of ICAO (Ninth Session)*. Montreal—January 24. Brig. C. S. Booth, Council Member for Canada.
12. *Air Navigation Commission of ICAO*. Montreal—January 31. Stuart Graham, Commission Member for Canada.

FORTHCOMING

1. *Northeast Wildlife Conference*. Syracuse, New York—February 2-4, 1950.
2. *Economic and Social Council (Tenth Session)*. New York—February 7, 1950.
3. *First Session Committee of Social Security Experts*. New Zealand—February 8, 1950.
4. *111th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO*. Geneva—February 27, 1950.
5. *International Conference of Experts on Pneumoconiosis*. Sydney, Australia—February 28 to March 11, 1950.
6. *15th North American Wildlife Conference*. San Francisco—March 6-8, 1950.
7. *7th Session of the Executive Committee of the IRO*. Geneva—March 8, 1950.
8. *United Nations Conference on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons*. New York—March 13-24, 1950.
9. *5th Session of the General Council of the IRO*. Geneva—March 14, 1950.
10. *Interim Meeting Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology*. Miami Beach—March 26-30, 1950.
11. *South Pacific Air Transport Council*. Canberra—March, 1950.
12. *ITU High Frequency Broadcasting Conferences (Second Session)*. Florence — April 1, 1950.
13. *Third Commonwealth Conference on Development, Design and Inspection of Clothing and General Stores*. London—April 17, 1950.

14. *International Conference on Phytopathological Services*. The Netherlands—April 24-May 1, 1950.
15. *Educational Congress*. Buenos Aires—April, 1950.
16. *Ninth International Seed-Testing Congress*. Washington—May 8, 1950.
17. *Fourth Assembly of ICAO*. Montreal—May 30, 1950.
18. *Fifth Session General Council UNESCO*. Florence—May 22 to June 16, 1950.
19. *Third World Congress on Petroleum*. The Hague—May-June, 1950.
20. *International Congress for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb*. Groningen, the Netherlands—June 5-9, 1950.
21. *Thirty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference*. Geneva—June 7 to July 1, 1950.
22. *10th International Ornithological Congress*. Uppsala, Sweden—June 10 to 17, 1950.
23. *Legal Committee of ICAO*. Montreal—June, 1950.
24. *Commonwealth Air Transport Council*. Montreal—June, 1950.
25. *Seventh International Botanical Congress*. Stockholm—July 7 to 20, 1950.
26. *Fourth World Power Conference*. London—July 10 to 15, 1950.
27. *5th International Cancer Research Congress*. Paris—July 15 to 22, 1950.
28. *6th International Conference on Radiology*. London—July 23 to 29, 1950.
29. *International Congress of Soil Science*. Amsterdam—July 24 to August 1st, 1950.
30. *8th International Congress of Agricultural Industries*. Brussels—July, 1950.
31. *Annual American Fisheries Society and the International Association of Game and Fish Conservation Commissioners*. Memphis, Tenn.—September 10 to 16, 1950.
32. *Tariff Negotiations Under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Fifth Session)*—September 28, 1950.
33. *World Federation of Women's Institutes*. Denmark—September, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

International Telecommunication Union, Region 2, Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at Washington, July 9, 1949.

Agreement and Final Act of a Meeting between Representatives of the Government of the U.S.A. and of the British Commonwealth Governments to revise the Telecommunications Agreement signed in Bermuda on December 4, 1945. Signed at London, August 12, 1949.

Netherlands

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Netherlands constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers. Signed at The Hague, December 9 and 14, 1949.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from

the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be con-

sulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Printed Documents

1. *Maintenance of full employment* (An analysis of full employment policies of Governments and specialized agencies); September 1949; 97 pp.; printed; 75 cents; Sales No.: 1949.II.A.2 (Department of Economic Affairs).
2. *European Steel Trends in the setting of the world market* (Prepared by the Steel Division, Economic Commission for Europe); document E/ECE/112, E/-ECE/Steel/42; December 1949; 148 pp.; printed; \$1.50; Sales No.: 1949.II.-E.2. (Department of Economic Affairs).
3. WHO—*Second World Health Assembly, Rome, 13 June to 2 July 1949*; (Decisions and Resolutions, Plenary Meetings, Verbatim Records, Committees, Minutes and Reports, Annexes); December 1949; 420 pp. printed; \$2.25; Official Records No. 21.

4. WHO—*Report of the Executive Board, Fourth Session held in Geneva from 8 to 19 July 1949*; (Supplement to Reports of the Joint Committee on Health Policy, UNICEF/WHO); December 1949; 49 pp.; printed; 50 cents; Official Records No. 22.

5. *Statistical Yearbook 1948* — Prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations (First Issue); 1949; 482 pp.; printed (bilingual); \$6.00; Sales No.: 1949.XVII.1.

(b) Mimeographed Documents

1. *Report of the Fifth Session of the Social Commission to the Economic and Social Council*; document E/1568, E/CN.5/-185; 20 December 1949; 58 pp.; mimeographed.
2. *United Nations Scientific Conference on conservation and utilization of resources* (Report by the Secretary-General); document E/1579; 28 December 1949; 27 pp.; mimeographed.
3. Economic Commission for Europe—*Proceedings of the Conference on Building Documentation*; document E/ECE/111, E/ECE/HOU/BD/2; November 1949; 225 pp.; mimeographed.
4. *United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan—Annexes to the Interim Report*; document S/1430/Add.1; Annexes 1-53; 9 December 1949; mimeographed.
5. *Activities undertaken by Non-Governmental Organizations up to 1 June 1949 in connexion with their consultative status* (Report of the Secretary-General); document E/C.2/231; 25 November 1949; 223 pp.; mimeographed.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 26: Agreement between Canada and the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the United Nations Appeal for Children. Signed at Lake Success, N.Y., August 27, 1948. Price, 10 cents. (English text).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 3: Exchange of Notes between Canada and Turkey constituting an Agreement concerning the Issuance of Temporary Visas. Signed at Ankara, February 15 and 28, 1949. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 11: Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Netherlands constituting an Agreement for the Settlement of the Remaining Claims of the Government of Canada against the Government of the Netherlands arising out of World War II. Signed at Ottawa, May 3 and 9, 1949. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

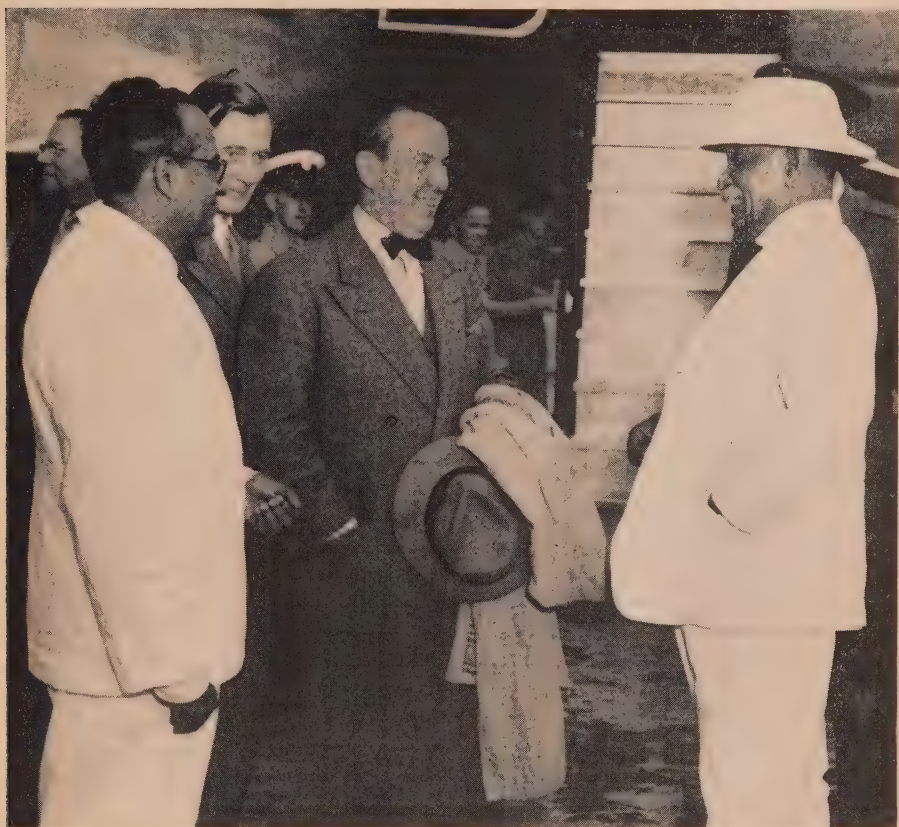
Treaty Series, 1949, No. 23: Exchange of Notes between Canada and Belgium constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, November 18 and 19, 1949. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available abroad only:

- No. 49/49—Translation of a speech by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, delivered in French to La Société Historique Franco-Américaine, Boston, Mass., December 15, 1949.
- No. 49/50—New Year's Message delivered by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, December 31, 1949.



—Associated Newspapers

ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO CONFERENCE

Leaving Ottawa on January 2, 1950, Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and other members of the Canadian delegation to the Commonwealth Conference, arrived in Colombo, Ceylon, on January 7, 1950. Left to right: Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of Ceylon; Mr. Escott Reid, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Pearson; and Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of Ceylon.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul & Trade Commissioner...	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Columbiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Military Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“ (Bonn).....	Head of Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Karachi (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road).
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Philippines.....	Consul General.....	Manila (12 Escolta)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)

Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
"	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
"	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
"	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
"	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	"
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 504, 620 Fifth Avenue)
"	Permanent Delegate.....	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
"	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
"	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
"	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
"	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
"	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
"	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective February 5, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	TO EUROPE	Call-signs
1445-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)		CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)		
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)		
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)		
1600-1630	Czech (except Sundays)		
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)		CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)		
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)		
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)		
1700-1730	English		
1730-1745	Czech		
1745-1815	French		
1815-1845	Dutch		
1845-1900	English		CKCS & CHOL
1900-1920	Swedish		
1920-1940	Norwegian		
1940-2000	Danish		
2000-2030	Czech		
2030-2100	German		
2100-2130	Italian		
2130-2200	French		CHOL & CKLO
2200-2300	English		
2300-2315	Czech		
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2330-2340	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2330-2340	English (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
2340-2350	English		

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0420-0500	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Eastern Standard Time		
1910-1955	Portuguese	CKRA & CKLO
1955-2100	Spanish	
2100-2115	French	
2115-2200	English	
2145-2200	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2200-2235	Spanish	

TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

EST		
2320-2400	Winter Service to Arctic Settlements (Sundays only)	CKLO & CKOB

CKRP	21.60 mc/s, 13.89 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKOB	6.09 mc/s, 49.26 metres
CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres	CKRZ	6.06 mc/s, 49.50 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR FEBRUARY

Transcription Service for Foreign Radio Stations

In February, the CBC International Service inaugurated a transcription service for radio stations abroad. In an effort to make Canadian music better known abroad, the International Service had previously presented albums of recordings of Canadian music to foreign stations. The transcription service now started will continue these efforts; so far, 15 programmes have been prepared, featuring Canadian compositions or music played by Canadian artists.

It has been decided that the International Service should undertake this transcription service as a response to numerous requests from abroad for Canadian music. The transcriptions will be made available both to individual radio stations and to Canadian missions abroad.

French Language Service

The French Section on February 6, featured the programme "Canada-Jeunesse" specially arranged for school children in Belgium and France. In the form of a dialogue, highlighted by dramatic incidents, "Canada-Jeunesse" told of two schoolboys, one from France and one from Canada, who made the trip from coast to coast in Canada and together visited interesting places, witnessed all sorts of exciting events, had a grand time, and learned many new things.

European Language Service

The Italian Section has been planning an extension of its programme which will go into effect at the beginning of February. Wednesday's Italian programme which until now has been a repeat programme will, in the future, be an original production, and added to the programme in Italian, Monday through Friday, will be a special survey of Canadian news.

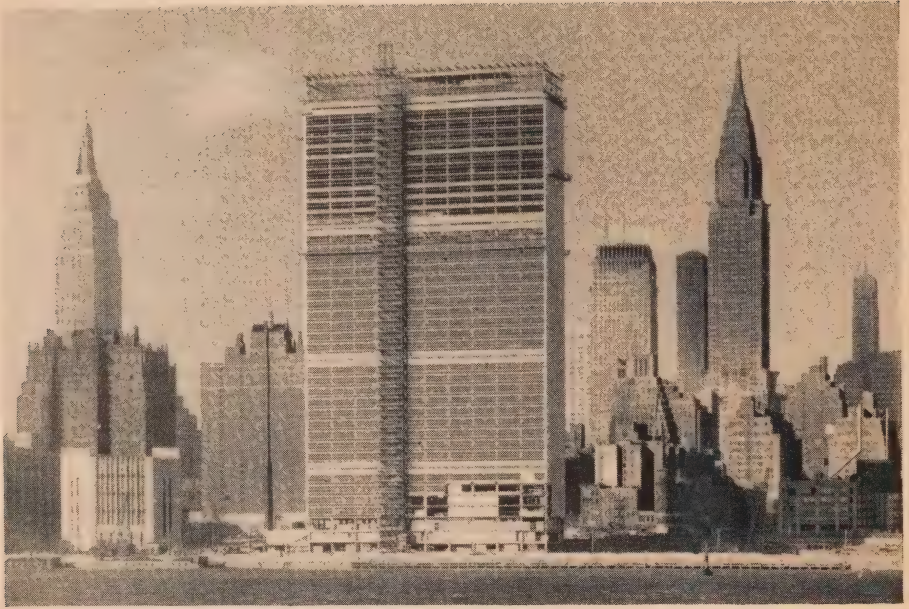
On February 1, the Swedish Section started the first English language course ever broadcast by the Voice of Canada. Numerous requests from listeners in Sweden have prompted this new programme which will make a language course available at a listening time convenient for all (8 p.m. Swedish time). The texts to be used in the course will serve two purposes; they will contain basic material for the teaching of English and, at the same time, will tell student listeners about Canada. "Canada from Sea to Sea", which has already been distributed widely by the International Service, will be used as the study book.

English Language Service

In the weekly series "Canadians at Work" which describes Canada's industries and production methods, the programmes during February will originate in the following cities: February 3, Toronto; February 10, Montreal; February 17, Halifax; and February 24, Vancouver.

Latin American Service

The international quiz programme "What's the Answer" broadcast to the Caribbean area and the Latin American republics on stations CKRA, 25.51 m.—11.76 megacycles, and CKLO, 31.15 m.—9.63 megacycles, will make the following areas the topic of questions and answers during the month of February: February 5, Newfoundland; February 12, Guatemala; February 19, Prince Edward Island; and February 26, Paraguay.



—United Nations

GLOBAL HEADQUARTERS

In New York the buildings which will be the Permanent Headquarters of U.N. rapidly grow skyward. The cornerstone was dedicated on U.N. Day—October 24—at a ceremony at which President Truman was the main speaker.

CORRIGENDUM

Vol. 1, No. 11, November 1949, page 16, line 2, for *Iraq*, read *Iran*.

Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's
Most Excellent Majesty, Controller of Stationery, 1950



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol. 2

March, 1950

No. 3

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

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THE COLOMBO CONFERENCE

Condensation of a speech made by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the House of Commons on February 22, 1950.

THE Colombo conference took place in the week of January 9. Its official title was: "Commonwealth Meeting on Foreign Affairs". It was the first meeting of this kind that has been held. Commonwealth meetings on foreign affairs have, of course, taken place in the past. We have discussed foreign affairs at meetings of prime ministers; we have had discussions between heads of Commonwealth delegations at United Nations assembly meetings; but this was the first time that a Commonwealth meeting was held, composed mainly of foreign ministers of Commonwealth countries, and dealing exclusively with questions of foreign affairs.

It was the first time also, that a meeting of Commonwealth ministers had been held on the territory of an Asian member of the Commonwealth. This is a significant recognition of the fact that today the Commonwealth has no fixed centre in London or anywhere else. It is a recognition also of the importance of the Asian members of the new Commonwealth whose culture and traditions are very different from those of the rest of us, but whose association with us in the Commonwealth is of such great value.

The fact that we met in Ceylon is also a recognition of the importance of Asian problems today, and of the necessity of looking at world problems from an Asian point of view as well as from that of Europe and the north Atlantic. It is just as well to remember that the three Asian members of the Commonwealth at Colombo represented 440 million people, while the rest of us, in our home territories, represented only 75 million. This new Commonwealth is providing not only a link between the Asian and the other nations that comprise it, but also a very valuable link between the east and the west.

The Nature of the Conference

The agenda at our meeting at Ceylon was short, and the subjects set down for consideration were very broad. The agenda included the following questions: the general international situation; the Chinese situation; the Japanese peace treaty; the situation in southeast Asia; the situation in Europe, more particularly the development towards European political and economic union and the effect of such development on the Commonwealth of Nations.

In the discussion of these subjects we held eleven meetings. The discussions were informal, friendly, and frank. Straight talk was possible at this meeting because a good understanding existed between the participants. We could disagree, and we did disagree, without danger of anyone wanting to walk out. There were no appeals to passion or prejudice, because there was the honest desire, as is customary at Commonwealth meetings, to get together. There were no appeals to the gallery, because we did not have a gallery.

It is true to say that nothing spectacular resulted from these discussions, nor was anything spectacular intended. Commonwealth discussions now do not customarily result in spectacular decisions; in fact they do not result in decisions at all. They result in recommendations to governments for the considera-

tion of those governments. The recommendations made at Colombo are now before the various governments for any action they decide to take.

No single policy was laid down or sought on any of the questions before us at Ceylon. We listened to each other's points of view, and I think that we gained something from doing so. An exchange of views of this kind between governments representing countries from five continents of the world—from Asia, from Europe, from Australasia, from Africa and from North America—is bound to be useful in modifying points of view which may have been held prior to the meeting.

So far as the Canadian delegation was concerned, we inevitably tended to give the North American viewpoint on the political questions which were discussed, and a dollar viewpoint on the economic questions. Though we all had our own point of view, a discussion of this kind helps to correct the inevitable distortions in our thinking which may arise, in the case of Canada, for instance, because we have traditionally looked on the world from the north Atlantic, North American viewpoint of a people whose civilization for the most part comes from that of western European Christendom.

Nationalism and Communism in Asia

The fact that the discussions were held at Ceylon was particularly valuable at this time, because, as I see it, the centre of gravity in international affairs has, to some extent at least, moved to Asia. In my view the advance of Russian communist imperialism has been stopped in Europe, at least for the time being. It has not been stopped in Asia, where it is now trying desperately to win power over those millions of people by allying itself with forces of national liberation and social reform.

It has had great success in China, until now, and continental China is under the control of a communist government which is allied to Russia. But in spite of the publication of the recent Russian-Chinese treaty, we are not yet quite certain what form the alliance has taken. The nationalism of the people of Asia has now finally and fully asserted itself. It is even true to say that in some quarters in this part of the world, people, if they were forced to make the unhappy choice, might prefer even communism to a return to colonialism. The existence of this feeling is recognized now by the nations of Europe and America.

The political mould into which south and southeast Asia was gradually poured during the years following the European incursions four hundred years ago, or more, has now been broken finally, and the great colonial empires of the nineteenth century have either disappeared from that part of the world or are in process of disappearing. No one yet knows what pattern will emerge from that disappearance. No one can be certain that the independence which the peoples of this area are now exercising can in all cases be maintained in its present form, or whether their internal problems will prove so great that, through weakness, they will fall prey to confusion, to disorder and to those subversive forces which try to provoke, and certainly know how to exploit, such a situation.

At the present time the countries of south and southeast Asia are making impressive efforts toward the establishment of strong modern nation states, and

we of the western world should do what we can to encourage and to assist these efforts. This surge of nationalism in Asia has resulted in political independence for twelve—and if you include the three Indo-Chinese states—for fifteen Asian states in less than twenty-five years. The political danger from this is that, exploiting this movement, communist expansionism may now spill over into southeast Asia as well as into the Middle East. In my opinion there is no more important question before the world today than this possibility.

Social and economic dangers arise out of the fact that the people out there are learning that independence is not enough. The agitation for freedom has stirred up in them other desires: for improvements in their conditions of life; for a change from distress, privation and even starvation; for a change from a life expectancy of twenty years and an average income of less than fifty dollars a year. These new democratic governments are attempting to meet these new hungers, these new hopes, these new demands. There is danger not only to their own countries, but to the rest of the world, if they do not succeed in that attempt; and they are meeting these dangers as responsible, free democratic governments, proceeding stage by stage, without, as they progress, destroying the framework of society or of government.

The Threat of Totalitarian Expansionism

Communism, however, in Asia as elsewhere, is irresponsibly trying to capitalize on misery and distress and the understandable impatience for change, by promising not only immediate freedom where colonial status remains, but, where freedom has been achieved, a better life at once if only the people will rise in their might and create the chaos out of which communistic rule may emerge.

In India, China and Burma, which are now free states, the appeal is to a fuller and better life at once; in Malaya and Indo-China it is to political freedom. Both appeals are strong; and millions of Asian people do not know that, when made by communism, both appeals are false.

It was in the light of these conditions that we discussed the situation in various Asian countries at our conference in Ceylon. Malaya, where the situation is now better—although communist bandits, and it is right to call them that in Malaya, are doing their best to dislocate economic life — is moving ahead to ordered independence under the distinguished leadership of the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.

In Burma, which is now free, but which is rent, not by a civil war but by civil wars, the position is difficult indeed. Indonesia, now free, and recognized by Canada as a free state, is being attacked by forces from the right and forces from the left. It is having a difficult time. Then there is Indo-China, which I propose to discuss separately.

It seemed to all of us at the conference that if the tide of totalitarian expansionism should flow over this general area, not only will the new nations lose the national independence which they have secured so recently, but the forces of the free world will have been driven off all but a relatively small bit of the great Eurasian land mass. In such circumstances it would not be easy to contemplate with equanimity the future of the rest of the world.

We agreed at Colombo that the forces of totalitarian expansionism could not be stopped in south Asia and southeast Asia by military force alone. They cannot be checked, if, through stupidity or short-sightedness on the part of the democratic powers, totalitarianism is able to ally itself successfully with the forces of national liberation and social reform. If southeast Asia and south Asia are not to be conquered by communism, we of the free democratic world, including the Asian states themselves which are free, must demonstrate that it is we and not the Russians who stand for national liberation and economic and social progress.

The problem, then, for these states is to demonstrate that they can improve, by democratic methods, the standard of living of the masses of their people. That is their problem—one of self-help. But there is also our problem, that of mutual aid.

At the conference, we discussed that problem. We agreed, for instance, to recommend financial help for the state of Burma; such help had been a subject of discussion among the sterling countries before the conference met. The Canadian government was not included in that earlier discussion. The question is one of a sterling loan to strengthen the financial position of the Burmese government. We are now considering here the position of dollar Canada in relation to that sterling loan, and our special position was recognized at the conference.

One of the important developments of the conference was the recommendation to set up a Commonwealth consultative committee for south and southeast Asia. I was vividly impressed during my brief transit across this area after the conference by the need for capital development in all the countries stretching from Pakistan to Indonesia. There is a great need to increase agricultural yields through the introduction of irrigation systems and the greater use of fertilizer; also for the establishment of some new industries. There is very great need for technical help.

Problems and Solutions

But if the need is obvious, so are the difficulties. Most of these arise from the very magnitude of the need. There are so many development projects which clamour for attention that it is very difficult to decide what should be done. Further difficulty is created by the comparative inexperience of the administrative systems of most of these countries. It is only natural that for some time after obtaining independence, these countries, old in history and tradition but so new to full sovereignty in the modern world, should have to struggle with many administrative problems, which inevitably complicate the task at the present time of long-range planning to raise the standard of living.

Already in this field some useful work has been done by the United Nations in listing and analysing the economic needs of this part of the world. The United Nations "four point program" also has a bearing on this problem. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the International Labour Office and the Food and Agricultural Organization are all working in this field. Therefore we must be careful in setting up any new agency to avoid overlapping or duplication. We do not want a new committee merely because it looks like an attractive piece of international furniture for an already cluttered-up home.



CEYLON: ON THE ROAD FROM KANDY TO COLOMBO

—RCAP

Yet it is hoped that this new committee which was recommended to the governments at Colombo will be practical and useful and in its results go further than any previous agency in that area. It is hoped that before long the committee will be able to relate the needs of these countries to the possibilities of financial and technical help. But in considering what the Commonwealth countries can do through this committee to help the area—and I attempted to make this clear at Colombo—the contributions of members of the Commonwealth will have to be related to their financial commitments not only in this area, but elsewhere.

We in Canada have undertaken, along with the United Kingdom, heavy responsibilities in the north Atlantic region which are not shared by other members of the Commonwealth. Those responsibilities must be a first charge on that portion of our national production and income which we may be able to apply as a form of mutual aid toward the support of other countries whose systems of government are similar to ours and which, like us, are threatened by totalitarian aggression. But, within the limits imposed by those prior responsibilities, the government is now investigating ways and means of co-operating in the work that might be done if and when this consultative committee is set up. When a further meeting is held in Canberra, probably shortly, to discuss this matter, the Canadian government of course will be represented.

The establishment of this committee represents only a small beginning, although small beginnings can lead to great results. Any such committee must have a broader basis than the Commonwealth; unless the co-operation of the United States can be enlisted, its accomplishments may prove to be meagre. However, the Commonwealth nations have on this occasion taken the initiative and that is all to the good.

The Situation in Indo-China

We had a thorough discussion of the situation in Indo-China, and we had vigorous differences of opinion as to what the situation was and what might be done to meet it. But we all agreed that Indo-China occupied a key position in southeast Asia, politically because of the clashes that have occurred there between the communists and the nationalists, and economically because this country is the rice bowl of that part of the world. The communists are now making their greatest effort in Asia and in the state of Viet Nam, which is one of the three in Indo-China, the others being Cambodia and Laos.

Our very close and friendly ties with France would ensure our special interest in the progress toward freedom in that area which the French government is seriously sponsoring, and for which it deserves our gratitude. We must be concerned, however, over the long continued disturbances in Viet Nam. I hope that these will soon be ended. The recent ratification by France of the agreements which it had entered into with the three Indo-Chinese states is a commendable step forward in the attempt to restore peaceful and stable conditions in Indo-China. There is good reason to expect that these agreements, which set up three autonomous states within the French Union, will provide a means by which the national aspirations of the people of Indo-China will be met.

More particularly we wish the government of Bao Dai every success in its efforts to bring unity and freedom to Viet Nam in the face of a serious communist menace, which has become a greater menace because of the political support it is being given by the U.S.S.R. and communist China. We recognize that only under the autonomous government of Bao Dai has Viet Nam at this time the opportunity to acquire freedom and unity and stability.

Then we came to the question of China, which also caused much discussion. In my review of world affairs on November 16* last in this house I made some observations concerning the nature of the communist revolution in China, and also about some of the great underlying mutual interests which would always serve as a bond between the Canadian and Chinese people, regardless of such changes in government as might take place in China. I spoke also about the factors that had to be taken in account in weighing the questions of recognition.

Since then four Commonwealth governments—the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and Ceylon—and a number of the western European governments, have accorded *de jure* recognition to the Peiping regime.

The fact that some governments have recognized the new regime in Peiping and others have not has created an awkward situation in the United Nations and other international bodies; one which may become even more awkward in the not too distant future.

The Soviet delegations, in an exhibition of childish arrogance, have now withdrawn from United Nations bodies until such time as the representatives of the Peiping government are admitted in place of the present Nationalist

*See *External Affairs* for December, 1949, p. 3.

representatives. This is a form of pressure which we can only condemn, and care must be exercised to see that the precedents which are created in dealing with this change of government in China do not give rise to further and greater difficulties in the future when analogous problems may have to be faced elsewhere in the United Nations.

This whole question of the recognition of the Peiping government is now before the Canadian government, which is giving it active consideration in the light, among other things, of the report that I have made to the government on our recent discussions in the Far East. At the moment I can say no more than that on this question.

A Japanese Peace Treaty

We also had a pretty thorough discussion of the question of a Japanese peace treaty. During my review of external affairs on November 16 last I said that, in spite of the difficulties to be overcome in convening a Japanese peace conference, there might be even greater dangers in its indefinite postponement, and I hoped that another effort might be made to push forward with that conference. Since that time I have had an opportunity to discuss this problem at the Colombo conference, and also during my short but very interesting visit to Japan, where I talked about it and many other subjects with that most distinguished American, General Douglas MacArthur.

As a result of those talks I am now more impressed than ever with the need for seizing every opportunity that might lead to a satisfactory early settlement with Japan. The occupation of Japan has continued now for more than four years. During that period the physical demilitarization of Japan has been thoroughly accomplished. Indeed, the act of stripping away from Japan her overseas possessions was itself a drastic curbing of Japan's war-making capacity. The punitive and preventive side of the occupation has been virtually completed. The Japanese have made many changes in their domestic legislation in compliance with allied directives of the eleven-power Far Eastern commission which meets in Washington. They have subscribed to all orders of the occupation regime, and have taken the steps demanded of them.

I do not mean to conclude from this that the Japanese by now, in the course of four years, have completely changed their habits of thought, their approach to politics, and their way of life, although there appear to be some in Tokyo who think this change has taken place. Whatever may be the truth about this, the Japanese have fulfilled reasonably well the requirements imposed upon them by the occupation, and from here on we must give them some incentive to maintain and strengthen the democratic way of life, and the wish to maintain close and friendly relations with the western world. I suggest that our security lies in this as much as in keeping the Japanese disarmed. This point of view was brought very forcefully to us by the Asian members of the Commonwealth in their observations on a peace settlement with Japan. The other point of view—or more accurately, the other emphasis of the same point of view—was given by the Australian and New Zealand representatives at Colombo, who were anxious, as indeed we all are, that Japan should not be restored to a point where it could again become an aggressive power, and that the peace treaty should include clauses designed to prevent this.

Perhaps this prolonged occupation period has enabled us to acquire a better perspective on the type of peace treaty we should make with Japan, which will, we hope, be a lasting one; one that should be realistic but not one that would be bitterly opposed as unjust by the Japanese people. We know the damage to peace that such a punitive peace treaty can cause. I am persuaded myself that, from now on, the disadvantages involved in military occupation, will outweigh the advantages, and that a point of diminishing returns has been reached, if not passed. Therefore I hope that all governments interested in a peace settlement with Japan will not overlook any opportunity to further this end, even if—and this would certainly be an undesirable alternative, a second best,—we had to have a peace conference with some power absent because they refused to accept reasonable conditions for participation on which all other powers were agreed.

Problems of a Peace Conference

I was interested to note that the recently signed treaty between the Soviet Union and the Peiping government contains an article providing that these two governments will expedite the signature of a Japanese peace treaty jointly with the other powers allied during the second world war. I should like to be able to take this article at face value, as indeed I should like to be able to take the other articles of that treaty at face value. The greatest difficulty in the way of the conclusion of a peace treaty in the past has been the difference of opinion with the Soviet Union over the procedure for the drafting of the treaty and the holding of the conference. Recently there had been added a further complication, as to which government, Nationalist or communist, should represent China at the Japanese peace conference. China suffered most grievously at the hands of the Japanese aggressor, and, as Japan's most important neighbour, she cannot be ignored. The Canadian government is certainly anxious to see both the Soviet Union and China play their full parts in a Japanese peace conference which could never be a completely satisfactory one without them. But in this conference, we cannot accept dictation by one or two powers through arbitrary use of their veto. If such dictation is insisted on, I suggest we may have to go along without them.

We recognize that the United States government has a primary responsibility in respect to the settlement with Japan, and I gave expression to that recognition at Ceylon. Hence I was particularly glad to have an opportunity to exchange views on this subject with General MacArthur in Tokyo. As a result, I hope now, more than ever, that all the recent statements that have been made favouring an early settlement with Japan will soon result in action, and that at least one major problem may soon be erased from our slate of problems in the Pacific. I may add that I found no objection in Tokyo from any quarter to this view of the desirability of a Japanese peace conference at the earliest possible date.

Economic and Financial Questions

These were the main political subjects discussed at Colombo, but we also talked about economic and financial questions. Some of these came up in the discussion of the developments towards European economic unity and particu-

larly the part that should be played by the United Kingdom in that development, and how the United Kingdom could reconcile her European and her Commonwealth positions. Mr. Bevin, the foreign minister of the United Kingdom, who played such a wise and important part at the conference, made a statement on this matter. A statement was also made by the Canadian delegation. It was the only formal statement we made at the conference. I should like to quote as follows from this statement:

. . . . We welcome the prospect of closer economic co-operation among the countries of western Europe. Such a development might be expected to contribute to the military strength of the democratic countries concerned and also, by eliminating un-economic production and encouraging competitive efficiency, to hasten the day when they would no longer require extraordinary financial assistance from abroad. It would also restore to countries occupied and ravaged during the war that sense of hope which they need now more than they need United States dollars. Western Europe could once again look forward to playing in the world the great role for which its history and the resourceful intelligence of its people qualify it.

During the past few months a great number of proposals for closer economic co-operation in Europe have been put forward. Some of them are perhaps as frivolous as the names they bear. Others, however, are more solidly based and deserve careful examination.

In examining them I would suggest that two tests should be applied. First of all it should be determined whether the plan has substantial content or is merely a gesture. Does it take account of present day economic realities in western Europe and the rest of the world? Is it likely to further the ends which it purports to serve? Secondly, each plan should be tested against the criterion of whether or not it will lead to a progressively wider co-operation in trade and other economic matters between all the countries in the free world.

Some of the proposals made recently seem to my government to be as likely to encourage the development of new high-cost industries and increased high-cost agricultural production in Europe as to lead to the objectives of greater efficiency and lower costs and prices at which they purport to be aiming. What must be avoided is the creation of a closed, high-cost, inflationary economic bloc, whether a sterling bloc, a Commonwealth bloc, a European bloc, or a North American bloc, which would make progress toward a wider multilateral system of trade and payments more difficult. We recognize, at least under present conditions, the advantages to world trade of the sterling area. We have always contended, however, that the sterling area as we know it today should be regarded as a transitional stage on the way to a trading system where currencies will be convertible and where exchange controls and quantitative restrictions will be drastically reduced. In the same way I would argue that any new economic bloc which might be set up in Europe should be so designed as to facilitate rather than retard progress towards this goal.

It is often said in Canada that, in the short run at least, such a bloc might do some damage to Canadian trade. I would hope that it would not be serious. Nevertheless, it might be better for us in Canada to suffer some temporary disadvantages rather than to see the prospect of closer economic co-operation which we believe to be necessary in western Europe made impossible because the United Kingdom is unable to participate.

The Canadian Position

During the conference there were also economic and financial talks carried on by officials. We were fortunate to have highly qualified experts at these



—RCAF

PHOTO ALBUM PRESENTED TO PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

An album of photographs taken during the visit to Canada of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, during the fall of 1949, was presented to him by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, during the latter's visit to New Delhi, following the Colombo Conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers. From left to right: Mr. W. F. Chipman, High Commissioner for Canada in India, Mr. Pearson, Pandit Nehru.

talks, and they took an active part in them. They concerned in the main the present position and future prospects of the sterling area. The Canadian position with respect to participation in talks of this kind was a little equivocal. It certainly was not the same as that of the other participating representatives, who without exception came from sterling areas. Our role at those talks was that of a persistent but very friendly dollar gadfly. We made clear that naturally we could not be associated with any efforts of the sterling countries to reduce imports from Canada as a dollar country, but we hoped that the balance which we admitted they must achieve could be brought about, at as high a level as possible, by increasing dollar earnings through increased exports to dollar markets, and by encouraging the inflow of capital investment from dollar sources.

Other subjects discussed at these talks were the short-term prospects for the sterling area on its dollar account; forecasts of dollar earnings in the year ahead; the sterling balances, especially those of Pakistan and India, and the effect of those on the United Kingdom financial picture; and the over-all as well as the dollar deficit of individual sterling area countries. These discussions were useful, and I hope will help in solving these important financial problems which face the Commonwealth countries.

So much, then, for the Colombo conference itself. After that conference the Minister of Fisheries and I, with our officials, visited a number of countries in the Far East. Wherever we visited, we attempted to discuss trade as well as political questions. In Canada there is a growing interest in the potential demand for Canadian products in the Asian market; and we share the great interest of the western democracies in the development of trade with Asia as a means of contributing to the stability and healthy economic development of that part of the world. In addition, an increase in our trade with the countries of Asia would serve in our case a dual purpose. To the extent that imports into Canada from the countries of Asia could be alternative to imports otherwise made from the United States, that would assist us to balance our trade with the United States and would provide those countries of Asia with exchange for the financing of additional Canadian imports.

Trade Questions

On our journey every effort was taken to explore the possibility of increasing and expanding Canadian trade with the countries visited. Without exception, wherever we went we found not only a great friendship but a lively interest in achieving that objective of greater trade. In Tokyo, for instance, we had one discussion with General MacArthur devoted exclusively to trade matters, and he expressed his great desire to do what he could to increase Canadian-Japanese trade. He added that there was no desire in Japan to indulge in commercial chicanery of the kind that disturbed us in Canada before the war. He went on to say, and I hope he is correct, that we now had a guarantee against dumping by Japan, in the removal of government subsidies on the one hand and the building up of the trade union movement, with protected wages, on the other. Therefore he considered that Canada need not fear in the future the menace of Japanese trade of the pre-war variety, but could rather look forward to trade built on a sound basis of mutual benefit. I told him that was the kind of trade, and indeed the only kind, in which we were interested.

After the conference, we first visited Pakistan. We were all very much impressed by the drive and energy of the essentially frontier, desert town of Karachi, where the capital of a new nation is being constructed in a hurry and in the face of terrific obstacles. The achievements of two years in Pakistan have been notable. The difficulties facing Pakistan are very great, but they are being met in a spirit of eager and deep patriotism. In fact, to those people Pakistan seemed almost as much a religion as a state.

We left Pakistan after an all-too-short visit, and our next stop was India. He is indeed a brash person who attempts to say anything about India on the basis of a visit of two or three days; but it was impossible not to be impressed by the potentialities as well as the problems of that great country. We stayed at New Delhi, but we had the opportunity also of seeing something of Indian village life, where life goes on as it did centuries ago, though even there the people have been stirred. We spent in New Delhi the last three days of the old era of India under the crown and we left New Delhi the day the republic was proclaimed.

India-Pakistan Differences

There was one shadow which fell across our proceedings in Ceylon and our visit to Pakistan and India; that was the existence of serious and stubborn disputes between the governments of those two countries. These questions were not, of course, included in the agenda of the conference; and none of us considered it his business to attempt to intervene in them. There were, however, occasions to discuss these questions privately and informally at the conference, and later in Karachi and New Delhi. I myself was reassured by the frankness with which both Indian and Pakistan leaders talked about them, and by their insistence that sooner or later they must find peaceful and just solutions for them. But I could not help being distressed by the intensity and bitterness of feeling on both sides in regard to these questions, and by the wide and serious differences which must be bridged before there is reconciliation.

I was distressed also by the serious consequences which flow from the continuation of these disputes, which are spreading enmity between these peoples at a time when they should be concentrating on the many things they have in common. The disputes are also, I am afraid, destroying the natural economic links which exist between these two countries; they are causing the sacrifice of valuable markets in North America, and they are jeopardizing the solvency of the sterling area as a whole.

Our concern for these problems as Canadians is direct and urgent, because these countries are both friends and associates of ours in the Commonwealth, and because we know that the dangers to peace and welfare in the Indian sub-continent are also dangers to the peace and welfare of the whole world. The governments of India and Pakistan themselves must, of course, find a means of settling their disputes over Kashmir and other questions. If, however, there is any way in which we can assist them in finding a solution—and I think we in Canada have given an earnest of our good intentions in this regard—we in the government shall certainly be glad to do what we can. We have already, through our participation in discussions in the Security Council of the United Nations, where our representative, General McNaughton, played such an active and constructive part in attempting to solve this problem, made one effort to assist; and we regret that it did not prove to be more successful. We must hope, however, that the fine qualities of statesmanship which the leaders of both India and Pakistan have already displayed will make it possible for these two great countries to work out, by accommodation and adjustment, solutions to the disputes which now so unhappily divide them, and that they will therefore be able to continue to make an important and progressive contribution to the political life of Asia and the world.

I feel certain that a great tide is moving in Asia and in the affairs of more than one-half of the population of the world; a great tide which can lead to progress and peace, but which also, if it sweeps in the wrong direction, can lead to chaos, reaction and destruction. But whatever the result, our own country, Canada, which once may have seemed to be so remote from these matters, and which now stands on the threshold of such great developments, will be deeply and directly affected by the outcome of what is now going on in Asia.

RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening, on September 15, 1949, of the last Session of Parliament, occurred the following passages:

With the admission of the new province of Newfoundland, the Canadian Nation attained the great limits planned by the Fathers of Confederation. You will be asked at the present session to approve measures designed to facilitate the attainment of the constitutional limits of our nationhood. To this end, a bill will be introduced to amend the Supreme Court Act so that the Supreme Court of Canada will become the final court of appeal for Canada.

You will also be asked to approve addresses praying the Parliament of the United Kingdom to vest in the Parliament of Canada the right to amend the constitution of Canada in relation to matters not coming within the jurisdiction of the provinces nor affecting the constitutional rights and privileges of the provinces or existing rights and privileges with respect to education and the use of the English and French languages.

My Ministers will seek to arrange for early consultation with the provincial governments with a view to agreeing upon an appropriate procedure for making within Canada such other amendments to the constitution as may from time to time be required.

The decision of the Government to amend the Supreme Court Act followed upon the "advice" of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—advice which in fact constitutes a decision in law—that it was within the power (*intra vires*) of the Parliament of Canada to abolish appeals in civil matters to the Privy Council. Appeals in criminal matters were abolished in 1933. This appeal in law is not, of course, to be confused with the petition of the criminally convicted subject for the exercise of executive clemency.

The Right of Constitutional Amendment

The Bill to amend the Supreme Court Act was introduced into the House on October 17, 1949, and received Royal assent on October 27, 1949. With the proclamation of the Act on December 23, 1949 the Supreme Court of Canada was made supreme in fact as well as name. This was a Canadian Statute, passed by the Canadian Parliament.

On the same day the Supreme Court Act was introduced, the Prime Minister also brought in the Address which led to the British North America (No. 2) Act, 1949, "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867, as respects the amendment of the Constitution of Canada" which received Royal assent on December 16, 1949, along with much other legislation of the United Kingdom Parliament. In distinctive parliamentary prose, the United Kingdom Statute says:

Whereas the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled have submitted an Address to His Majesty praying His Majesty may graciously be pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the enactment of the provisions hereinafter set forth:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, is hereby amended by renumbering Class 1 as Class 1A and by inserting therein immediately before that Class the following as Class 1:

1. The amendment from time to time of the Constitution of Canada, except as regards matters coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces, or as regards rights or privileges by this or any other Constitutional Act granted or secured to the Legislature or the Government of a province, or to any class of persons with respect to schools or as regards the use of the English or the French language or as regards the requirement that there shall be a session of the Parliament of Canada at least once each year, and that no House of Commons shall continue for more than five years from the day of the return of the Writs for choosing the House; provided, however, that a House of Commons may in time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection be continued by the Parliament of Canada if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one third of the members of such House.

2. This Act may be cited as British North America (No. 2) Act, 1949, and shall be included among the Acts which may be cited as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1949.

Behind these words lies the history of Canada since the passing of the first British North America Act in 1867, and before. They mark another step in the constitutional development of Canada. They also pose a question for the Canadian citizen who is not learned in the law of the Constitution. How does it come that this change of the Act which he looks upon as the formal evidence of the Canadian Constitution requires enactment by the United Kingdom Parliament whereas the measure to change the powers and constitution of the Supreme Court was a Canadian Statute? Very briefly, the answer is that the British North America Act of 1867, made provision for the creation of the Court and the subsequent amendment of its statute and powers by the Canadian Parliament. But the Act, insofar as its own amendment was concerned, provided only for the amendment of its purely provincial portions.

The Omission of an Amendment Provision

The explanation of the reason for this omission was given by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on October 17, 1949, when he introduced the original resolution into the Canadian House of Commons from which resulted the United Kingdom Statute. At that time he said:

The reason for the omission of an amending clause was that Canada led the parade in achieving Dominion status as distinct from the old colonial status and I think it is fair to assume that the full implications of that change were not appreciated at the time. Canada had had several constitutional statutes before, and none of them contained any provision for amendment. It was quite the normal thing to have anything of that importance dealt with by the Parliament at Westminster. There were no provisions for amending the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, or the Union Act of 1840. . . .

Thirty or forty years later, after the Canadian constitutional set-up provided in 1867 had functioned for an autonomous dominion, it was realized that in preparing constitutions for the like Dominions of Australia and South Africa there should be some procedure provided for amendment from time



—Capital Press

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments was held in Ottawa from January 10 to 12, 1950, to discuss a method of making amendments to the British North America Act. Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, is shown above presiding, with all ten provincial premiers in attendance. Left to right: Mr. E. C. Manning, Alberta; Mr. J. Walter Jones, Prince Edward Island; Mr. D. L. Campbell, Manitoba; Mr. Angus L. Macdonald, Nova Scotia; Mr. Leslie M. Frost, Ontario; Mr. St. Laurent; Mr. Maurice L. Duplessis, Quebec; Mr. J. B. McNair, New Brunswick; Mr. Byron Johnson, British Columbia; Mr. T. C. Douglas, Saskatchewan; and Mr. J. R. Smallwood, Newfoundland.

to time. The result of that omission in the British North America Act (1867) has been that each time an amendment has been decided, Canadians have had to go to the British Parliament to have the amendment enacted. . . Honourable Members will recall that since 1867 it has been found desirable to have amendments made to the British North America Act on eleven occasions, and there have been four different forms of procedure adopted in Canada to bring about the amendments.

The Prime Minister went on to say that after a dispute in 1875 regarding procedure, no Canadian Government had ever ventured to suggest an amendment to the Constitution without addresses by the Houses of Parliament. Where joint addresses had been introduced in the Houses of Parliament, in most cases it had been without prior consultation and certainly without the consent of the provincial legislatures or provincial governments. Later in his opening speech, he said: "The United Kingdom authorities, I will not say resent, but do not like the position in which they are placed of having to rubber-stamp decisions for Canadians, made by the representatives of Canadians, and having to do it because no other procedure has yet been devised in Canada for implementing those decisions. I believe we must recognize that either Canada is a sovereign state or she is not. If the former is true then Canada must act as an adult nation and assume her own responsibilities. . . I do not think Canadians now wish the Parliament of the United Kingdom to exercise any responsibility for watching over our conduct of Canadian affairs."

The following were the main steps taken for the enactment of the 1949 (No. 2) amendment:

First, resolution in the House of Commons that an address in specified terms be presented to His Majesty;

Second, resolution to the same effect in the Senate;

Third, introduction and passage in the United Kingdom Parliament of a Bill to carry out the Address to the Throne;

Fourth, approval by the King.

When a comparison is made of the texts of the original resolution as introduced in the Canadian House of Commons on October 17, 1949 and of the Act subsequently passed by the United Kingdom Parliament, it will be noted that the clause providing for exceptions from the amending powers given to the Federal Parliament has grown in the meantime. This change resulted, first, from an amendment proposed by a member of the Opposition, which was accepted by the Government. Secondly, the Government then introduced a sub-amendment which was accepted by the mover of the amendment. The effect of the amendment and sub-amendment was to change the resolution as originally introduced to the form which appeared in the United Kingdom statute, after minor technical drafting changes.

The Effect of the 1949 Amendment

What is the effect of the British North America (No. 2) Act, 1949? In concluding the debate on the resolution before our own House of Commons, the Prime Minister said that there were three groups of matters which might require amendment to the Canadian Constitution from time to time:

As there are certain matters which are under the exclusive control of the provincial jurisdiction, so there are certain matters that are under the exclusive control of the federal jurisdiction, and there are others which are of joint interest to both, as would necessarily be the transfer of authority from this parliament to a legislature, or from one or more legislatures to this parliament. We say, well, now, before we tackle this difficult problem of getting a procedure agreed upon whereby things that are yours or things that are ours can be transferred from one to the other we shall put ourselves in the same position in which you are. We are not going now to deal with matters with which the provincial authorities have any concern. We are going to get right away for the federal parliament the position the provincial legislatures have had since 1867 with respect to these matters that are of our exclusive concern, and then we shall meet the provincial representatives and shall discuss with them procedure to be agreed upon by us all as to how we can deal in Canada with the other matters with which they cannot deal under the present subsection 1 of section 92 and which we shall not have the right to deal with under the new subsection 1 of section 91. Until we do reach an agreement we shall still be in the position that, if amendments are required, they will have to be made by the parliament of Westminster. But, up to the present time, of all the amendments that have been made only two were of the character that would in future require a pilgrimage to London. All the others in the nine other cases are matters that Canadians would settle in their Canadian parliament for their Canadian fellow citizens.

Section 92 (1) of the British North America Act reads:

In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the Act would remedy the anomalous situation whereby there was provision in the Canadian Constitution for amendment of matters of purely provincial concern but not, hitherto, provision for the amendment of matters of purely federal concern. Then there was the third group of matters which were of joint interest to both federal and provincial jurisdictions. The reaching of an agreement to provide means of dealing with these matters would form the subject of a conference which he had already taken steps to arrange with the provincial authorities.

Federal and Provincial Consultation Proposed

On September 14, 1949—the day before the Opening of Parliament—the Prime Minister had written the following letter to the Premiers of the Provinces.

My dear Premier:

For some time the government has been giving consideration to devising a satisfactory means of removing the necessity on every occasion on which an amendment to the British North America Act is required, of going through the form of having the amendment made by the parliament of the United Kingdom. It does not accord with the status of Canada as a fully autonomous nation that we should be obliged to have recourse to the parliament of another country, however close our association with that country, to determine our own affairs. Moreover, it has been made increasingly clear to the government that the parliament of the United Kingdom has no desire to perpetuate the existing anomalous situation any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Before the recent election I stated on several occasions that it was the view of the government that a method should be worked out to amend our constitution in Canada, and that any such method should include the fullest safeguards of provincial rights and jurisdiction, and of the use of the two official languages and of those other rights which are the sacred trust of our national partnership.

I stated also that it was the intention of the government, after the election, to consult the provincial governments with a view to working out a method of amending the constitution in Canada, which would be satisfactory to all Canadians.

My colleagues and I recognize that the working out of a satisfactory method of making all kinds of amendments will not be easy, and the government has accordingly decided to submit to our parliament, at the forthcoming session, an address requesting an amendment of the British North America Act by the United Kingdom parliament which would vest in the parliament of Canada the authority to amend the constitution of Canada but only in relation to matters not coming within the jurisdiction of the legislatures of the provinces, nor affecting the rights and privileges of the provinces, or existing constitutional rights and privileges with respect to education and to the use of the English and French languages.

Such an amendment would give the Canadian parliament the same jurisdiction over the purely federal aspects of our constitution that the provincial legislatures already possess over the provincial constitutions, while giving both to provincial rights and jurisdiction and to the historic rights of minorities an express assurance of legal protection which we feel they should have.

We recognize that amendments may be required from time to time in the national interest of those provisions of the constitution which concern both federal and provincial authorities, and that it would be desirable to devise a generally satisfactory method of making such amendments in Canada whenever they may be required.

The federal government would appreciate the opportunity of consulting with the governments of all the provinces on this matter in the manner most convenient to the provincial governments, at an early date after the conclusion of the forthcoming session of parliament. If the provincial governments should desire, meanwhile, to have a preparatory conference of constitutional experts, we would be ready to have federal officials participate.

Our aim is to reach agreement, as soon as possible, on a method of amendment which will relieve the United Kingdom parliament of an embarrassing obligation, and establish within Canada full and final responsibility for all our national affairs.

To this end we are inviting the co-operation of your government and the governments of all the other provinces of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

Louis S. St. Laurent.

After an exchange of correspondence with each of the Premiers, it was decided to convene the Constitutional Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments on Tuesday, January 10, 1950.

The Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments

Shortly after the opening of the Conference, as a result of the suggestion by certain premiers that the provisions of the British North America Act (No. 2) 1949 might be interpreted as giving the federal parliament too great a range of power, the Prime Minister said:

Some concern has been expressed as to whether the language used in the 1949 No. 2 Act could not be subject to interpretations which might extend it to things that would not be purely federal; and that if we are going to examine our whole problem it should be examined in such a way as to dispose of that concern.

I do not raise any objection to that. If we are examining the whole field I do not think we would wish to say, "Well, now, there has been something enacted which is an obstacle to doing now what would contribute to the creation of a feeling of confidence on the part of the Canadian people that we all mean to do the right thing by each other". . . .

I should like to say just this one thing further. I would not want anyone to feel that we were going to try to invoke the fact that the 1949 No. 2 amendment has been made as an obstacle to the doing, in an over-all way, of something which would help create that feeling of confidence which I think it is the hope of us all to give the people to whom we are responsible.

The Prime Minister also pointed out that, with the passage of the Supreme Court Act 1949, it now falls to that body to decide finally all Canadian lawsuits and that will include determining the scope of the effect of the 1949 (No. 2) Act.

The next day in response to a question by one of the Provincial Premiers the Prime Minister amplified his previous statements. On this occasion he said, "What I stated was that we had no objection to the discussion of an over-all procedure being over-all; but what I said this morning was intended to mean that we were not suggesting we would be prepared, if nothing else was agreed upon, to ask for the repeal of the 1949 Statute. It would disappear in an over-all procedure; but it was not intended to be an undertaking to cause it to disappear if there were to be no over-all procedure."

On the final day of the Conference, the following report of the Committee of Attorneys General was submitted:

Your committee recommends the following resolutions:

1. That the provisions of the British North America Acts 1867-1949 and other constitutional acts be grouped under six heads, namely:

(1) Provisions which concern parliament only.



—Capital Press

JAPANESE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT VISIT OTTAWA

Members of the Japanese Parliamentary Delegation listen to a talk given by Mr. Léon Raymond, Clerk of the House of Commons, on the Canadian parliamentary system during their visit to Ottawa in February, 1950. Above, at the head of the table, left to right: Dr. Arthur Beauchesne, former Clerk of the House of Commons; Mr. Raymond; Mr. L. C. Moyer, Clerk of the Senate; and Mr. E. R. Hopkins, Clerk Assistant, House of Commons.

- (2) Provisions which concern the provincial legislatures only.
- (3) Provisions which concern parliament and one or more but not all of the provincial legislatures.
- (4) Provisions which concern parliament and all of the provincial legislatures.
- (5) Provisions concerning fundamental rights (as for instance but without restriction, education, language, solemnization of marriage, administration of justice, provincial property in lands, mines and other natural resources) and the amendment of the amending procedures.
- (6) Provisions which should be repealed.

2. That in respect of group (1) amendment shall be made by an Act of the parliament of Canada.

3. That in respect of group (2) amendment shall be made by an Act of the provincial legislatures.

4. That in respect of group (3) provision be made for amendment by an Act of the parliament of Canada and an Act of the legislatures of each of the provinces affected.

5. That in respect of group (4) provision be made for amendment by an Act of the parliament of Canada and Acts of such majority of the legislatures and upon such additional conditions, if any, as may be decided upon.

6. That in respect of group (5) provision be made for amendment by an Act of the parliament of Canada and Acts of the legislatures of all the provinces.

7. It is recommended that the process of amendment in respect of categories (3) to (6) inclusive of paragraph 1 be capable of being initiated by one or more of the provincial legislatures or by the parliament of Canada.

8. In the opinion of this committee the subject of delegation of powers should be placed upon the agenda.

The Minister of Justice, in presenting the report, said that it had been unanimous, and it was adopted by the Conference without any dissenting voice.

The Appointment of a Standing Committee

The Conference decided that it would not be desirable to attempt to proceed further with the allocation of specific sections of the British North America Acts to each of the groups which had been agreed on, without preliminary consideration by each government and by a technical committee. The Conference accordingly adopted the following resolution:

Resolved that this conference agree to:

- (1) The appointment of a standing committee representative of the federal and provincial governments.
- (2) Presentation to the committee, with the least possible delay, by the federal and provincial governments of their views respecting the classification of each section of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, as amended, and all other constitutional acts of the United Kingdom parliament or other constitutional documents relating to Canada.

- (3) The standing committee shall use its best efforts to harmonize the views of the federal and provincial governments.
- (4) The committee shall, as soon as possible, report to the federal and provincial governments the results of its work.
- (5) The conference shall then re-assemble to determine finally the amending procedure to be recommended to the several legislative bodies concerned.

The standing committee held a short organization meeting on January 12, 1950; appointed two joint secretaries; and will presumably meet again after the views of all governments have been received.

In the event of failure to reach agreement the situation will remain as at present. The provincial legislatures will have power to amend purely provincial parts of the constitution; the federal parliament will have power to amend purely federal parts of the constitution, but the portion of joint concern will remain with no provision for amendment in Canada. In this connection, the Prime Minister said, . . . "the federal authorities would have no power to change anything in the constitution which is of common concern to federal and provincial authorities. That is why we have asked the Parliament at Westminster to declare that the Canadian Parliament cannot touch matters which are within provincial jurisdiction, or the rights and privileges of provincial legislatures and governments, or minority rights regarding schools and the use of the English and French languages. There will be no authority in Canada with power to make amendments to the constitution about any of these matters, until we are able to reach an agreement with the provincial authorities on a satisfactory method of amendment."

On November 22, 1949, Mr. St. Laurent said, in a radio speech:

We have now accomplished everything it is possible for the federal Parliament to do by itself. We shall, in future, be able to settle all Canadian lawsuits in Canadian courts; and we shall have a limited power to amend our constitution in Canada.

Whether we can take the final step and establish here in Canada the power to amend our constitution in all respects, will depend upon the goodwill, the co-operation and the statesmanship of provincial governments as well as of the federal government.

I believe it is the desire of the great majority of Canadians that we may succeed. And I hope that, by the close of 1950, Canada will have assumed all the attributes and all the responsibility of full nationhood.

For readers who are interested in securing a fuller account of the action taken and the background of what the Prime Minister has described as "one of the most important steps in the constitutional development of Canada that has come before Parliament since Confederation", the following bibliography is appended:

1. *British North America Acts & Selected Statutes 1867-1948*
King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada (Price: \$1.50)
2. *The Government of Canada*
R. Macgregor Dawson. University of Toronto Press,
1948.

3. *The Development of the Canadian Constitution*
Booklet issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade & Commerce, October 1945.
4. *Problems of Canadian Sovereignty*
Dr. Maurice Ollivier, Canada Law Book Company, Toronto, 1945.
5. *Hansard*
Official Report of the House of Commons Debates, 1st Session, 21st Parliament, Volume 89, Nos. 1 (Sept. 15), 22 (Oct. 17), 23 (Oct. 18), 25 (Oct. 20), 30 (Oct. 27). King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada. (Price \$.05 per single copy.)
6. *Proceedings of the Constitutional Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments, January 10-12, 1950.*
King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.
7. The following publications are available for distribution abroad from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs:
 - Reprint 34—1947 *Why and How Canada Federated*
—Wilfrid Eggleston.
 - Reprint 28—1947 (Revised January 1950) *The Constitution and Government of Canada.*
 - Fact Sheet 4—1949 *How Canada is Governed*
 - Fact Sheet 5—1949 *Canada and the Commonwealth*
 - Reprint 68 *Cabinet Government in Canada*
—A. D. P. Heeney, K.C.
Reprinted from the August, 1946 issue of the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Economic and Social Council

Tenth Session of the Council

The Tenth Session of the Economic and Social Council opened at Lake Success on February 7 and is expected to complete its work early in March. The Council holds two meetings a year and it will reconvene for the Eleventh Session at Geneva in July.

Canada was one of the original members of the Economic and Social Council and served from 1946 to 1948. After a lapse of one year, Canada was re-elected for a second three year term and returned to the Council at its Tenth Session. The Canadian Delegation was headed by Mr. Raymond Eudes, M.P., with Dr. George Davidson, Deputy Minister of National Welfare and Mr. Sydney Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce as alternate representatives.

The Economic and Social Council is composed of eighteen Member States but only fifteen participated in the Tenth Session. On the opening day, the representatives of the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia withdrew from the Session when their attempt to oust the Representative of Nationalist China was defeated. The absence of the Eastern European Delegations had a marked effect upon the proceedings of the Tenth Session. The usual propaganda speeches, the attacks against non-Communist countries and the counter-attacks which such charges inevitably provoke, were completely lacking and the Council conducted its business with competence and in an atmosphere of co-operation and good will. The fact that the Session will last about two weeks less than usual is due in part to the nature of the agenda but in part, undoubtedly, to the non-participation of the Communist Delegations. Nevertheless, the absence of these three members of the Council was regrettable in that a large and important part of the world's population was unrepresented in this co-operative attempt of the United Nations to better the economic and social conditions of all peoples.

The first item dealt with by the Council was the election of its officers who will serve throughout 1950. The following representatives were unanimously elected:

President—Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile)

1st Vice-President—Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (India)

2nd Vice-President—Mr. Fernand Dehousse (Belgium).

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar acted as Chairman of the Economic Committee and Mr. Dehousse as Chairman of the Social Committee while Mr. Santa Cruz presided over the plenary meetings of the Council.

Lengthy and Varied Agenda

The agenda for the Tenth Session was lengthy and varied but most of the items, particularly the more important ones, were of a continuing nature and



—United Nations

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL MEETS

The Tenth Session of the Economic and Social Council opened at Lake Success on February 7, with Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz, Chile, unanimously elected as president. Mr. Santa Cruz is shown above, centre, with members of the Canadian delegation. Left to right: Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare, alternate representative; Mr. Raymond Eudes, Member of Parliament, representative; Mr. S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, alternate representative; and Mr. J. W. Holmes, Department of External Affairs, principal adviser.

little new ground was broken. Reports were considered from several specialized agencies and functional and regional commissions including the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Social Commission, the Economic and Employment Commission, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Permanent Central Opium Board. Other Specialized Agencies and Council Commissions will present reports of their activities to the Council at its summer session. The Council devotes considerable attention to these reports since it acts as a co-ordinating body for all the Specialized Agencies and is, of course, directly responsible for the work of its functional and regional commissions to which it delegates certain fields of economic or social activity.

A general debate on the world economic situation was held and almost all delegations contributed to this discussion. This debate which is now conducted annually is based on a report of the Secretary-General on major economic changes during the immediately preceding year. It is not intended that the discussion should result in specific resolutions or recommendations but rather that it should present a survey of economic conditions and trends throughout the world and provide an opportunity for governments to exchange views as to the situation in their own countries and to offer suggestions as to measures which might help in raising the international level of economic activity.

The Canadian representative, speaking on this item on February 24, underlined Canada's position when he said: "... We in Canada, are particularly sensitive to the necessity for the maintenance of stability in our main markets abroad and for the conduct of international economic affairs in ways likely to contribute to a rapid return to multilateral trade, convertible currencies and to other policies which we consider indispensable to the maintenance of international prosperity."

Full Employment

Perhaps the most important economic item on the agenda was that concerning "Full Employment". The debate on this subject was based on a report of a committee of experts which recommended national and international measures to achieve and maintain full employment. All Delegations paid tribute to the excellent work of the committee of experts and urged the necessity of thorough study of the report by Member Governments. As the document had not been available in sufficient time to allow of such study before the Tenth Session, it was unanimously agreed that detailed consideration of the experts' recommendations should be deferred until the next Session and that meanwhile all Member States of the United Nations, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations should be requested to study the report and submit their comments to the Secretary-General. The members of the Economic and Social Council are particularly urged to be prepared to discuss the recommendations at the Eleventh Session and are asked to submit alternative proposals if they so desire. Although detailed consideration of the report was deferred until the next session, considerable discussion of a preliminary nature took place at the Tenth Session and the statements of all delegations indicated the seriousness with which their governments regarded this aspect of the Economic and Social Council's activities.

Freedom of Association

Among the social items considered by the Council was the question of freedom of association in relation to trade union rights. The Governing Body of the International Labour Organization meeting in Mysore, India, in January, had approved the establishment of a Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission which would investigate alleged infringements of trade union rights in respect of freedom of association. The proposed Commission and its machinery were studied by the Economic and Social Council which, on behalf of the United Nations, accepted the services of the Commission. The Council will have primary responsibility for screening charges of violation against states not members of the ILO, and deciding whether these charges should be investigated by the Fact-finding Commission. Moreover, the activities of the Commission in regard to all cases studied by them will be regularly reported to the Council.

The Council also approved the 1950 work programmes of its Social Commission in the fields of family welfare, housing and town and country planning, and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Among the outstanding items which remain to be dealt with in the final week of the session are a study of methods of financing economic development of underdeveloped countries, a proposed survey of forced labour and an interim report of the *ad hoc* committee on slavery.

Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems

The Ad Hoc Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Leslie Chance, of the Department of External Affairs, completed its five-week session at Lake Success on February 17, 1950. The Committee drafted a convention with respect to the rights, privileges and duties of refugees in signatory countries. A number of categories of refugees are enumerated in the draft convention and additional groups may be added from time to time by agreement of the signatories upon recommendation of the General Assembly. One of the most important provisions is with respect to a uniform travel document designed to replace the multiplicity of such documents now being issued by different countries.

A protocol to the draft convention provides for the application of certain of its clauses to persons who are *de jure* stateless even though they are not refugees.

The draft convention and protocol will now be circulated to governments for their comments and will then be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for approval.

The Committee decided to request the International Law Commission to draft a convention with respect to the avoidance and removal of *de jure* statelessness. A number of suggestions were made concerning the sort of situation which such a convention should be designed to overcome.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

The Colombo Conference

On February 22, during the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, reported on the Commonwealth meeting on Foreign Affairs at Colombo, Ceylon. A full account of the speech appears on page 79.

Niagara Diversion Treaty

On February 27, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, tabled* the Niagara Diversion Treaty which was signed in Washington on the same day by the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Hume Wrong. The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. George A. Drew, welcomed the treaty "not only because it will provide more power for one part of the country, but because of the convincing evidence it offers of the free and effective association between Canada and the United States in enterprises of this kind."

Requests for Appointment of Trade Representatives

On February 24, in reply to a question from Mr. Gordon Graydon (Progressive Conservative, Peel), Mr. Pearson said that "Canada was of course anxious to extend her trade and diplomatic representation in all countries where it is in the interest of Canada to do so, but that the extension of the diplomatic and trade services has to be governed by financial and other considerations."

Atomic Energy

On February 22, Mr. Gordon Graydon (Progressive Conservative, Peel), asked a question concerning the exchange of atomic information between Canada and the United States. The Prime Minister replied in part: "There have been discussions and there are constant negotiations between those who represent Canada and their opposite numbers in the United States about the most effective way of taking advantage in both countries of all information available."

Air Transport

On February 21, in reply to a question from Mr. Jean Francois Pouliot (Independent Liberal, Temiscouata), concerning a proposed joint Canada-United States civil aerodrome to be built at Windsor, Ontario, Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, said in part: "I may say that the proposal has not been discussed, but it is the intention to discuss it at a future date. In reply to the question whether extra-territorial rights would be granted to the United States, I think my honourable friend well knows that the answer is 'No'."

*See page 106 for the text of Mr. Pearson's statement.

NIAGARA DIVERSION TREATY

The following statement on the diversion of water from the Niagara River for hydro-electric power, was made by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the House of Commons on February 27, 1950.

We have been discussing with the United States Government, at their suggestion, the possibility of amending Article V of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 with respect to the use of water from the Niagara River for the generation of hydro-electric power. In these talks we have had the valuable assistance of the Chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission. The discussions have resulted in a Niagara Diversion Treaty. I am able to announce that this Treaty is being signed today in Washington by the United States Secretary of State, the Honourable Dean Acheson, and the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Hume Wrong. I should like to table copies of the treaty in English and French.

The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 authorized the diversion by the United States of 20,000 cubic feet of water per second, and the diversion by Canada of 36,000 cubic feet per second. Although Canada was thus allowed to use more water than the United States, the power produced by the extra Canadian share has been exported to the United States. As a result each



NIAGARA DIVERSION TREATY SIGNED

—Harris and Ewing

Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State, left, and Mr. Hume Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, sign a Niagara Diversion Treaty which will enable Canada to increase the production of power in the Niagara area. In the background is Senator Herbert Lehman of New York.

country has had the use of hydro-electric power produced by approximately half of the water made available by the 1909 Treaty.

During the Second World War additional diversions of 13,000 cubic feet per second on the Canadian side, and 12,500 cubic feet per second on the United States side were authorized on a temporary basis.

The new Niagara Treaty reserves adequate quantities of water for flow over the Falls and through the Rapids, and then authorizes the use of all remaining water for power purposes. Since this water will for the first time be divided equally between the two countries, the United States Government is being informed through our Embassy in Washington that when facilities have been constructed in the United States to use the full United States share of water, Canadian export licenses then in effect will not be renewed unless circumstances existing in Canada at that time make such a course desirable.

It is not possible to say just how much more water this Treaty will make available to Canada, since the necessity of preserving the scenic beauty of the Falls and Rapids is the first charge on the fluctuating volume of water in the Niagara River. However it is expected that both countries will normally have the use of more water than before. At the same time, the fact that the temporary arrangements agreed upon during the war are being superseded by a permanent agreement will permit the construction of new power plants of the latest design to replace a number of existing plants now in operation, which cannot make the most effective use of the available water. For these two reasons, a substantial increase in the amount of hydro-electric power generated at Niagara can be expected once this Treaty has been ratified and the new power plants have been constructed.

Nevertheless the demand for power keeps increasing, and this additional Niagara power cannot be expected to meet the full needs of Ontario and New York State. The power requirements of these areas can only be met by the full development of the potential power of the St. Lawrence River. The additional Niagara power should help to tide us over the period required for the construction of the St. Lawrence facilities, but the need for St. Lawrence power is as urgent as it ever has been. The new Niagara Diversion Treaty does not in any way lessen Canada's interest in, and desire for, early ratification by both governments of the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Agreement of 1941.

The Treaty contains two provisions designed to protect and enhance the scenic beauty of the Niagara River and Falls. It calls for early completion of remedial works to ensure an unbroken crestline on the Falls by distributing the waters more evenly. It also ensures that the flow over the Falls and through the Rapids will not be reduced below the amounts which experience has shown are essential for the preservation of the full scenic spectacle.

I have been advised by the Chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario that this Treaty meets with the approval of the Premier of Ontario, the Ontario Hydro, and the Niagara Parks Commission.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

Report of the Department of External Affairs, Canada, 1949.
King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada (Price 25 cents).

This Report was tabled in the House of Commons on February 28. It continues the practice initiated in the previous year of treating the activities of the Department on a functional rather than a geographic basis. In the latter category are chapters on the Commonwealth, Europe, America and the Far East; while the former category includes chapters headed United Nations, Economic, Legal, Defence Liaison, Information, Consular, Personnel, Protocol and Administration.

Reports from Missions abroad have been included under the appropriate functional heading, and their general activities are briefly treated in a section dealing with the organization of the Department. The Report also contains a gate-fold map of the world, showing the location of Canadian diplomatic and consular posts abroad. These now number forty-eight, of which four were opened during the year 1949. The Office of the High Commissioner to Newfoundland was closed following the union of Newfoundland with Canada, and a High Commissioner to Pakistan was nominated in December, 1949.

In the political sections those items considered at length include the Union of Newfoundland with Canada; the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany; progress in the drafting of the Austrian Peace Treaty; the Council of Europe; religious persecutions in the satellite countries; the Polish Art Collection; the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project; the Chinese situation; and the establishment of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia. Canada's relations with the United Nations are briefly summarized, since a full report will appear in the Department's Reference Series 1949 No. 1, "Canada and the United Nations".

Leading economic questions dealt with include the sterling dollar crisis, the general agreement on tariffs and trade, and international telecommunications. The section on legal matters includes reference to the International Joint Commission, war claims and the legal effect of union on Newfoundland agreements. The section on Defence Liaison reports progress in the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and deals briefly with atomic energy.

The section on Protocol deals with diplomatic and consular representation in Canada; while the development of consular work both in Ottawa and abroad is briefly described. The Report covers the Department's information activities in respect of press liaison, cultural relations and the provision to posts abroad of background and feature material and films.

Information on the recruiting, training and posting of Foreign Service Officers and the progress made in the tightening and simplification of administrative procedures round out the Report, which concludes with six appendices. These deal with international agreements concluded during the year and international conferences at which Canada was represented. The appendices also list Missions abroad by status and location, Commonwealth and foreign representatives and consular offices in Canada, and a list of the publications of the Department.

Newfoundland — Canada's New Province. King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, (Price 25 cents).

A booklet on Newfoundland entitled, "Newfoundland — Canada's New Province", will be published in March, 1950, under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The text of the booklet was prepared in the Department of External Affairs, a chapter on physical geography and several maps were contributed by the Geographical Bureau (now the Geographical Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys), and statistics were supplied by the Bureau of Statistics, which also undertook, in collaboration with the Department of External Affairs, the task of editing and preparing the booklet for publication.

In format the book is similar to the handbook "Canada 1949", with page-size 5½ x 8½ inches. About one-quarter of the space is taken up with pictures, including three pages of colour scenes of Newfoundland. There are six maps of the Island — location, relief, geological, dot population, road and fisheries — in addition to a colour map of Canada. An Appendix lists source material on Newfoundland, including Labrador.

This is a comprehensive reference booklet, with considerable statistical material, designed to provide factual information, and to introduce the new province both to Canadians and to people outside of Canada. Copies may be obtained abroad through the offices of the Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce, or they may be ordered, as in Canada, direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

**Le Ministère des Affaires Extérieures, by Marcel Cadieux.
Editions Variétés, Montreal, P.Q. (Price \$1.00).**

No work in French on the Department of External Affairs has previously been published, and only one is available in English, Mr. Gordon Skilling's *Canadian Representation Abroad*. In view of the obvious interest of a large number of French speaking Canadians in a diplomatic career, and the increasing activity of the universities of the Province of Quebec in stimulating this interest in their students, Mr. Marcel Cadieux' book should usefully fill this gap. As Head of the Personnel Division of the Department of External Affairs, the author contributed to the development of a programme for the recruitment of Foreign Service Officers, and was thus led to consider some of the essential problems of the diplomatic service.

The book is specially directed to students who intend to become Foreign Service Officers. It therefore outlines the qualifications and background required to pass the necessary entrance examinations and also describes the organization of the Department, the type of work done, the tasks awaiting beginners, and their prospects for the future. Practical advice is given concerning mistakes to be avoided in the written examination and the attitude with which a candidate should approach the oral examination. In order to assist students in deciding whether they should enter upon this career, the writer also gives an outline of the diplomatic profession.

The work is nevertheless intended for a larger public than the foregoing would suggest. A chapter is devoted to the spirit of the Department, its co-

ordinating function in Ottawa, and its role as interpreter of Canada abroad. In the last section of the book, the author sets out his personal opinions on the problem of integrating French speaking Canadians into the federal administration, and emphasizes the democratic character of the recruiting methods employed by the Department.

Departmental Publications

(Obtainable from the King's Printer at the price indicated).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 8: Exchange of Notes, between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement regarding the Establishment of a Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee. Signed at Ottawa, April 12, 1949. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 21: Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom for Air Services between and beyond their Respective Territories, together with an Exchange of Notes. Signed at Ottawa, August 19, 1949. Price, 15 cents. (Bilingual).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Ottawa, February 15, 1950. Price, 25 cents.



—Capital Press

CANADA-NORWAY AIR AGREEMENT SIGNED

His Excellency Daniel Steen, Minister for Norway to Canada, left, and Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, sign a bilateral air agreement at Ottawa on February 14, 1950. This agreement is similar to the previous agreement concluded by Canada with Denmark in 1949, and provides for the direct carriage of traffic between Canada and Norway.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Mr. J. A. Chapdelaine was posted from the Canadian Embassy in France, to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland, effective January 23, 1950.

Mr. R. H. Jay was posted from Ottawa to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in India, effective February 15, 1950.

Mr. A. S. McGill was posted from Ottawa to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa, effective February 9, 1950.

Mr. G. R. Rau was posted from the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Australia, to Ottawa, effective February 1, 1950.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

New Appointments

His Excellency Dr. Agustin Nores Martinez presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of Argentina, February 7. A lawyer by profession and author of various works on jurisprudence, Dr. Nores Martinez was formerly a professor of constitutional law and economic geography. He was Dean of the Faculty of Law and Rector of the University of Buenos Aires, and at the time of his appointment to Canada was serving as a judge of the Federal Court of Appeal. Dr. Nores Martinez was born in 1909, is married and has two children. He succeeds Mr. Atilio Garcia Mellid who left Canada in October, 1949.

Departures

His Excellency Manuel Cacho-Sousa, Ambassador of Peru, resigned on February 2 in order to present himself as a candidate for the Peruvian Senate. Mr. Cacho-Sousa had assumed his duties as Ambassador to Canada May 12, 1949. Pending the appointment of a successor Mr. César de la Fuente, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

The Department was notified by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on January 24 that Mr. Nikolai D.

Belokhovostikov, former Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires at the Embassy, had left Canada definitively. Mr. Belokhovostikov did not return to his post in Ottawa after he went to the Soviet Union on leave in June, as reported in the July 1949 issue of *External Affairs*.

Stanislav Klima, Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Legation of Czechoslovakia, February 10. Zdenek Roskot, Second Secretary, is now Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Embassy of the Netherlands, January 30.

Marko Movre, Second Secretary, Legation of Yugoslavia, January 30.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Clarkin, Assistant Army Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, February 20.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of France, February 27.

Dr. Teodosio Cabada, Minister-Counsellor for Economic Affairs and Francisco Pardo de Zela G., Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Peru, whose posts have been abolished by the Peruvian Government.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

George M. Graves, Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, February 1.

Delano McKelvey, Consul of the United States of America at Niagara Falls, February 1.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Hans Widenfelt, Vice-Consul of Sweden at Montreal, January 30.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Pierre Lefebvre, Vice-Consul of France at Quebec, January 25.

Count Serge de Fleury, Consul of France at Winnipeg, January 26.

Peter K. Constan, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, February 2.

Carlos Gatón Richiez, Consul of the Dominican Republic at Toronto, February 21.

Dr. Francisco Villagran, Consul General of Mexico at Montreal with jurisdiction throughout Canada.

Departures

Dr. Antonio Mendez Fernandez, Consul General of Mexico at Montreal, February 8.

Danilo Brugal Alfau, Consul of the Dominican Republic at Toronto, February 13.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

A Japanese Parliamentary Delegation visited Ottawa on February 23 and 24.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during February, and of those at which it will probably be represented in the future; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission*. Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins and Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R), Canadian Embassy, Washington.
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan*. Washington—J. H. English and D. W. Jackson, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
3. *Restitution Advisory Committee*. Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
4. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence (Canada-United States)*. Canadian Section: General A. G. L. McNaughton (Chairman); Rear-Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal A. L. James, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; C. C. Eberts, Department of External Affairs.
5. *Atomic Energy Commission*. New York. (As one of the six countries which sponsored the formation of the Atomic Energy Commission, Canada is a permanent member together with the five permanent members of the Security Council). Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton; Alternate: J. W. Holmes, Acting Head of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York; Advisers: Dr. J. Babbitt, National Research Council; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
6. *Interim Committee of the United Nations General Assembly*. New York—Representative: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Alternates: L. Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs; J. W. Holmes, Acting Head of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York; H. H. Carter, Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York.
7. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee*. Washington and Ottawa—Canadian Section: H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
8. *Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations*. New York—C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; K. A. Greene, Consul General, New York, Alternate.
9. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*. Geneva—A. J. Dawson, Department of Transport; Lt. Cmdr. A. R. Hewitt, S/Ldr. Rafuse and Major W. H. Finch, Department of National Defence.
10. *Canada - United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs*. Ottawa-London—M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. J. Deutsch, Department of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs.
11. *Inter-Allied Reparation Agency*. Brussels—J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
12. *North Atlantic Council*. Washington—L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Alternate: H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States.
13. *North Atlantic Working Group*. Washington—G. Ignatieff, R. E. Collins, and P. M. Towe, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
14. *North Atlantic Defence Committee*. (Place: as required)—Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

15. *North Atlantic Defence Financial and Economic Committee*. (Place: as required)—D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance.
16. *North Atlantic Military Committee*. (Place: as required)—Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff.
17. *North Atlantic Military Production and Supply Board*. (Place: as required)—S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
18. *ICAO Council*. Montreal—Brigadier C. S. Booth, Council Member for Canada.
19. *Commonwealth Telecommunications Board*. London—J. H. Tudhope, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
20. *International Joint Commission (Canada-United States)*. (Place: as required)—Canadian Section: Chairman: J. A. Glen; George Spence; General A. G. L. McNaughton.
21. *International Boundary Commission (Canada-United States)*. (Place: as required)—J. M. Wardle, Department of Resources and Development.
22. *Surplus Commodity Committee of FAO*. Washington — Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *ECOSOC Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems*. New York, January 16 to February 16—L. G. Chance, Department of External Affairs; R. M. Winter, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.
2. *Preparatory Technical Tripartite Conference on Vocational Training of Adults (ILO)*. Geneva, January 23 to February 3 — Brigadier J. E. Lyon, Assistant Director, Canadian Vocational Training Branch, Department of Labour; Roy L. Campbell, Secretary, Canadian International Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal; Wm. H. Burnell, First Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Cornwall.
3. *Northeast Wildlife Conference*. Syracuse, February 2-4 — Dr. George Stirrett, Dominion Wildlife Officer for Ontario.
4. *Economic and Social Council (Tenth Session)*. New York, February 7—Representative: Raymond Eudes, M.P.; Alternates: Dr. George Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Advisers: J. W. Holmes, Major Pierce-Goulding and G. K. Grande, Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York; S. Pollock, Department of Finance; J. J. M. Côté, Canadian Embassy, Washington; Miss M. Meagher, Department of External Affairs.
5. *First Session Committee of Social Security Experts*. New Zealand, February 8—C. A. L. Murchison, Commissioner, Unemployment Insurance Commission.
6. *Third Session of the Meteorological Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization*. Paris, February 14—H. H. Bindon, Department of Transport.
7. *First Technical Petroleum Convention*. Mexico City, February 20-March 4—C.P. Hébert, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico; A. E. Blanchette, Canadian Embassy, Mexico.
8. *Fourth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Geneva, February 23-April 6—L. D. Wilgress, Chairman, Canadian High Commissioner, London; Members: L. Couillard, Department of External Affairs; J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations Division, Department of Finance; C. M. Isbister, Director, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce; H. R. Kemp, Special Trade Adviser, Department of Trade and Commerce.
9. *111th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO*. Geneva, February 27—P. E. Renaud, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Berne; J. F. MacKinnon, Department of Labour, London; N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations.
10. *Meeting of Ad Hoc Sub-Committee of Expert Committee on Statistics of the World Health Organization*. Paris, February 27-March 3—F. Fraser Harris, Bureau of Statistics.
11. *International Conference of Experts on Pneumoconiosis*. Sydney, Australia, February 28-March 11—C. A. L. Murchison, Commissioner, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Ottawa; Dr. G. R. Davison, Medical Superintendent, Department of Public Health, Edmonton; Dr. C. H. Vrooman, Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver.

FORTHCOMING

1. *Second Session Technical Plans Committee of High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.* Florence, March 1.
2. *Fifteenth Session North American Wildlife Conference.* San Francisco, March 6-8, 1950.
3. *Seventh Session of the Executive Committee of the IRO.* Geneva, March 8, 1950.
4. *United Nations Conference on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons.* New York, March 13-24, 1950.
5. *Fifth Session of the General Council of the IRO.* Geneva, March 14, 1950.
6. *Fifth Session of the International Tin Study Group.* Paris, March 20-30, 1950.
7. *Interim Meeting Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.* Miami, March 26-30, 1950.
8. *Fourth Session of the Transport and Communications Commission (ECOSOC).* New York, March 27, 1950.
9. *ITU High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.* Florence, April 1, 1950.
10. *Second Session of the Chemical Industries Committee (ILO).* Geneva, April 11-12, 1950.
11. *South Pacific Air Transport Council,* Melbourne, April, 1950.
12. *Third Commonwealth Conference on Development, Design and Inspection of Clothing and General Stores.* London, April 17, 1950.
13. *FAO Working Party on Infestation Control and Safe Grain Storage.* San Jose, Costa Rica, April 17-18, 1950.
14. *International Conference on Phytopathological Services.* The Netherlands, April 24-May 6, 1950.
15. *Special Committee of the International Sugar Council.* London, April 24, 1950.
16. *Preliminary Conference on Migration (ILO).* Geneva, April 25-May 7, 1950.
17. *Educational Congress.* Buenos Aires, April, 1950.
18. *Ninth International Seed-Testing Congress.* Washington, May 8, 1950.
19. *Fifth Session General Council of UNESCO.* Florence, May 22-June 16, 1950.
20. *Tenth Plenary Conference International Cotton Advisory Committee.* Washington, May 22, 1950.
21. *Fifth Session of Economic Commission for Europe.* Geneva, May 29-June 10, 1950.
22. *Fourth Assembly of ICAO.* Montreal, May 30, 1950.
23. *Third Session of World Health Assembly.* Geneva, May, 1950.
24. *Third World Congress on Petroleum.* The Hague, May-June, 1950 .
25. *Thirty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference.* Geneva, June 7-July 1, 1950.
26. *Legal Committee of ICAO.* Montreal, June, 1950.
27. *Commonwealth Air Transport Council.* Montreal, June, 1950.
28. *Seventh International Botanical Council.* Stockholm, July 7-20, 1950.
29. *Fourth World Power Conference.* London, July 10-15, 1950.
30. *Fifth International Cancer Research Congress.* Paris, July 15-22, 1950.
31. *Sixteenth International Congress of Ophthalmology.* London, July 17-21, 1950.
32. *Sixth International Conference on Radiology.* London, July 23-29, 1950.
33. *International Congress of Soil Science.* Amsterdam, July 24-August 1, 1950.
34. *Eighth International Congress of Agriculture.* Brussels, July, 1950.
35. *Microbiology Fifth International Congress.* Rio de Janeiro, August 17-24, 1950.
36. *International Law Association.* Copenhagen, August 27, 1950.
37. *International Federation for Housing and Town Planning (20th International Congress.* Amsterdam, August 27, 1950.
38. *Annual American Fisheries Society and the International Association of Game and Fish Conservation Commissioners.* Memphis, Tenn., September 10-16, 1950.
39. *International Congress of Psychiatrists,* Paris, September 18-29, 1950 .
40. *Tariff Negotiations Under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Fifth Session).* (Place: undecided), September 28, 1950.
41. *ITU Special Administrative Conference for the Adoption of a New Frequency List.* (Place: undecided), September, 1950.

42. *World Federation of Women's Institutes.*
Denmark, September, 1950.
43. *Fifth Pan-American Highway Congress.*

Lima, October, 1950.

44. *Seventh Pan-American Railway Congress.* Mexico City, October 10, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

Agreement for facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character. Signed at Lake Success, December 17, 1949.

Norway

Agreement between Canada and Norway for Air Services between the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, February 14, 1950.

United States of America

Niagara Diversion Treaty. Signed in Washington on February 27, 1950.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Printed Documents

1. *Resolutions of the General Assembly, Fourth Session (20 September-10 December 1949)*; 28 December 1949; document A/1251; 67 pp.; printed; 70 cents.

2. **United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine—Final Report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East*; 28 December 1949; document A/AC.25/6;

Part I—*The Final Report and Appendices*; 103 pp.; printed; \$1.00; Sales No.: 1949.IIB.5. Part I.

Part II—*The Technical Supplement*; 74 pp.; printed; 80 cents; Sales No.: 1949.IIB.5. Part II.

3. **Economic Survey of Latin America 1948*; document E/CN.12/82; 279 pp.; printed; \$2.00; Sales No.: 1949.II.G.1 (Department of Economic Affairs).

4. **International Capital Movements during the Inter-War Period*; November 1949; 70 pp.; printed; 50 cents; Sales No.: 1949.II.D.2 (Department of Economic Affairs).

*French version not available until noted in a future issue of the Bulletin.

5.**Recent developments in the World Economic Situation*; October 1949; 48 pp.; printed; 40 cents; Sales No.: 1949.II.C.4 (Department of Economic Affairs).

6.**Methods of Financing Economic Development in Under-developed Countries*; December 1949; 163 pp.; printed; \$1.25; Sales No.: 1949.II.B.4 (Department of Economic Affairs).

7.**Signatures, Ratifications, Acceptances, Accessions, etc., concerning the Multilateral Conventions and Agreements in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary*; 15 November 1949; 139 pp.; printed; \$1.25; Sales No.: 1949.V.9.

8.**Relative Prices and Exports and Imports of Under-developed Countries* (A study of post-war terms of trade between under-developed and industrialized countries); December 1949; 156 pp.; printed; \$1.00; Sales No.: 1949.II.B.3 (Department of Economic Affairs).

9.**Modern cartography (Base maps for world needs)*; 95 pp.; printed; \$1.00; Sales No.: 1949.I.19 (Department of Social Affairs).

Mimeographed Documents:

1. *Economic development of under-developed countries—Methods of increasing domestic savings and of ensuring their most advantageous use for the purpose of economic development* (Study by the Secretary-General); 16 December 1949; document E/1562; 354 pp.; mimeographed.

2. *Technical assistance for economic development—Third report by the Secretary-General on activities under General Assembly resolution 200 (III)*; 28 December 1949; document E/1576; 59 pp.; mimeographed.

3. *Report of the fifth session of the Economic and Employment Commission to the Economic and Social Council*; 31 January 1950; document E/1600, E/CN.1/79; 35 pp.; mimeographed.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 50/2—*The Conduct of Canadian Diplomacy*, an address by Mr. A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, delivered to the Canadian Club in Toronto, on January 30, 1950.

No. 50/3—*Security Through Co-operation*, an address by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, to the Canadian Society of New York, in New York, on February 10, 1950.

The following serial number is available abroad only:

No. 50/1—*Business Highlights of 1949*, an address by Mr. Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, to the Can-

adian Exporters Association, in Toronto, Canada, on January 11, 1950.

*French version not available until noted in a future issue of the Bulletin.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“	Consul & Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Columbiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d’Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Bonn (Zittelmannstrasse, 14)
“	Head of Military Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	High Commissioner.....	Karachi (Hotel Metropole)
“	Commercial Secretary.....	“ (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road)
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Philippines.....	Consul General.....	Manila (12 Escolta)
Poland.....	Chargé d’Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)

Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayrançi Baglari, Kavaklidere)
"	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
"	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
"	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 504, 620 Fifth Avenue)
"	Permanent Delegate.....	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
"	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
"	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
"	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
"	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
"	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
"	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective March 5, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1445-1500	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)	CKCX & CKNC
1500-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)	
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	CKCS & CKNC
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	
1600-1630	Czech (except Sundays)	
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1700-1730	English	
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	
1815-1845	Dutch	CKCS & CHOL
1845-1900	English	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	Czech	
2030-2100	German	
2100-2130	Italian	
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	CHOL & CKLO
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
2330-2340	English (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2340-2350	English	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0420-0500	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

Eastern Standard Time	TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	
1910-1955	Portuguese	CKRA & CKLO
1955-2100	Spanish	
2100-2115	French	
2115-2200	English	
2145-2200	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2200-2235	Spanish	

EST	TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	
2320-2400	Winter Service to Arctic Settlements (Sundays only)	CKLO & CKOB

CKRP	21.60 mc/s, 13.89 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres
CKOB 6.09 mc/s, 49.26 metres			

PROGRAMME NOTES FOR MARCH

Cultural Exchange through the CBC International Service

On March 29 the Swedish State Radio (Radiotjänst) will make an interesting contribution to one of the CBC National Service's Wednesday Night programmes. It is the Swedish Language Section of the CBC International Service under Senior Producer Gunnar Rugeheimer which has been active in bringing about this international co-operation. The Swedish contribution to the Wednesday Night programme will be a recorded message from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden; "Sights and Sounds of Sweden"—a documentary of Swedish cities and industries including a brief talk by His Royal Highness Prince Wilhelm of Sweden; "Sinfonia del Mare" composed by Gösta Nystroem, played by Radiotjänst's Symphony Orchestra conducted by Tor Mann; an introductory talk by Dr. Gunnar Ollen followed by August Strindberg's play "Easter", adapted by Gunnar Rugeheimer and produced by CBC producer Esse Ljungh. Swedish folk songs presented by three outstanding Swedish choral groups will conclude the programme.

The French Language Service of the CBC International Service is also contributing to the CBC National Service's programmes in French. A series of about 15 quarter-hour programmes explaining and describing International Service broadcasts as well as the engineering and administrative work involved in Canada's shortwave broadcasting will be featured throughout March on the CBC French Network. The important task of informing the Canadian public of the International Service's work and the good will towards Canada it has created abroad has also been furthered by the recent publication of articles and photos in two of Canada's widely circulated week-end newspapers, *The Star Weekly*, Toronto, and *The Standard*, Montreal.

English Language Service

During the month of March the weekly series "Canadian at Work" will be continued. This series describes a wide variety of Canadian industries, production methods, organizations, and institutions in different parts of the country. In March the dates of transmission, titles, and points of origination are as follows:

March 3—"The Game and Fisheries Department"—Winnipeg.

March 10—"The Royal Ontario Museum"—Toronto.

March 17—"The Institute of Parasitology"—Montreal.

March 24—"Nova Scotia Universities"—Halifax.

The month of March marks the first anniversary of Newfoundland's entry into federation with Canada. This event will be commemorated by a half-hour programme originating in St. John's, Newfoundland. The programme will feature folk songs from Newfoundland as well as talks by Newfoundlanders on their experiences as Canadians during the last year.

European Language Service

The Newfoundland anniversary will also in various ways be featured by the language sections within the European Service. At the same time programmes are being planned in honour of another important anniversary, the centenary of the Czechoslovak national hero Thomas Masaryk.

On March 7 the Czechoslovak Language Section broadcast a special anniversary programme presenting Czech symphonic music played by The Little Symphony Orchestra of Montreal conducted by George Schick, formerly of Czechoslovakia. Dr. Walter Schmolka, Senior Producer of the Czechoslovak Language Section, sang two arias from Smetana's opera "Libusa". The programme was broadcast simultaneously over the CBC French network.

The anniversary will be marked by celebrations within Czechoslovak communities from coast to coast in Canada. The Czechoslovak Language Section is planning to make recordings of several of these events for later rebroadcast to Czechoslovakia; the programme for the Masaryk centenary in Toronto, for instance, featured a talk by former Czechoslovak delegate to the United Nations, Dr. Jan Papanek, and Czech songs sung by Jan Rubes, also formerly of Czechoslovakia.

Latin American Service

During the month of March the Spanish Language Section inaugurated a new series of informative talks on Canada. The weekly series "Canadian Primer", fundamental facts about Canada, featured by the English Language Service, will be translated into Spanish and adapted for broadcast to a Latin American audience.

Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's
Most Excellent Majesty, Controller of Stationery, 1950



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol 2

April, 1950

No. 4

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Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, Canada

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A REVIEW OF SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A condensation of the statement made by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the House of Commons on March 3, 1950.

IT is a matter of the highest importance that the people of Canada, whose future is so deeply affected by international developments, should be kept as fully informed as possible on the general external policy now being pursued by their government. The best way of keeping the public so informed, apart from discussions in the House of Commons and in the Committee on External Affairs, is of course, to make as many facts as possible available in as accessible a form as possible. This is being done in a number of ways by the Department of External Affairs.

Information on External Affairs

A brief, but comprehensive review of the activities of the Department is given in the *Annual Report* for the calendar year. The Department also publishes annually a report, *Canada and the United Nations*, which contains a review of Canadian participation in the activities of the United Nations and a broad selection of relevant documents. It shows, if anything is needed to show, how seriously we take our membership in the United Nations. It also indicates the contribution we are trying to make to the organization which still remains, and will remain, the foundation of our international policy and in the long run, our best hope for peace. In addition the Department publishes a monthly bulletin entitled *External Affairs* which is circulated quite widely, and also texts of speeches, treaties, publications on international affairs generally, as well as reference papers on various topics and similar material. In this way, we are trying to give the public, as well as Members of Parliament, as much information on external affairs as we can.

It has occasionally been said, however, that such information concerns merely what we have done; that we should give more information about what we are doing, what we propose to do, and why. Up to a point, of course, I agree. At the same time it should be recognized that delicate diplomatic negotiations cannot be carried out by giving a running account of the details as the negotiations are going on. We should make quite clear in advance the principles which guide us in such discussions. We should give the details when we can, and we should always give the results of the negotiations to the public. In each respect, that is a policy which we try to follow.

Pacific Pact

Commonwealth affairs and Far Eastern questions were discussed in the account of the Colombo Conference published in the March issue of *External Affairs*. In this review I wish to refer only very briefly to the question of a Pacific pact. There have been suggestions made in Canada that we should take the lead in regard to a Pacific pact. I attempted to deal with that matter in a review of external affairs in the House of Commons on last November 16. I pointed out at that time that the situation in the Pacific in regard to a regional

pact was certainly not the same as the situation in the Atlantic, which had made desirable and necessary the signing of the North Atlantic Pact. My view in this respect was not weakened, but indeed was confirmed by the recent Commonwealth meeting at Colombo. If we had taken the lead in regard to this matter — and we should not, of course, hesitate to take leadership when the occasion demands it—we would have found that at least two of the countries most directly concerned with regional security in the Pacific, namely, the United Kingdom and India, would not have been able to support our lead, or to support at present the idea of a Pacific regional pact. We knew also, that the United States would not be able to participate in the negotiations leading up to that kind of pact.

It should be made clear, however, that the government is not opposed to the idea of a regional pact for the Pacific. If and when the circumstances should make it desirable, we would give the matter the same kind of consideration as we gave to the idea of a North Atlantic Pact.

International Economic Policy

In a review of international affairs, no matter how brief, it is not possible to ignore completely international economic questions. Indeed, in this field it is not easy to know where political questions end and economic ones begin. The importance of sound economic and social policies in our relation to communism and to the communist states is obvious. Our strongest long run defence against communism is wise and progressive social and economic policies. The same importance attaches to the economic relationships between the free democratic states. Economic co-operation along the right lines can and should bring us closer together. The lack of such co-operation can divide friendly states. There are signs now that, if we are not careful, our unity and ability to work together may be weakened by international economic difficulties.

If, for instance, we let the free world freeze into dollar and sterling areas between which trade relations and commercial intercourse become difficult, then political relationships might ultimately be prejudiced. Consequently there is today a greater awareness than ever, of these international economic difficulties. For it is realized that the post-war dollar assistance programme may run out before the countries which have been assisted have recovered from the destructions and the dislocations of the war to a point where, by their own efforts, they can balance their trade at a satisfactory level with more fortunate countries such as Canada. What should be done in these circumstances by all of the countries concerned, and not merely by our own, is probably the most important question in the whole field of international economic affairs today.

There is no easy solution to this complex problem, caused in a large measure by external conditions. The remedy is not through conferences, though they can help very greatly at times. Nor is the remedy, I suggest, through the waving of a magic wand over inconvertibility, converting it into convertibility. The remedy, which is easier to prescribe than to take, is through the acceptance, not merely by Canada, but by all free democratic countries, of sound financial and trading policy. If sterling countries can avoid the creation of high-cost restrictive and discriminatory areas, and if dollar countries can

adopt policies which will permit the sterling debtor countries to export more goods and services, it will be possible for these countries to balance their international trade by their own efforts and at a high level.

Canadian policies have been designed in the international economic field to that end, and are becoming increasingly effective. Our imports, for instance, were 92 per cent of our exports in 1949, an increase of six per cent over 1948. The imports of the United States of America for eleven months of 1949 were 55 per cent of exports, a decrease of six per cent as compared with 1948.

United States

Having referred to the United States of America, I will deal briefly with our relations with that country. Those relations, of course, continue to be friendly, and are conducted with that good will and mutual understanding which make it possible to find mutually satisfactory solutions to nearly all the problems that appear—and a good many do appear—between us.

Sometimes the government is charged with not taking action which would otherwise be desirable, because it would provoke the United States. It is of course only common sense and good diplomacy not to provoke anyone unnecessarily, especially a good friend and great neighbour. Provocation is not a good basis for diplomacy, either domestic or international. Before taking any action which has international repercussions we therefore try to study its probable effect on our friends, as I hope they do in respect of action which affects us. But I wish to emphasize that when international action has to be taken in a certain way to advance Canada's best interests, we take it. If we do not put a chip on our shoulders, as some ardent spirits would have us do, to prove how independent we are, this does not mean that our policies are decided by any other nation. They are not: though naturally in this inter-dependent world they cannot escape being influenced by the policies of others.

In the review of external affairs which I made in the House of Commons on November 16, I mentioned certain questions which were in need of being solved in that co-operative spirit which characterizes our relations with the United States. I am glad to report that progress has been made in the solution of these matters.

Among our problems at that time were certain difficulties which we were experiencing in the implementation of the bilateral air agreement which was signed on June 4, 1949. Chief amongst these difficulties was the inability of the United States authorities to issue a licence to Trans-Canada Air Lines to operate the Montreal-New York route, one of the new routes granted to Canada in the bilateral agreement. The United States authorities were enjoined from granting this licence because of legal proceedings taken in United States courts by Colonial Air Lines, challenging the legality of the agreement. In the meantime the Canadian aeronautic licensing authorities charged Colonial Air Lines with failure to live up to obligations assumed in its own Canadian licence which was granted by virtue of the bilateral agreement.

Subsequently, discussions were held in Ottawa and it was agreed that some of the new rights which Canada had granted the United States under the agreement would be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the legal pro-

ceedings in the courts of the United States. These difficulties have now been removed. On February 5 Colonial Air Lines suspended its legal proceedings, and the United States authorities are now completing procedural steps which will enable them to license Trans-Canada Air Lines to operate between Montreal and New York*; and all the new rights granted to Canada under the 1949 agreement are expected to come into full effect within the next few weeks.

I also described last November in the House of Commons the difficulty which had been experienced at the border by some Canadians wishing to visit the United States. Since then, officials of my department, together with the Director of Immigration, have met with their opposite numbers in the United States to discuss these border difficulties which were causing some concern throughout Canada. At this discussion, which was held on December 15 last, the full range of problems involved was examined in great detail and conclusions were reached which will substantially lessen the number of unfortunate incidents in the future.

In the same statement last November, I remarked that negotiations were in progress with the United States Government regarding the rights and privileges enjoyed by United States forces in Newfoundland. Those discussions are continuing satisfactorily, but, as a great many difficult and complicated questions are involved, they have not yet reached a conclusion.

The last matter I wish to mention in this brief review of some of the questions of joint interest to Canada and the United States is the new treaty covering the diversion of water at Niagara Falls which was signed on February 27 with the United States government. When tabling that treaty in the House of Commons I made it clear that we are not any the less interested in the St. Lawrence waterway development because the Niagara problem is, it is hoped, satisfactorily solved. The President of the United States, in his annual message on the state of the union on January 3 last, recommended that approval be given at the present session of Congress to the St. Lawrence agreement. It is still our strong hope that Congress may soon be able to give its consideration to this important project.

Europe

In the free and democratic countries of Europe there has been a continuing revival of confidence and of stability since I last made a report to parliament on this matter. I think this is due in very large measure to the reassurance which the North Atlantic Treaty has brought and will bring increasingly as the delivery of arms and equipment goes forward. It is due also to the stimulus of economic aid from North America and to the revival of national energy and national spirit in those countries. They are still recovering from the shocks of war and of enemy occupation, but for a full return to strength there is one essential condition: there must be a sense of security.

It is, of course, in the interests of the Kremlin to prevent those conditions from being fulfilled. Communist propaganda in those countries seeks to turn away men's thoughts from constructive activities and to create and maintain

*The first flight between Montreal and New York was made on April 1.



—NFB

FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA HONOURED BY BELGIUM

At a special investiture held at Laurier House, Ottawa, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Prime Minister of Canada, was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, conferred by His Excellency, Vicomte Du Parc, C.V.O., Belgian Ambassador to Canada, on behalf of the Prince Regent of Belgium. The decoration is in recognition of the great service rendered to Belgium by Canada during the Second World War, under the leadership of Mr. King. Above, the Belgian Ambassador presents

Mr. King with a personal letter from the Prince Regent of Belgium.

an atmosphere of fear and pessimism. Exploiting the fear of war, the communists, under orders from Moscow, then launch "peace offensives" designed to weaken those essential defensive measures which their own aggressive policies make necessary: the same kind of peace offensive which is now being carried on in this country by the same kind of leadership and for the same purpose. In the European continent, whose inhabitants have vividly in their memories the full horrors of war, it is not hard to find soil in which to plant these propaganda seeds, but fortunately, they have been prevented from growing in recent months through the increase of confidence in the countries concerned. We can, I think, be reasonably sure that these sinister plans will not have any success in our own country, even though they may deceive and confuse some sincere and well-intentioned people.

The plans of the communists in Europe have also to some extent been frustrated by their own crude and violent tactics. The workers, even the communist workers, are getting tired of being forced into political strikes and sabotage by a little group of Moscow-appointed leaders who always put the directive of the Kremlin before the interests of their own country and of the working class. While the communists are still strong in some of these western European countries, I think their game is becoming more and more apparent to the people. There are indications of this tendency in the defeat of the communists in the elections in Finland, and in the complete elimination of the communist candidates in the recent election in the United Kingdom.

No better evidence, in fact, could be found of the greater strength of the democratic forces in the western world than the present position of the communist party in countries which have free elections. From the high point of their influence in the period immediately following the war, these parties have rapidly diminished in numbers and in strength. This change was not brought about by suppression or persecution. The communists have been left to the judgment of the electors, and only when they have taken illegal action to betray their country, or to disturb the peace, have they suffered penalties under the law. This confidence in the free processes of democracy has, I think, been justified.

During the recent United Kingdom election, for instance, the communists were allowed to participate fully in the campaign. They were given free time on the government radio. They were given every opportunity to win votes. They made every kind of insidious appeal to the voters. They demanded higher wages for all, immediately; and they pandered to the lowest form of anti-American prejudice. But what happened? By the will of the electors no single communist, nor communist sympathizer, has been returned to the British House of Commons. They polled an infinitesimal proportion of the vote and the great majority of them lost their deposits. Here is good evidence that in the face of outside danger, people in the free world can close their ranks.

On the other hand, in the dark spaces behind the iron curtain conditions get worse and the Soviet government is attempting to seal off every possible contact between the unfortunate peoples of those satellite countries and the outer free world. Not the smallest glimmer of western light is now allowed to penetrate. Countries like Czechoslovakia, with its old parliamentary traditions, its great cultural heritage, its long-standing connections with the west, are to be put into permanent quarantine against the infection of freedom. So great is the nervousness of the Kremlin and those who take the Kremlin's orders in Prague, that even the normal social friendliness of two junior members of our legation staff towards their acquaintances in that city is regarded as dangerous and subversive. Charges have to be trumped up against them so that they can be expelled from the country. Against action of that kind we have means of retaliation which we shall certainly not hesitate to use against any country which invites and deserves such treatment.

This communist policy of isolation and expulsion is revealing. It throws a sombre light on the fear which haunts the rulers of the Soviet Union that the countries which they have drawn or forced into their orbit, now realizing that their national interests are being sacrificed to Moscow, may react as Yugo-

slavia has already reacted. Hence the repeated purges of the personnel of those governments. Hence the series of monstrous trials and forced confessions and savage sentences in Budapest, Sofia, Bucharest, Warsaw and Prague. Hence the accusations of espionage and plotting against western diplomatic missions and individual western nationals in these countries. One must feel the deepest sympathy for the peoples of Soviet satellite countries whose governments are being compelled by Moscow to carry out policies so plainly contrary to their national interests. But I suggest that the lesson of these events is not going unnoticed on this side of the iron curtain, where many waverers in many countries will hesitate before committing themselves to communism when they have such abundant evidence that it is being used as a facade for the new Russian imperialism.

North Atlantic Treaty

In combatting these dangers, one of our greatest sources of strength remains the United Nations, where they can be publicly exposed, and the North Atlantic Treaty, under which we can defend ourselves collectively against the aggression which might result from them. This treaty is now a going concern, though very much remains to be done.

Since the last session of Parliament the defence and military committees have met in Paris to approve the programmes of the Military Production and Supply Board and the Defence Financial and Economic Committee, as well as the broad principles on which defence planning by the various regional groups can be carried on. Since the meetings in Paris, problems of military production and supply, and financial questions concerned with the implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty, have been under investigation by the appropriate committees; and planning has now begun in the various regional groups. We are getting down to the detailed problems of working out an effective system of collective defence for the North Atlantic region.

As planning for military production and supply under the North Atlantic organization proceeds, account should, of course, be taken of the needs of specialization in production and of the availability of productive capacity in all the North Atlantic nations. Means must also be found for overcoming existing difficulties which impede the transfer of equipment and supplies among the North Atlantic nations so as to permit the maximum use of their productive capacities. Solution of these difficulties is necessary if full advantage is to be taken, for example, of Canada's present and potential productive capacity by the North Atlantic countries. The responsibilities of membership under the North Atlantic Treaty cannot, of course, be discharged merely by setting up committees or staffs of experts for research and planning, however useful this may be. Such responsibilities can only be fulfilled by the governments and the peoples concerned.

Under the mutual aid and self-help article of the Treaty, we in Canada are committed to participation in this collective enterprise in the manner which will be most effective. But until investigation of the needs of our partners is more complete, and until military planning in detail is further advanced, it would be premature, I suggest, to predict the appropriate form and scale of

our participation. It will, of course, have to be related to the capacities and requirements of our economy and the economies of all the other signatories.

In this general connection, a brief quotation from *Modern Arms and Free Men*, by Dr. Vannevar Bush, is significant. In referring to the race for security, he wrote:

The race can be lost, as all long races that depend upon man's endurance can be lost, either by doing too little or by trying to do too much too soon. It will profit us little to have stocks of bombs and planes and then to bring our governmental and industrial systems crashing down about our ears. This is a long hard race we are embarked upon. We had better settle into harness for the long pull and mark well how we use our resources.

U.S.S.R. and Control of Atomic Energy

During the past three or four months, while the United States, in view of the absence of agreement on the international control of atomic energy, has been going through the throes of its most difficult and fateful decision as to whether or not to push ahead with the development of the hydrogen bomb, the Russians have quietly and energetically been cultivating the impression, with some success, that they had already made new proposals for such agreement which we had turned down. Inferences are drawn from vague and speculative press reports that have passed the Moscow censors, as well as from some of Mr. Vishinsky's remarks on atomic energy in the last United Nations assembly, hinting that the Russians have offered concessions which we are ignoring. Nothing could be more misleading or further from the truth. Nothing could be more dangerous than that this impression should spread.

Until last September public opinion was not particularly well informed as to what the Soviet position on atomic control actually was. Last autumn, therefore, when Mr. Vishinsky offered the assembly, as if it were something new, what he called strict inspection and effective control as an integral part of an atomic energy agreement, many people naturally thought that concessions were being made, and that at last the deadlock was being broken. Perhaps Mr. Vishinsky's intention was to concede and not to confuse, but some of his statements at that time seemed more like double-talk, and in some cases were even mutually contradictory. In the course of the recent debate at Lake Success, he said everything about everything. If one makes a close and careful analysis of his statements, they reveal nothing that could not be interpreted as being wholly consistent with the Soviet proposals of June 1947, which did not provide anything approaching adequate international inspection and control.

If Mr. Vishinsky intended that something new and different should be read into his words, I hope he will make that clear at the first opportunity; because it is of the greatest importance that there should be no confusion in this respect. The Assembly last autumn directed the six permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission, among other things, to discover what the new—if they were new—Soviet proposals on atomic control meant. But the Soviet representative walked out of the meeting without clarifying his own position in any respect. When these talks are resumed, as I hope they will be, perhaps we shall be able to obtain that clarification, which must be insisted upon because it is vital to the whole question.

In this connection, in order to be specific and definite, it is of interest to compare what Mr. Vishinsky said in his main speech on this subject to the general assembly last November with what was proposed by the Soviet representative at the twelfth meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission on June 11, 1947.

In summing up Soviet views on inspection—and this is the crux of the problem—Mr. Vishinsky made six points last November, which were simply a condensed rewording of the original Soviet proposals. With regard to the heart of the matter, Mr. Vishinsky said that there should be “periodic and special investigation of the activities of enterprises extracting atomic raw materials”; that is, periodic and special investigation by some international atomic authority. That sounded fine. The Soviet proposals a couple of years previously stated:

The international control commission shall periodically carry out inspection of facilities for the mining of atomic raw materials and for the production of atomic materials and atomic energy . . . and carry out special investigations in cases where suspicion of violations . . . arises.

All that Mr. Vishinsky added to that statement was that he wished:

. . . to make it quite clear that periodic inspection means inspection at intervals, but intervals as determined by necessity and by decision of the international control commission whenever that commission deems it fitting that such inspections should take place.

That is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to give us that security under international control which is essential if we are to sign any international agreement. For instance, it does not allow for international inspectors to be on the job all the time, which we think is essential; nor does it explain how the international control commission could determine whether any country had declared all of its production facilities.

The Soviet Union has added nothing to the most inadequate section of its proposals; for Mr. Vishinsky did not explain how “special investigators” could work in a country which would not allow inspectors to go anywhere except to the atomic establishments which it chose to declare. There is still nothing in the Soviet proposals to prevent a country hiding away, in a remote corner of its territories, a whole series of atomic installations which it would not necessarily declare, and which the inspectors would therefore never know anything about because they could go only where they were shown, and then only at intervals.

We must be careful when we examine proposals of the kind which I have indicated; and we must be especially careful to see that the interpretation given to those proposals in our own country is not false and misleading, if we can prevent it. I am not, however, so much concerned at the moment with trying to indicate where the blame for failure lies as in finding a possible way out of the deadlock. In this search, which is literally one for survival, we must keep open every road, every by-path and every trail which may lead us to the objective we all so ardently desire to reach. But we must, at the same time, take every necessary measure, moral, economic and military, to defend ourselves collectively against aggression from those reactionary subversive forces which have hitherto blocked the road to peace.

The Divided World

The world situation has been changed by the developments which I have attempted to sketch briefly, the most dramatic of them being the manufacture of atomic weapons of ever-increasing destructiveness, culminating, if it is culmination, in the so-called H-bomb.

A member of the House of Commons, referring to the atomic problem, recently said that: "Somehow or other the people of the world will have to get together and solve this problem."

He also said in the same speech: "We must learn somehow or other to break that cycle" which is preventing results. "Somehow or other"—but how! He asked for some reassurance on these matters which would be a renewal of faith, and he was disappointed that I had not been able to give him such reassurance in my earlier statement. To be perfectly frank, reassurance is not easy in the light of present circumstances; but there should be no doubt in any quarter that so far as the government is concerned, we will do our best and not lag behind in the search for a solution to this problem.

When a man finds himself struggling against a blizzard, a moment comes when because of fatigue and despair he longs to lie down, relax and die. There are times, when we must all feel as though, in the international field, we were pushing through a bitter and blinding blizzard. But it would be fatal to yield to the temptation merely to sit it out, just as it would be fatal to yield to the temptation to panic and frantically rush in new directions without any knowledge of where they may lead. So far as Canada is concerned I know there will never be any lack of willingness to search for a solution to this and the other problems which divide us from the communist world.

None of these problems is insoluble. Atomic energy need not destroy us; it can open for us a great age of human progress. Nor is there anything insuperable in the questions which have arisen about the future of Germany and Japan. Between the communist and non-communist worlds some *modus vivendi*, some agreement to live and let live, can be worked out. But this can never happen except through a process of genuine and mutual compromise and accommodation. If there remains any doubt about the desire of the western powers to find a basis for such compromise and accommodation, then, of course, we must try to sweep away that doubt. This may require a great new effort on everybody's part: possibly some new high level meeting; possibly a full-dress conference of the powers principally concerned, the fifteen, sixteen or seventeen powers if you like, on all forms of disarmament, including atomic disarmament; or it may require something else. It might suggest a meeting of the United Nations assembly in Moscow, an invitation to which may not be too easy to obtain. If, for example, direct negotiations amongst the great powers would initiate a process of settlement, no one should object to them on the grounds of procedure or prejudice. In this respect, I agree with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who not long ago said that he was in favour of great power negotiations, "... all the time, and on all levels... inside the United Nations and outside the United Nations."

Certainly, we must not become fixed in any rut, atomic or otherwise, or assume that any scheme we put forward is necessarily final or perfect.

The World Council of Churches, meeting recently at Geneva, made a moving plea for such negotiation in the following terms:

Governments of nations have an inescapable responsibility at this hour. The world is divided into hostile camps through suspicion and distrust and through failure of nations to bring their mutual relations within an agreed system of justice and order. As representatives of Christian churches we appeal for a gigantic new effort for peace. We know how strenuously governments have discussed peace in the past. But sharp political conflicts continue, and atomic danger develops uncontrolled. We urge governments to enter into negotiations at once again and to do everything in their power to bring the present tragic deadlock to an end.

Most of us are, I think, in sympathy with that attitude. It is essential, however, that any new move designed to insure peace by removing international differences must be taken only after the most careful preparation. At the same time the free peoples must make it equally clear, as they can do, that they are not for a moment prepared, because of anguish over the present situation, of fear or insecurity, to make any unrequited sacrifice, through which they would



—NFB

PRINCE BERNHARD'S VISIT TO OTTAWA

His Royal Highness chats with the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent.

weaken their position in return for nothing. There is no use in giving way to unreasoning panic. We are stronger now than we were. But however strong we might become, it would be folly to base our policy on strength alone. The first obligation of diplomacy is to avoid a situation where power alone talks. We can and should, therefore, reaffirm our desire to seek again, through negotiation, a settlement of the divisions which now beset the world.

Even in the best circumstances, however, a settlement of the problems which divide the communist world from the free world will not be easily reached. Some new interventions might be a useful beginning for such a process. Certainly this government would give every support to any new beginning which gave any promise of success. Let us not forget, however, in our determination or desire, or our anguish to do something, that the road ahead will in any case be long and difficult. We shall have to walk it with patience and with caution, with persistence and with realism. If a new approach, for instance, did not get us anywhere—and there is always that possibility—we must not even then give way to the inevitable reaction of despair which would follow.

This point is well put in a leading article of the February 18 issue of the *Economist*. One paragraph of that article reads as follows:

Behind the hopes of a quick agreement with Russia lies more than a trace of the belief that peace can really be had quite cheaply, by a single bargain, and not, as is the grim truth, by an intelligent, costly and sustained political effort lasting over a generation. Repeated talk of settlements and agreements and pacts can divert the attention of both statesmen and peoples from the fact that the only possible diplomacy for the western world—that of agreement through strength—is about the most difficult diplomacy that democratic nations can be asked to sustain. It means that for years to come a measure of military preparedness and a high degree of economic stability will have to be maintained throughout the non-communist world.

I suggest we will also need a high degree of democratic unity to face the communist policy of aggression, directed from one, and only one, centre, and without the limitation of scruples or sincerity or morality. We must, I know, pay the price of freedom, national and individual, by differing and disputing among ourselves on occasions. So we have Congress versus Parliament; dollar versus sterling; Commonwealth associations versus European federation; security by military strategy versus security through social and political strength; international obligations versus domestic responsibilities. Every democratic state has these conflicts within its borders, and every group of states has them between its members. We should be careful, however, to see that they are not permitted to weaken us unduly as we face the dangers ahead.

At some point in the encircling barrier of unsolved problems which hems us in at the moment there may be some new opening upon which we could begin to work. We shall not, I suggest, facilitate the search for the opening by permitting our hunger for peace to lead us into unrealistic and specious courses. On the other hand we shall only hinder it by bellicose declarations that all is perfect on our side and anyway, we can lick Joe Stalin! With patience and with diligence we must search for an opening and set about expanding it with every tool of diplomacy and negotiation that is available.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION*

The emergence of the World Health Organization in the summer of 1948 as a full-fledged specialized agency of the United Nations marks a revolutionary development in the relatively brief history of international co-operation in the field of public health. Unlike all previous attempts to translate into action the idea of international solidarity in health matters, WHO is a truly universal organization adapted to the needs of modern society and capable of assisting countries, without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition, to insure for their people the highest attainable health standards.

One of the guiding principles of WHO is the total and global responsibility of all nations for solving the problem of guaranteeing better health to people everywhere. Accordingly, the Constitution on which WHO is built—often called the Magna Carta of Health—proclaims that “membership in the Organization shall be open to all States”. The principle is simply a recognition of the fact that health, like security and peace, is indivisible in our shrunken world and that no individual, no nation can be safe while disease still exists in any part of the globe.

Another basic principle of the new agency lies in its definition of the concept of health. “Health,” the WHO Constitution reads, “is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” This definition makes clear the scope of WHO’s activities, recognizing the close relationship between health problems, on the one hand, and social and economic conditions on the other. It is, therefore, natural that aside from the fight against disease an important part of WHO’s efforts should be devoted to promoting “in co-operation with other Specialized Agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene.” It is still more obvious that in order to make its positive concept of health a reality WHO is required to undertake action “to promote maternal and child health and welfare” as well as “to foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those affecting the harmony of human relations”.

A further passage in the Constitution, directing that WHO should “assist governments, upon request, in strengthening health services” reveals a third fundamental principle of the World Health Organization. WHO was not conceived as a supernational health administration to take the place of national health authorities in carrying out their normal functions. It was created to help them indirectly by mobilizing international resources for the solution of problems which lend themselves to international action and directly by assisting them with knowledge and skills needed for the improvement of their own health services.

Finally, the very method through which WHO fulfils its role as “the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work” can be defined as a basic tenet of the Organization’s philosophy. One of the main events

*By Brock Chisholm, M.D., Director-General of the World Health Organization.

at the first World Health Assembly, which met at Geneva in July 1948, was the unanimous approval given by the Member States to the principle of regionalization of WHO's activities as the only possible means of meeting adequately the differing health needs of different areas throughout the world. While it was agreed that true to its nature as a single world-wide health organization WHO should direct all its activities from headquarters in Geneva, it was strongly emphasized that immediate steps should be taken toward the establishment of Regional Offices in six major areas: namely, Southeast Asia, Eastern Mediterranean, the Americas, Western Pacific, Africa and Europe. One year later, the first three of these areas already had Regional Offices, located in New Delhi, Alexandria, and in Washington, where the Pan American Sanitary Organization functions as a Regional Office of WHO for the Americas. Pending the establishment of Regional Organizations for Europe, Africa and the Western Pacific, temporary Special Offices for these regions have been set up in Geneva.

WHO has been in existence for only 18 months. However, it has made great progress in the main spheres of its activities, which can be grouped under two headings: (1) Technical Services, and (2) Advisory Services.

To begin with the latter group, the following examples of developments in 1949 are indicative of WHO's efforts to apply knowledge and techniques developed in one part of the world to other parts of the world having similar problems:

(1) In India, Pakistan, Siam and Iran, long-term malaria control campaigns were started by teams of experts, whose job is to demonstrate methods to local personnel. At the same time WHO, jointly with UNICEF, also gave assistance to a number of European countries in combatting malaria, the incidence of which increased considerably in Europe as a result of the war.

(2) In Copenhagen the WHO Expert Committee on Tuberculosis agreed on important recommendations for a series of measures destined to strengthen health administrations in under-developed countries in their fight against the "white plague". Earlier in 1949, WHO Expert Consultants had studied facilities for dealing with tuberculosis in 10 Eastern Mediterranean countries as well as in South America. Much of this work is done in co-operation with the Scandinavian Red Cross and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

(3) An important step in WHO's battle against venereal diseases was taken in October of 1949 when outstanding specialists from 12 countries, meeting in Washington, worked out details for an eradication project against syphilis and yaws in Haiti and adjoining areas of the Dominican Republic, for the establishment of VD-control demonstration projects at major ports in under-developed areas, and for the extension of anti-syphilis programmes in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Americas, and South East Asia.

(4) In 1949, also, international experts in environmental sanitation met in Geneva to recommend ways and means for putting an end to a



—United Nations

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, GENEVA

situation in which three-quarters of the world's population are still victims of diseases resulting from poor refuse disposal, unsafe water supplies, insects, and inadequate protection of milk and other foodstuffs. Similarly, Expert Committees on Maternal and Child Health, on Mental Health, and on Nutrition paved the way for further activities through which positive health can be promoted as an essential supplement to mere defensive measures against specific physical and mental illnesses.

(5) By the beginning of 1950, more than 600 fellowships had been granted by WHO to enable doctors, nurses and various other medical and health personnel from more than 30 countries to undertake special studies and research abroad, thus learning new techniques which they can later apply at home. This rapidly expanding fellowship programme is another example of WHO's determination to contribute to the betterment of national health services, as are the Organization's efforts to stimulate the exchange of scientific information on a world-wide basis and to provide assistance to countries for the improvement to their own educational institutions and training courses.

Of equal importance, although perhaps less spectacular, is the progress made in the field of technical services. These can be considered, broadly speaking, as the fact-gathering arm of the Organization. Examples of such progress are:

(1) The adoption by the first World Health Assembly of a set of "International Regulations on Health Statistics", providing for greater uniformity in the listing of diseases and causes of death in the various coun-

tries of the world. The Assembly's decision is of a revolutionary nature; the rules established by it are the first legislation in history to be enacted by an international body in the health field.

(2) The virtual completion of the first edition of an "International Pharmacopoeia", containing a set of formulae for making up medicines of uniform strength everywhere. This will help travellers to obtain abroad the remedies prescribed by their own physicians as well as reduce costs for drug manufacturers and facilitate the task of scientists in judging the value of certain drugs.

(3) The world-wide defensive against diseases was considerably enhanced by the establishment of regular daily broadcasts over powerful short-wave transmitters near Geneva, while a similar service was continued through arrangements at Singapore, Alexandria and Washington. The broadcasts comprise reports in clear morse on epidemiological and quarantine measures for the benefit of health authorities and international trade and transport throughout the world.

(4) WHO's offensive against illness will be re-inforced by international research projects now being undertaken on virus diseases such as influenza, trachoma, and poliomyelitis as well as on a number of parasitic diseases, including filariasis and bilharziasis, which incapacitates millions in certain agricultural areas of Africa, Asia and America.

At the same time as all these activities were being carried out, WHO contributed its share to the organization of medical services for Arab refugees in the Eastern Mediterranean, furnished assistance in supplies and expert advice to Afghanistan to help control a typhus outbreak, despatched "iron lungs" to India for a poliomyelitis emergency in Bombay, and gave medical aid to Ecuador when it was struck by an earthquake.

The Future of WHO

In conclusion, a few words about the future. WHO's crusade for better health has barely started; but it is rapidly gaining momentum—especially in connection with the United Nations plan of Technical Assistance for Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries. Whether this vast campaign will succeed, depends on a few essential factors. First of all, it will succeed if all countries, large or small, are willing to set aside the political, economic, and social differences which divide them and will unite for an aim which cannot but be common to all of them: namely, to make the coming generation physically, mentally, and socially healthy. Second, the "highest possible level of health" will be achieved by human beings everywhere if WHO's Member States are prepared to provide the Organization with the minimum financial backing necessary to carry out its functions. Third, the fullest co-operation of individuals and other organizations active in the many fields of health is an indispensable condition for the success of the WHO programme. Finally, WHO requires from the representatives of the States which join it as well as from all people who support it, a degree of co-operation, of lack of concern for individual, local, national or regional advantage or prestige and of concerted action and devotion to a common cause, which has never yet been reached by any world-wide organization.

INTERFERENCE WITH WESTERNERS IN COMMUNIST-DOMINATED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The progressive deterioration since the end of the war of relations between Western countries and the Communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe has been accelerated during the past year by the actions of the governments in the satellite countries, in particular through interference of all kinds with Westerners. A few examples will illustrate the methods which have been used.

The most flagrant type of interference, of which there have been at least a dozen cases in the past year, has been unwarranted attacks on Western diplomatic personnel. These attacks are especially serious because of their direct effect on the relations between states and because, if the traditional immunities of diplomatists, based on established custom and mutual advantage, are not respected, the conduct of business between governments is made almost impossible. The best known case is the Bulgarian demand for the withdrawal of Donald R. Heath, the United States Minister in Sofia. The difficulties began in December when Bulgaria's former Vice-Premier, Traicho Kostov, was brought to trial for treason and espionage. The indictment against him contained completely false charges that he and Heath had plotted in 1947 to overthrow the Bulgarian Government. They were alleged to have had two interviews while Kostov was Acting Prime Minister, during which Heath was said to have instructed Kostov to co-ordinate his activities with Tito and the leaders of Yugoslavia. The State Department has denied categorically that these interviews ever took place. The attacks against Heath were not isolated, however, as developments during the trial revealed. For some time the United States Legation in Sofia had been subjected to a series of indignities and restrictions, including false charges against American officials, refusals to issue visas to personnel assigned to the Legation and restrictions on travel and housing. A month after the trial of Kostov, Bulgaria requested the withdrawal of Heath. The United States refused to accept this request based on false charges and on February 16, 1950, after allowing ample time for the Bulgarian Government to withdraw the charges, suspended diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

Another case is the arrest of Roderick Sarrell, United Kingdom Chargé d'Affaires in Roumania, which constituted a clear violation of diplomatic immunity by the Roumanian authorities. On July 25, 1949, Sarrell was arrested in the street in Bucharest by Security Police, who attempted to force him to sign a document stating that he had agreed to assist some junior Roumanian employees of his Legation to flee the country. He was later released but the Roumanian Government demanded his immediate recall, claiming that he was implicated in the activities of a band of black marketeers and smugglers. The United Kingdom Government, having no alternative, withdrew Sarrell but denied the charges against him.

The campaign against diplomatic personnel in Czechoslovakia has been particularly blatant. In October 1949, two attachés at the United States

Embassy in Prague were expelled on twenty-four hours' notice on espionage charges. In the same month, the French Military Attaché and his secretary were ordered to leave within twelve hours. They were charged with trying to obtain information about uranium mining in Czechoslovakia. The circumstances surrounding the expulsion from Czechoslovakia of Sergeant Danko and Corporal Vanier, members of the Canadian Legation in Prague, were outlined in the February 1950 issue of *External Affairs*. The Czechoslovak Government has as yet produced no evidence to substantiate its charges against the two men. The most recent attack has fallen on the Netherlands Legation. On March 7, 1950, the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires, Military Attaché and Legation Chancellor were ordered to leave Czechoslovakia within eight days on charges that they had misused their diplomatic privileges in a manner "aimed against the security of the republic and damaging to its economic interests". The allegations against them were based on the "testimony" of a Netherlands businessman, Johannes Louwers, who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment a few days before for espionage, economic sabotage, helping Czechoslovaks to escape from the country and currency manipulations. Louwers had been held incommunicado for eleven weeks before his trial.

An effective method of interference with diplomatic missions is the intimidation of their employees who are nationals of the country in which the mission is located. Employees have been arrested or forced through threats to leave their jobs; prospective employees have been refused the necessary work permits. The employment of three Bulgarians by the United States Legation in Sofia led to their arrest and has probably ended in their death. A Czech clerk at the Canadian Legation in Prague failed to report for work one day. All that has been learned is that he was "detained by the police" and that he was in the local prison where political offenders are usually held. Another Czech clerk was refused a permit to continue working at the Canadian Legation.

Interference in the Non-Diplomatic Sphere

Turning to the non-diplomatic sphere, it is to be noted that international organizations and their members are not exempt. The Polish Y.M.C.A. has been nationalized and reorganized as a Social Work Association Centre. The Polish authorities announced that they objected to the Y.M.C.A. because it was an instrument of Protestant Christianity and incompatible with Communist orthodoxy, and that it was "international", i.e. Western, imperialist, capitalist. As a result, support from foreign sources is now impossible and the representative of the International Y.M.C.A. has had to leave Poland. Even the activities of international relief organizations, including those of the United Nations, have been almost terminated. These organizations include the Red Cross, the Quaker Relief Mission, the American Joint Distribution Committee, CARE and UNICEF. Israel Jacobson, the head of the American Joint Distribution Committee's office in Hungary, was arrested in December and charged with using the organization of the AJDC to collect economic and military information for the United States Legation in Budapest. After two weeks of questioning, he was released and expelled from Hungary.

Newspapermen are receiving special attention. The small number of them in Czechoslovakia and Poland has been forcibly reduced by roughly half. In Czechoslovakia, for example, the four senior Western correspondents rep-

representing *Associated Press*, *United Press*, *Agence France-Press* and *Kemsley* newspapers were expelled on January 6, 1950. The charges against them were that they presented an "unobjective" picture of Czechoslovakia and that they had "connections" in Czechoslovakia who were deemed to be reactionary.

Private individuals, particularly businessmen, are now subject to arbitrary arrest and to trial for espionage or similar charges. Three American citizens, Hermann Field, his wife and his brother, disappeared in August 1949, Hermann in Poland and the other two in Czechoslovakia. The State Department has been unable to learn anything about them despite enquiries and protests addressed to both Governments. The best-known case is that of Robert Vogeler and Edgar Sanders, who were arrested by the Hungarian police in November, 1949. Vogeler, an American citizen, was Eastern European representative of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, while Sanders, a United Kingdom national, was Budapest manager of the Standard Electric Company (a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company). After their trial in February, they were sentenced to 15 and 13 years in jail respectively on charges that they obtained Hungarian economic, political and military secrets on instructions from the American Intelligence Service. Access to them by the United States and United Kingdom Legations was at all times denied in flat contradiction to the most elementary international usage.

It is appropriate to ask what all this interference means. Perhaps its most alarming aspect for a Westerner is the fundamental difference in concept which it reveals concerning the worth of the individual and his relationship with the state. As to the nature of the interference, it is obviously carefully organized within each country. In addition, the methods used are so similar as to create the impression that they receive outside direction. The purpose of this interference appears to be to insulate the satellites from the West to the same extent as the U.S.S.R. It must be admitted that efforts to do this have so far had considerable success. Contacts of every kind have been drastically reduced and citizens of the satellite countries are becoming increasingly afraid to associate with Westerners, who are depicted as exclusively engaged in spying activities. Thus the Soviet pattern is slowly being imposed on the smaller states of Eastern Europe, not only in their economics, politics, security and ideology but even in their treatment of Westerners as individuals.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS

Ties of friendship between Canada and the House of Orange-Nassau were strengthened during the war years, when Her Majesty Queen Juliana, as Princess of the Netherlands, was a resident of Ottawa. Her daughter, Princess Margriet, was born in Canada's capital, on soil declared by the Canadian Government to be territory of the Netherlands; one of the sponsors at the royal infant's christening was the then Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King. Because of these associations, His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands was an especially welcome guest in Canada last month, when he visited Ottawa and Quebec City in the course of a good will tour of countries of this hemisphere.

At noon on Friday, March 10, Prince Bernhard was welcomed to Canada at Rockcliffe Airport, Ottawa, by His Excellency the Governor General, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, and by members of the Canadian Government, and proceeded to Government House where he and his party stayed as guests of Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Viscountess Alexander. Later



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PRINCE BERNHARD SEES DEMONSTRATION OF CANADA'S NEW JET FIGHTER

On March 11 at Rockcliffe Airport, the CF-100, a new twin-engine, two-seater, long-range, all-weather, jet fighter, designed and built in Canada for the R.C.A.F. by A. V. Roe Canada Limited, was test-flown before Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and a distinguished group of officials. Above, standing before the CF-100 are, left to right: Mr. E. H. Atkin, chief designer for A. V. Roe Canada Limited; His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Alexander of Tunis; Mr. Brooke Claxton, the Minister of National Defence; Mr. W. A. Waterton, test pilot for the CF-100; His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard; Dr. J. H. van Roijen, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Canada; and Air Vice Marshal A. L. James, Air Member for Air Plans and Acting Chief of the Air Staff on the occasion of the demonstration.

that day, Prince Bernhard laid a wreath at the National War Memorial, where he was met by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, and the Minister of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Gregg; and he afterwards received members of the Netherlands community in the Chateau Laurier Hotel. The Governor General and Lady Alexander gave a dinner that evening in his honour.

The programme for Saturday, March 11, included attendance at Rockcliffe Airport, in company with the Governor General and the Minister of National Defence, as well as the Acting Chief of the Air Staff, parliamentary and other distinguished representatives, where he saw an air display by the R.C.A.F.'s new jet fighter CF-100, and the Canadian-designed AVRO jetliner. At luncheon in the R.C.A.F. Mess, honorary R.C.A.F. wings of gold were presented to the Prince by the Acting Chief of the Air Staff.

At Laurier House that afternoon, Prince Bernhard invested the former Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., O.M., with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion.

The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, on behalf of the Government of Canada was host to the Prince at dinner at the Country Club Saturday evening.

Prince Bernhard attended divine service on Sunday morning at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, where his daughter, Margriet, had been christened. After calling on Lt. Gen. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff, and General Crerar, the Prince was host at a dinner at the Country Club.

Prince Bernhard arrived at Quebec City at noon on Monday, and was a guest of the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Fiset. A reception was held for him at the Mess of the Royal 22nd Regiment, and he was entertained at a dinner given by the Most Rev. Mgr. Maurice Roy, Chancellor of Laval University.

On Tuesday morning, March 14, the Prince left Quebec in his Dakota aircraft for New York City.

SEVENTH IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

The Empire Press Union, the members of which are distinguished newspaper publishers and editors from Commonwealth countries and British colonies, will hold its seventh conference in Canada, June 8-28, 1950. This is the second occasion on which Canada has acted as host to the Union. Conferences are held every five years, and one was held in Canada thirty years ago in the tenth year of the Union's existence.

The names of 64 delegates from the Commonwealth and from the British West Indies, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Fiji, Gibraltar and Malta, G.C., have already been announced. Col. the Hon. J. J. Astor, chairman and principal proprietor of The Times Publishing Co. Ltd., will be chairman of the United Kingdom delegation; and Brig. R. S. Malone of the *Winnipeg Free Press* is Honorary Manager of the Canadian Section of the Empire Press Union.

The Conference will meet in Quebec City, Ottawa, and the Muskoka district of Ontario. The draft agenda provides for a two-day session on "Freedom of the Press", as well as for business sessions and the discussion of such topics as "Press Communications" and "Training for Journalists". On the suggestion of the Canadian Section, representative United States publishers have been invited to take part in the Conference.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council completed its 10th Session on March 6, four weeks to the day from its commencement. The discussions which took place in the Council during the first three weeks were summarized in the March edition of *External Affairs*. During the final week, the Council dealt with three items of considerable importance and interest, Forced Labour, the Consultative Status of Non-Governmental Organizations, and Methods of Financing Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries.

The subject of Forced Labour has been under discussion in the Council since 1948, when the American Federation of Labour brought before it serious charges of forced labour on a large scale in the Soviet Union. The issue has given rise to numerous propaganda speeches, with charges and countercharges between the Soviet and the Western countries. An attempt to find out exactly the extent of forced labour in all countries of the world by means of an impartial enquiry conducted by the United Nations has so far failed because of the refusal of the Soviet Union and satellite countries to co-operate in it.

When the item on Forced Labour was reached at the recent Session of ECOSOC, the discussion was opened by statements given by the representatives of the American Federation of Labour and the World Federation of Trade Unions. The A. F. of L. statement again contained grave charges of forced labour in the Soviet Union on such a scale that it plays a significant role in the economy of the country. The W.F.T.U. statement was far from impressive. It contained charges against the Colonial Powers, particularly the French, but although the W.F.T.U. representative gave numerous examples of so-called "forced labour", they were all isolated cases involving very few persons and, for the most part, the incidents cited were trivial in comparison to the conditions existing in Eastern Europe. At the worst they tended to prove that local administrators sometimes failed to implement the law rather than that the law itself was bad.

After the two representatives of non-governmental organizations had given their statements, a general discussion by the delegates then took place. All those who spoke on the item agreed that nothing was to be gained by carrying out a U.N. enquiry at present but, at the same time, that the matter was much too important to be struck off the Council's agenda. It was unanimously decided to defer further action until the 12th Session of the Council, by which time the Slav States would, perhaps, again be present. It was agreed that they should be given another opportunity to show their co-operation by participating in a U.N. impartial enquiry.

The Council at its 10th Session also disposed of the complicated question of the revision of Consultative Arrangements with Non-Governmental Organizations. It is through the Economic and Social Council that international non-governmental organizations can associate themselves with the work of the United Nations. The arrangements for consultation between N.G.O.'s and ECOSOC which were worked out in the early days of the United Nations were reviewed during the last year by the N.G.O. Committee of the Council and

it was recommended by them, and approved by the Council, that the whole statute of arrangements should be revised. The Council accepted its Committee's recommendations for revision, with certain important amendments, and they also admitted several additional non-governmental organizations into consultative status. The only one of these to be admitted into Category A (the highest status for N.G.O.'s) was the International Federation of Free Trade Unions.

The item on Methods of Financing Economic Development was discussed for the better part of two days. The subject has to do with ways and means of finding capital for investment in underdeveloped countries to finance the economic development which will follow upon the Programme of Technical Assistance sponsored by the United Nations. The Technical Assistance Programme comes first, and it must be firmly established and operating efficiently before economic development itself will take place. There is much exploratory work to be done, however, in studying the problem of methods of financing economic development, and a start was made at this Session of the Council. The statements given by the underdeveloped countries on this subject were remarkable for their restraint and realism. The representative of Pakistan, in particular, made a most useful contribution to the discussion, not only by the content of his statement, which was a constructive analysis of the needs of Pakistan and the efforts being taken by the Government to make the best use of Technical Assistance, but also because this statement set the tone for the debate which followed.

At the close of the general discussion on Methods of Financing Economic Development, it was decided that the Sub-Committee on Economic Development should make a study of the available material and should submit a report to the 11th Session of the Council in the summer.

Competence of the General Assembly for the admission of new members to the United Nations

Nine states, which have applied for membership in the United Nations, have been barred by the veto of the Soviet Union when their applications were dealt with in the Security Council. As the Soviet veto had the unfortunate effect of excluding from the United Nations such independent and sovereign states as Ireland and Ceylon, consideration was given at the last meeting of the General Assembly to methods of circumventing the veto when future applications for membership were received.

With a view to clarifying the question of its competence, the General Assembly decided, on November 22, 1949, on a suggestion made by the representative of the Argentine, to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the following question:

Can the admission of a State to membership in the United Nations, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, be effected by a decision of the General Assembly when the Security Council has made no recommendation for admission by reason of the candidate failing to obtain the requisite majority or of the negative vote of a permanent member upon a resolution so to recommend?"

Written statements were submitted to the Court by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Argentina, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the Ukraine, the Soviet Union, the United States and Venezuela. At a public hearing held on February 16, Professor Scelle, representing the French Government, made a statement favouring a negative answer to the question.

The Court delivered its opinion on March 3 that the question should be answered in the negative. The decision was taken by 12 votes against 2. Judge Alvarez of Chile and Judge Azevedo of Brazil filed dissenting opinions.

Before examining the merits of the question the Court considered the objection made to its doing so on the ground that it was not competent to interpret the Charter, or because of the allegedly political character of the question. The Court rejected both objections and referred to its opinion of May 1948. The Court said that it could not attribute a "political character to a request which, framed in abstract terms, invites it to undertake an essentially judicial task".

On the question before it, whether in the absence of a recommendation by the Security Council the Assembly could decide to admit a state, the Court had no doubt as to the meaning of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Charter. Two things were required: A recommendation by the Security Council and a decision by the General Assembly. The recommendation was the condition precedent to the decision by which an admission was effected. Both bodies were principal organs of the United Nations and the Security Council was not in a subordinate position. These organs had consistently recognized that admission could only be granted on the basis of a recommendation by the Council. If the Assembly had the power to admit a state in the absence of a recommendation by the Council, the latter would be deprived of an important role in the exercise of one of the essential functions of the organization.

The Court found it impossible to admit the argument made by the Argentine that the absence of a recommendation was equivalent to an unfavourable recommendation, upon which the Assembly could base a decision to admit a state.

Kashmir

On February 3, the Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations (General A. G. L. McNaughton), who had been appointed by the Security Council in December to find a basis satisfactory to the Governments of India and Pakistan for a solution to the Kashmir dispute, made his final report. General McNaughton's report took the form of a letter addressed to the President of the Council, in which he reviewed his work as mediator and incorporated a number of observations on his proposals which had been submitted by the representatives of the disputant governments. In effect, the proposals, with certain minor amendments, were accepted by Pakistan. The Government of India, however, put forward amendments which made important modifications in the substance of the proposals.

In his letter to the President of the Security Council, General McNaughton gave it as his opinion that any further procedure to settle the dispute should be determined by the Council after the two parties had been given an oppor-

tunity to explain their views and state their policies to the Council. His own views, he pointed out, were contained in his proposal, to which he had nothing to add. The Security Council adopted General McNaughton's suggestion and the representatives of India and Pakistan placed their views before the Security Council early in February.

On February 24, a new resolution, sponsored by the delegations of Cuba, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, was introduced to the Security Council by the United Kingdom representative. This resolution embodied in the main the McNaughton proposals for demilitarization. It provided for the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) and the appointment instead of a single United Nations representative, acceptable to both India and Pakistan, to arrange for and act as mediator in the conduct of the demilitarization programme prerequisite to a free plebiscite. The resolution also called for completion of demilitarization within five months of the date of the resolution. The resolution was adopted by the Security Council on March 14 by a vote of eight to nil, India and Yugoslavia abstaining.

Before the resolution had been adopted, both India and Pakistan announced their acceptance. The Indian representative stressed, however, that there had been no modification of his Government's position regarding the



—United Nations

CANADIAN APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, recently announced the appointment of Major-General Howard Kennedy, of Canada, as Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Above, Major-General Kennedy, left, and Mr. Lie.

proposals for demilitarization, but that, subject to this, it would extend to the United Nations representative such co-operation in the discharge of his duties as lay in its power. The representative of Pakistan asserted that, as the draft resolution had been based on the McNaughton proposals, which Pakistan had accepted, his government, therefore, accepted the new resolution and promised full co-operation with the United Nations representative.

An effort is now being made to find a United Nations mediator who would be acceptable to the countries which have sponsored the resolution and also to the two parties to the dispute.



CANADIAN DELEGATION TO UNESCO CONFERENCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on April 3, 1950, that the Canadian Delegation to the Fifth Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will be as follows:

Head of Delegation: Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy.

Delegates: Dr. M. E. Lazerte, Mr. Garnet Page, Mr. Jacques de Tonnancour.

Alternate Delegates: Mr. Sidney Pollock (Department of Finance), Dr. John E. Robbins (Bureau of Statistics), Mr. Paul Tremblay (Department of External Affairs).

Dr. Lazerte is Dean of the Faculty of Education of the University of Alberta and Vice-President of the Canadian Education Association. He is a past president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation. Mr. Page is General Manager of the Chemical Institute of Canada. Mr. de Tonnancour is a Montreal painter and a member of the Canadian Arts Council.

The conference at Florence will be held from May 22 to June 16, 1950. Its agenda will include a review of the basic programme of UNESCO, and consideration of the work plan of the organization and its budget for 1951. The representatives of 54 member states are expected to attend the conference.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Review of International Affairs

On March 3 and 7, with the House in Committee of Supply, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, gave a review of some recent developments in international affairs. A condensed account of his statement appears on page 123. On March 3, 7, and 30, the Debate was continued by Mr. Gordon Graydon (Progressive Conservative, Peel), Mr. Angus MacInnis (CCF, Vancouver East), Mr. Solon Low (Social Credit, Peace River), Mr. J. A. Bradette (Liberal, Cochrane), Mr. George Drew, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. M. J. Coldwell (CCF, Rosetown-Biggan), Mr. J. M. Macdonnell (Progressive Conservative, Greenwood), Mr. J. H. Blackmore (Social Credit, Lethbridge), Mr. Jean Francois Pouliot (Liberal, Temiscouata), Mr. John Decore (Liberal, Vegreville) and Mr. G. R. Pearkes (Progressive Conservative, Nanaimo).

Relations With the U.S.S.R. and Certain Other European Countries

On March 22, in reply to a series of questions by Mr. A. R. Adamson (Progressive Conservative, York West), Mr. Pearson replied that "the principal restriction on Canadian diplomats in the U.S.S.R. is an order of the Soviet Foreign Ministry of September 30, 1948, prohibiting foreign diplomats in Moscow from travelling to a very large number of places beyond a radius of 50 kilometres from Moscow, and most localities within that area." He also said that "no formal restrictions are placed on our diplomats in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia." Mr. Pearson stated that "Canada maintains diplomatic missions in the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia. These missions have, among their other duties, the task of trying to develop trade and cultural relations insofar as this is possible." With respect to the privileges and immunities extended to persons accredited to the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Canada, Mr. Pearson said that they enjoyed "the immunities and privileges prescribed by international law." (An article on recent assaults on the structure of diplomatic immunity by satellite countries appears on page 139.)

Death of the United States Ambassador to Canada

On March 28, leaders of all parties joined the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, in paying tribute to the late Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt. The Prime Minister also issued a statement which appears on page 151.

North Atlantic Council

On March 28, Mr. Pearson stated that the Canadian government had accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom to attend a meeting of the North Atlantic Council in London in the early part of May.

Japanese Peace Treaty

On March 16, in reply to a question by Mr. Howard C. Green (Progressive Conservative, Vancouver-Quadra) Mr. Pearson said: "We discussed at the Colombo Conference the principles that might underly and the provisions that

might be included in the Japanese peace treaty when a Japanese peace conference is held. Those discussions were not completed and it was agreed they would be continued on an official level through our experts on this subject."

Abduction of Greek Children

On March 21, in the course of his reply to a question by Mr. Donald Fleming (Progressive Conservative, Toronto-Eglinton), Mr. Pearson stated that "among all the evil and vicious actions of the communist guerrillas in Greece and southeast Europe the abduction of the children from Greece into the communist countries has been possibly the most evil and the most vicious."

World Health Organization

On March 21, in reply to a question by Mr. Donald Fleming (Progressive Conservative, Toronto-Eglinton), Mr. Pearson stated that "the increased estimate of the World Health Organization has nothing to do with the withdrawal of the U.S.S.R. and satellite states from that organization. It arises out of the decision at the last assembly of the World Health Organization in June 1949, to increase the working capital fund of the organization."

International Joint Commission

On March 16, in reply to a question by Mr. F. E. Lennard (Progressive Conservative, Wentworth) the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, stated that "if the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Agreement of 1941 is approved and ratified by the United States and Canada, duties in connection with the St. Lawrence deep-sea waterways will devolve upon the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Commission, set up under the terms of that agreement, and not upon the International Joint Commission."

Trans-Canada Air Lines

On March 16, in reply to a question by Mr. G. K. Fraser (Progressive Conservative, Peterborough West), the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. C. D. Howe, said that "the President of the United States has signed a permit which will permit Trans-Canada Air Lines to make a traffic call at Tampa, Florida, en route to Nassau and Jamaica."

DEATH OF THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

The tragic death of the United States Ambassador to Canada, the Honourable Laurence A. Steinhardt, in an airplane crash near Ottawa on March 28, was the occasion for widespread tributes by leaders of the Canadian Government and by Canadians in all walks of life.

In the House of Commons on March 28 leaders of all political parties joined the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, in expressing the deepest regret over the untimely death of the Ambassador, of Mr. Alan Harrington, son of the United States Minister to Canada, and of the three officers of the United States Air Force who also lost their lives in the disaster.

The Prime Minister, in the name of the government and people of Canada, sent a message of sympathy to the President of the United States, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, sent a similar message to Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State.

The following statement was issued by the Prime Minister:

All Canadians will be shocked by the news of the air disaster in which the United States Ambassador, the Honourable Laurence Steinhardt, lost his life.

The death of Mr. Steinhardt is a grievous loss to the Foreign Service of the United States in which he has had such a distinguished career. For Canada it is the loss of an understanding friend who believed deeply in the value to each other and to the world of the friendly association of our two countries, and who contributed day by day in countless ways to the strengthening of our common bonds.

The tragedy is heightened by the fact that the son of Mr. Julian F. Harrington, the United States Minister to Canada, also lost his life.

The sympathy of the Canadian people will be extended in full measure to Mrs. and Miss Steinhardt and to Mr. and Mrs. Harrington in their bereavement, and to the families of the three officers who also lost their lives in this disaster.



CANADA AND UNITED STATES SIGN FISHERIES AGREEMENT

On March 24, a convention was signed at Ottawa between Canada and the United States, ratifying reciprocal port privileges on the Pacific Coast for Canada and United States halibut fishermen. Above, the United States Ambassador to Canada, the late Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, left, and the Canadian Minister of Fisheries, Mr. R. W. Mayhew, sign the official documents. This was one of Mr. Steinhardt's last official acts prior to his death.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Canada and the United Nations, 1949, Department of External Affairs, Conference Series 1949 No. 1. The Kings' Printer, Ottawa, Canada. (Price 50 cents).

Canada and the United Nations, 1949 is the fourth* in a series of reports on Canadian participation in the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

That an authoritative annual report of this nature serves a useful purpose will hardly be open to question. Of all the topics which are to-day under discussion in the field of international affairs there is perhaps none which has been so mishandled, by caustic critic and zealous champion alike, as the United Nations. This is the more unfortunate since by its very nature the U.N. is a thing of compromise and not of extremes. It is dedicated to too high a purpose to be irresponsibly ridiculed; and it has too many limitations to be unthinkingly praised. There is therefore a place for a sober and realistic annual appraisal of the progress made by the organization in the pursuit of its accepted aims and purposes.

Canada and the United Nations, 1949, a volume of 316 pages, is designed to fill the gap which lies between the positions of those, on the one hand, whose faith has blinded them to the organization's imperfections and those, on the other, whose scepticism has led them to under-estimate its usefulness. Though this book does not pre-suppose a wide knowledge of U.N. affairs it has been written as much for the student or specialist as for the general reader. As Mr. L. B. Pearson, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, stated in the House of Commons on March 3, "(this report) will show, if anything is needed to show, how seriously we take our membership in the United Nations. It will also show the contribution we are trying to make to the organization which still remains, and will remain, the foundation of our international policy, and in the long-run our best hope for peace."

The report opens with a descriptive preface outlining in informal terms the nature and scope of Canadian representation in the main organs of the United Nations, the atmosphere in which these organs work, and the methods used to prepare and co-ordinate Canadian policy therein. Chapter I consists of a general survey, expressing the official Canadian attitude towards the organization, and assessing in broad terms the place of the United Nations in the present pattern of international relations. Separate chapters follow, in the order given, on political and security problems; constitutional matters; economic and social questions; the specialized agencies; the question of dependent territories; administrative and budgetary matters; and legal affairs. Finally, for the working use of students, teachers, journalists and government officials, a comprehensive collection of forty-two appendices is included consisting of important resolutions, Canadian statements, bibliographies, membership tables and other relevant reference material.

* *Canada and the United Nations, 1948*, *Canada at the United Nations, 1947*, and *The United Nations, 1946*, may be secured from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at 50 cents per copy.

Like its predecessor, *Canada and the United Nations, 1948*, the current report covers the year-round business of all the organs and agencies of the United Nations. To a greater extent than last year, however, the major items in the 1949 report are given analytical as well as factual treatment. To this end the book contains, in addition to the general survey mentioned above, interpretative articles on the Economic and Social Council, the Specialized Agencies and the International Court of Justice, as well as explanations of the Canadian attitude on all questions and general comments on decisions taken during 1950 on items of special importance.

The French language version of the above report "Le Canada et les Nations Unies" will be reviewed in the May issue of *Affaires Extérieures*, in which month it will become available.

Other Publications

(Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated).

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 22: Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. Signed on the 9th September 1886, completed at Paris on the 4th May 1896, revised at Berlin on the 13th November 1908, completed at Berne on the 20th March 1914, revised at Rome on the 2nd June 1928 and Revised at Brussels on the 26th June 1948. Price 15 cents. (Bilingual.)

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 34: Protocol bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as Amended by the Protocol Signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946. Signed at Paris, November 19, 1948. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual.)

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 2: Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement relating to Air Search and Rescue Operations along the Common Boundary of the Two Countries. Signed at Washington, January 24 and 31, 1949. Price 10 cents. (Bilingual.)

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada, March 15, 1950. Price 25 cents.

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APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Mr. T. L. Carter was posted from the Canadian Embassy in Italy, to Ottawa, effective March 7, 1950.

Mr. F. M. Meech was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in France, effective March 1, 1950.

Mr. A. C. Smith was posted from the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations in New York, to the Canadian Embassy in Belgium, effective March 3, 1950.

Mr. E. D. Wilgress was appointed to the Department of External Affairs, effective March 1, 1950.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

New Appointments

John Patrick Walsh, Third Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America, March 7.

A. H. W. Steward, Information Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, March 14.

Departures

Honourable John J. Hearne, S.C., High

Commissioner for Ireland, March 28. His Excellency Sean Murphy has been nominated as Ambassador of Ireland to Canada.

Tadeusz Wiewiorowski resigned his post as Commercial Attaché at the Legation of Poland, effective February 15.

Lieu Te-Yen, Attaché, Embassy of China, March 6.

CONSULAR

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Ismael Mendez-Zebadua, Consul General of Guatemala at Montreal, March 17.

Walter Hemming Nelson, Honorary Vice-Consul of Denmark at Prince Albert, March 27.

Departures

Jorge F. Quesada, Consul General of Costa Rica at Montreal, February 10. Pending the appointment of a successor, Wilfred Carcaud, Honorary Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

Frederic H. Behr, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, February 18.

William T. Turner, Consul General of the United States of America at Windsor, early in March.

Charles Carson, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver, some time during March.

Camilo J. Andrade, Consul General of Ecuador at Montreal, end of March.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

His Royal Highness, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands visited Ottawa, March 10 to

12 and Quebec, March 13 and 14.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during March, and of those at which it will probably be represented in the future; earlier conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission.* Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr.

F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R), Canadian Embassy, Washington.

2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan*. Washington—J. H. English, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
3. *Restitution Advisory Committee*. Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
4. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence*—Canada-United States—Canadian Section: General A. G. L. McNaughton, (Chairman), Rear-Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, N.D. H.Q., Ottawa; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; Air Vice-Marshal A. L. James, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; C. C. Eberts, Department of External Affairs.
5. *Atomic Energy Commission*. New York—(As one of the six countries which sponsored the formation of the Atomic Energy Commission, Canada is a permanent member together with the five permanent members of the Security Council). Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton; Alternate: J. W. Holmes, Acting Head of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York; Advisers: Dr. J. Babbitt, National Research Council; Major T. L. Pierce-Goulding, Department of National Defence.
6. *Interim Committee of the United Nations General Assembly*. New York—Representative: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Alternates: L. Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs; J. W. Holmes, Acting Head of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York; H. H. Carter, Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York.
7. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee*. Washington and Ottawa—Canadian Section: H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
8. *Headquarters Advisory Committee*. New York—C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; K. A. Greene, Consul General, New York (Alternate).
9. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*. Geneva—A. J. Dawson, Department of Transport; Lt. Cmdr. A. R. Hewitt, S/Ldr. Rafuse and Major W. H. Finch, Department of National Defence.
10. *Canada - United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs*. Ottawa-London—M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs.
11. *Inter-Allied Reparation Agency*. Brussels—J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
12. *North Atlantic Council*. Washington—L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Alternate: H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States.
13. *North Atlantic Working Group*. Washington—G. Ignatieff, R. E. Collins, P. M. Towe, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
14. *North Atlantic Defence Committee*. (Place: as required)—Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.
15. *North Atlantic Defence Financial and Economic Committee*. (Place: as required)—D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance.
16. *North Atlantic Military Committee*. (Place: as required)—Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff.
17. *North Atlantic Military Production and Supply Board*. (Place: as required)—S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
18. *ICAO Council*. Montreal—Brig. C. S. Booth, Council Member for Canada.
19. *Air Navigation Commission of ICAO*. Montreal—Stuart Graham, Commission Member for Canada.
20. *Commonwealth Telecommunications Board*. London—J. H. Tudhope, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; W. D. Connelly, Department of Transport.
21. *International Joint Commission (Canada-United States)*. (Place: as required)—Canadian Section: J. A. Glen, Chairman; George Spence; General A. G. L. McNaughton.
22. *International Boundary Commission (Canada-United States)*. (Place: as required)—J. M. Wardle, Department of Resources and Development.
23. *Surplus Commodity Committee of FAO*. Washington—Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture.
24. *Executive Council of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux*. London—Dr. H. J. Atkinson and Dr. M. I. Timonin, Department of Agriculture; Lt. Col. J. G. Robertson, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.

25. *Commonwealth Shipping Committee*. London—A. E. Bryan, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.

26. *Commonwealth Economic Committee*. London—F. Hudd and A. E. Bryan, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *First Technical Petroleum Convention*. Mexico City, February 20 to March 4—C. P. Hébert, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico; A. E. Blanchette, Canadian Embassy, Mexico.

2. *Fourth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Geneva, February 23 to April 6—L. D. Wilgress, Chairman, Canadian High Commissioner, London; Members: L. Couillard, Department of External Affairs; J. J. Deutsch, Department of Finance; C. M. Isbister and H. R. Kemp, Department of Trade and Commerce.

3. *Meeting of Ad Hoc Sub-Committee of Expert Committee on Statistics of WHO*. Paris, February 27 to March 3—F. Fraser Harris, Bureau of Statistics.

4. *International Conference of Experts on Pneumoconiosis*. Sydney, February 28 to March 11—C. A. L. Murchison, Commissioner, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Ottawa; Dr. G. R. Davison, Medical Superintendent, Department of Public Health, Edmonton; Dr. C. H. Vrooman, Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver.

5. *Second Session of Technical Plan Committee of High Frequency Broadcasting Conference*. Florence, March 1—R. H. Cairns, Department of Transport.

6. *Fifteenth Session of North American Wildlife Conference*. San Francisco, March 6 to 8—Dr. H. L. Lewis, Chief, Dominion Wildlife Service; D. A. Munro, Wildlife Management Officer, Department of Resources and Development.

7. *Executive Committee of UNICEF*. New York, March 6—Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare.

8. *Seventh Session of Executive Committee of IRO*. Geneva, March 8—G. L. Magann, Canadian Ambassador to Greece; N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; J. H. Warren, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, Lon-

don; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; R. Lamarre, Canadian Government Immigration Mission, Germany; J. F. MacKinnon, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

9. *Meeting of International Wheat Council*. London, March 13—W. C. McNamara, Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg.

10. *United Nations Conference on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons*. New York, March 15 to 24—George Grande, Permanent Delegation to United Nations (Observer).

11. *Fifth Session of the General Council of IRO*. Geneva, March 14—G. L. Magann, Canadian Ambassador to Greece; N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; J. H. Warren, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; R. Lamarre, Canadian Government Immigration Mission, Germany; J. F. MacKinnon, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

12. *Fifth Session of the International Tin Study Group*. Paris, March 20-30—Dr. G. C. Monture, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys; D. Harvey, Department of Trade and Commerce; V. L. Chapin, Canadian Embassy, The Hague; G. P. Kidd and J. P. C. Gauthier, Canadian Embassy, Paris.

13. *International Civil Service Advisory Board*. Geneva, March 22 to 28—C. H. Bland, Chairman of Civil Service Commission.

14. *Interim Meeting of the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology and Annual Congress of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness*. Miami, March 26 to 30—Dr. J. H. Grove, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

15. *Trusteeship Council of the United Nations*. (6th Session), Geneva, January 19 to April 6—N. F. H. Berlis, Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations (Observer).

FORTHCOMING

1. *ITU High Frequency Broadcasting Conference*. Florence—April 1.

2. *Sixth Session of Social Commission of ECOSOC*. New York—April 3.

3. *2nd Caribbean Regional Air Navigation Meeting*. Havana—April 11.

4. *Caribbean-South American-South Atlantic Special Frequency Meeting*. Havana—April 11.

5. *Second Session of Chemical Industries Committee of ILO.* Geneva—April 11-12.
6. *South Pacific Air Transport Council.* Melbourne—April.
7. *Third Commonwealth Conference on Development, Design and Inspection of Clothing and General Stores.* London—April 17.
8. *Committee of FAO on Infestation Control and Safe Grain Storage.* San Jose, Costa Rica—April 17-28.
9. *Fourth Session of the International Popular Commission.* Geneva—April 18-21.
10. *International Conference on Phytopathological Services.* The Netherlands—April 24-May 6.
11. *Special Committee of the International Sugar Council.* London—April 24.
12. *Preliminary Conference on Migration (ILO).* Geneva—April 27-May 7.
13. *Executive Committee of International Meteorological Organization.* Lausanne—May 2.
14. *Ninth Session of Council of FAO.* Rome—May 8.
15. *Ninth International Seed-Testing Congress.* Washington—May 8.
16. *1st Meeting of Commonwealth Consultative Committee for South and South-East Asia.* Canberra—May 15.
17. *United Nations Technical Assistance Conference.* Lake Success—May 16.
18. *Fifth Session of General Council of UNESCO.* Florence—May 22-June 16.
19. *Ninth Plenary Conference of International Cotton Advisory Committee.* Washington—May 22.
20. *112th Session of Governing Body of ILO.* Geneva—May 26-June 3.
21. *Fourth Assembly of ICAO.* Montreal—May 30.
22. *Third Session of World Health Assembly.* Geneva—May 8.
23. *Third World Congress on Petroleum.* The Hague—May-June.
24. *Thirty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference.* Geneva—June 7-July 1.
25. *Twenty-Fourth Session of Les Journées médicales.* Brussels—June 10-14.
26. *Commonwealth Air Transport Council.* Montreal—June.
27. *Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Conference.* London—June 21-July 15.
28. *Eleventh Session of ECOSOC.* Geneva—July 3-August 16.
29. *Seventh International Botanical Council.* Stockholm—July 7-20.
30. *Fourth World Power Conference.* London—July 10-15.
31. *Fifth International Cancer Research Congress.* Paris—July 15-22.
32. *Sixteenth International Congress of Ophthalmology.* London—July 17-21.
33. *Sixth International Conference on Radiology.* London—July 23-29.
34. *International Congress of Soil Science.* Amsterdam—July 24-August 1.
35. *Eighth International Congress of Agricultural Industries.* Brussels—July.
36. *Fifth International Congress on Microbiology.* Rio de Janeiro—August 17-24.
37. *International Law Association.* Copenhagen—August 27.
38. *International Federation for Housing and Town Planning (20th International Congress).* Amsterdam—August 27.
39. *Annual American Fisheries Society and The International Association of Game and Fish Conservation Commissioners.* Memphis, Tenn.—September 10-16.
40. *International Congress of Psychiatrists.* Paris—September 18-29.
41. *Tariff Negotiations under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Fifth Session).* Torquay, England—September.
42. *ITU Special Administrative Conference for the Adoption of a New Frequency List.* September.
43. *World Federation of Women's Institutes.* Denmark—September.
44. *International Congress for Diseases of the Thorax.* Rome—September.
45. *Fifth Pan-American Highway Congress.* Lima—October.
46. *Seventh Pan-American Railway Congress.* Mexico City—October 10.
47. *113th Session of Governing Body of ILO.* Geneva—November 15.
48. *North American Regional Broadcasting Conference.* Washington—1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Belgium

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Belgium Constituting a Reciprocal Agreement Regarding Compensation for War Damage to Private Property. Signed at Brussels on August 17 and November 16, 1949.

Norway

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Norway Constituting an Agreement Regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the Two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, March 4 and 13, 1950.

United States of America

Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Extension of Port Privileges to Halibut Fishing Vessels on the Pacific Coasts of the United States of America and Canada. Signed at Ottawa on March 24, 1950.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Printed Documents

1. *National and International Measures for full Employment* (Report by a group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General); document E/1584; 22 December 1949; 104 pp.; printed; 75 cents; sales no.: 1949.II.A.3.

2. **United Nations Documents Index—United Nations and Specialized Agencies Documents and Publications, January 1950, Vol. 1, No. 1*; document ST/LIB/SER.E/1; 83 pp.; printed; annual subscription \$7.50.

Mimeographed Documents:

1. *Major Economic Changes in 1949* (Prepared by the Secretariat); document E/1601; 8 February 1950; 101 pp.; mimeographed.

2. *Methods of financing economic development of under-developed countries—Survey of policies affecting private foreign investment* (Prepared by the Secretariat); document E/1614; 15 February 1950; 103 pp.; mimeographed.

3. *Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems*; document E/1618, E/AC.32/5; 17 February 1950; 66 pp. mimeographed.

4. *Handbook of non-governmental Organi-*

* French version not available until noted in a future issue of the Bulletin.

zations; document E/1635; 27 February 1950; 51 pp.; mimeographed.

5. *Report of the Third Session of the Sub-Commission on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities to the Commission on Human Rights*; document E/CN.4/358; E/CN.4/Sub.2/119; 30 January 1950; 43 pp.; mimeographed.

6. *Assistance to indigent aliens—Report by the Secretary-General (Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 29 March 1947)*; document E/CN.5/191; 6 February 1950; 175 pp.; mimeographed.

7. *Social Commission—Report on the European Social Welfare Seminar organized by the United Nations (28 November–10 December 1949)*; document E/CN.5/202; 9 February 1950; 102 pp.; mimeographed.

8. *ECAFE—United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development—Report by the Executive Secretary*; document E/CN.11/200; 6 September 1949; 62 pp.; mimeographed.

9. *United Nations Commission for Indonesia—Second Interim Report to the Security Council*; document S/1449; 16 January 1950; 100 pp.; mimeographed.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 50/5—*Four Years of the United Nations*, condensed text of an address by Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, to the Rotary Club in Pembroke, Ontario, on February 4, 1950.

No. 50/6—*The Colombo Conference*, a statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secre-

tary of State for External Affairs, in the House of Commons on February 22, 1950.

No. 50/7—Statement on External Relations made by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the House of Commons on March 3 and 7, 1950.

The following serial numbers are available abroad only:

No. 50/4—*Trends in Canada's Trade and Tariff Policy*, an address by Mr. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, delivered to the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Section of the International Chamber of Commerce, in Montreal, on February 9, 1950.

No. 50/8—*Better Health for Canada's Indians*, an address by Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, on the occasion of the opening of the Sioux Lookout Indian Hospital, in Sioux Lookout, Ontario, on February 17, 1950.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul & Trade Commissioner.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Columbiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (22 Sharia Kasr el Nil)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Bonn (Zittelmannstrasse, 14)
“.....	Head of Military Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	High Commissioner.....	Karachi (Hotel Metropole)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	“ (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road)
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Philippines.....	Consul General.....	Manila (12 Escolta)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (Colonial Life Insurance Bldg.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (New South Africa Mutual Buildings)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Ambassador (vacant)	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	
United Kingdom	High Commissioner	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations	Permanent Delegate	New York (Room 504, 620 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Delegate	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America	Ambassador	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner	Caracas (No. 805 Edificio America)
Yugoslavia	Minister	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)



PHOTO. RONA

—RCN

CANADIAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER "MAGNIFICENT" VISITS HAVANA

The 18,000-ton aircraft carrier "Magnificent" and the destroyer "Micmac" visited Havana from March 7 to 11 during the course of a two-month spring training cruise to the Caribbean. Above, left to right, Mr. Adrian Holman, British Minister to Cuba; Commodore K. F. Adams, R.C.N., commanding officer of the "Magnificent"; and Dr. E. H. Coleman, Canadian Minister to Cuba.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective April 2, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	TO EUROPE	Call-signs
1415-1425	Opening Announcements (except Sundays and Saturdays)		CKCX & CKNC
1425-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
1520-1530	Opening Announcements (Saturdays only)		
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)		
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)		
1600-1630	Czech		
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)		CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)		
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)		
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)		
1700-1730	English		
1730-1745	Czech		
1745-1815	French		
1815-1845	Dutch		
1845-1900	English		
1900-1920	Swedish		
1920-1940	Norwegian		
1940-2000	Danish		
2000-2030	Czech		
2030-2100	German		
2100-2130	Italian		
2130-2200	French		CKCS & CHOL
2200-2300	English		
2300-2315	Czech		
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2330-2340	French (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
2330-2340	English (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
2340-2350	English		

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0420-0500	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

Eastern

Standard Time

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1910-1955	Portuguese	CKRA & CKCX
1955-2100	Spanish	
2100-2115	French	
2115-2200	English	
2145-2200	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2200-2235	Spanish	CKRA & CKCS

(Sundays only)

CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres		

FILM NOTES

This is the first of a quarterly series of notes on the international distribution of Canadian films. It contains a brief summary of the methods by which Canadian films reach audiences in other countries.

Libraries of Canadian films are supplied by the International Distribution Division of the National Film Board to Canadian diplomatic posts abroad and to certain Trade Commissioners of the Department of Trade and Commerce. An analysis of the distribution attained through these libraries in a recent six-month period recorded 4,369 showings of one or more films to audiences of 832,928. In addition, reported screenings of single films totalled 10,489 to further audiences of 859,229 in the same period.

The number of prints distributed abroad each year has been extended by the use of other channels: commercial firms and film agencies of other governments, which have made large numbers of prints for their own use, of films in Canadian government libraries. In addition, the sale of prints, particularly in the United States, has allowed the Film Board to make a much wider distribution of Canadian films than would otherwise have been financially possible. The total number of prints distributed from 1943 to the end of 1949, both 35 mm. and 16 mm., was 36,371.

To administer these additional channels of distribution, the Film Board has offices in New York, Chicago, and London, through which contact with commercial distributors is maintained; and the use of films is stimulated through promotion carried out with film users. In other countries, advice and assistance in establishing and retaining commercial outlets are secured through the Canadian post concerned.

Material Prepared on Prime Minister Nehru's Visit:

During the visit to Ottawa of the Prime Minister of India, the National Film Board shot a motion picture record which included a sequence showing Pandit Nehru making his speech before the combined Houses of the Canadian Parliament. A special print of this material, to be used in India to make a film of this historic visit, was prepared by the Board and presented on behalf of the Canadian Government to the Government of India in New Delhi by the High Commissioner for Canada in India.

New Agreements for U.S. 16 mm. Distribution:

A number of new agreements are now being drawn up with commercial distributors in the United States. The McGraw-Hill publishing company is distributing a revised version of *Who Will Teach Your Child*. Sterling Films are revising *Birds of Canada No. 2* for the home film market and calling it *Three Little Robins*. The Hawley-Lord agency is revising *Life On the Western Marshes* and calling it *Marsh Marauders*. This organization is also distributing the *Barbara Ann Scott* film as *Skating Fantasy*.

Television:

Through television channels, the National Film Board has had approximately 660 bookings of 110 of its subjects since March, 1948. The month of August, 1949, saw the greatest revenue from television bookings to date. Since that time, however, bookings have declined, as there is a trend away from the use of films by television stations and networks. Because of the large losses incurred by stations throughout the country, many are drastically cutting down their air time and thus their sustaining programmes. Sponsored programmes are now almost without exception live shows.

Greece:

During the summer months, Mr. T. G. Monty, then Canadian Chargé d'Affaires in Athens, made arrangements for supplying Canadian films to a Greek Army theatre which operated just behind the front lines in the Civil War. Canadian pictures were well-received in these open air showings and were the only recreation available to the soldiers.

France:

The Caisse de Sécurité Sociale, a French Welfare organization has purchased three complete sets of the five films comprising the *Pas d'accidents sans cause* (*Accidents Don't Happen*) series. These prints were for the use of their regional offices at Dijon, capital of the Department of the Côte d'Or, at Orléans, capital of Loiret, and at Lille, the large mining and textile centre.

Portugal:

Through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence in making prints available, the films *Studies of Battle Casualties* and *Civilian Epidemics, Naples, 1943*, were lent to the Pasteur Institute at Lisbon, to be shown to medical audiences there.

Japan:

A report has been received from the Reorientation Branch of the United States Army on the use of Canadian Government productions in Japan. Japanese versions have been made by the United States Army from negative materials purchased from the Film Board. About sixty-five 16 mm. prints and thirty 35 mm. prints of *Lessons In Living*, *People's Bank*, *Power Valley*, *Toronto Symphony No. 1* and *No. 2*, and *Out of the Ruins* have been made and distributed to a total audience of approximately 18 millions. The printing materials for these subjects were supplied under an agreement made some time ago with the United States Army.

Canada's Parliament on Television:

The British Broadcasting Corporation is televising the Film Board's *Opening of Parliament*, made in 1949, as part of a post election television programme in the United Kingdom. Vernon Bartlett, well known British journalist, will introduce the film.

Interest in the film has been expressed by the Netherlands Parliament and a print for special screening has been sent to the Canadian Embassy in the Netherlands.

The Philippines:

Through the Department of Trade and Commerce, prints of eight Film Board productions have been sent to the Philippines at the request of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, to be shown at a world conference of Junior Chambers of Commerce.

THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNE PROGRAMME

The United Nations first interne programme of 1950 commenced on April 3, when twenty-nine members of government departments and related organizations from twenty countries, including Canada, began an eight-week course designed to provide as wide a view as possible of the workings of the United Nations organization and its secretariat.

The internes are assigned to temporary posts in the secretariat according to their preferences and qualifications, and their working study of the organization is supplemented by a lecture programme and discussion periods in which qualified secretariat personnel take part. The majority of the group are civil servants from the foreign offices of their respective governments.



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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

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THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

THE Council of Europe is not yet a year old and its two components, the Committee of Ministers and the Assembly, are still deep in discussion about the role each should play under the Statute governing them.

This latest example of co-operation among European nations has been preceded by three others—Western Union*, OEEC, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—from which it differs in various aspects of its purpose and function.

Western Union (1948) is confined to five countries (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom). Its purpose is to consolidate their defence potential and remove social and cultural barriers between its members. The OEEC (1947) comprises 18 countries and confines its function to the co-ordination of their economies. The Atlantic Union joins North America to Western Europe in a defensive alliance of 12 countries. The Council therefore is not only the heir to a long tradition of endeavour to unite Europe. It is also a move on the part of Western European nations to set up a political organization of their own, complementary to the other bodies and based on the same general principle of European co-operation. As its constitutional structure shows, the Council possesses features which may in time permit striking developments, but it is in fact an organization of sovereign states and no one can predict how long it will be before it can become a "United States of Europe" or a Federal Parliament of Europe, or achieve any considerable pooling of national sovereignty. The active desire for a united Europe is not universal, while among many who believe in it there is a lively realization of the difficulties that stand in its way. It is part of the function of the Council to provide a forum where widespread desire for the unification of Europe may be discussed and its problems examined, and an advisory body which can recommend courses of action to governments.

It will be seen from an outline of the constitution of this body that these difficulties have been taken into account and that definite limitations have been placed on the powers of both the Committee of Ministers and the Assembly. At the same time there is plenty of room for the adjustment of relations between the two bodies.

Statute Signed

The Statute of the Council of Europe was signed in London on May 5, 1949, and subsequently adhered to by the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Turkey. The Council's aim as stated in the Statute is "to achieve greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress". Military matters are specifically excluded from its purview.

The Council consists of two chambers: the Consultative Assembly whose members are nominated by governments but who represent all significant democratic groups in the national legislature; and the Committee of Ministers,

* See *External Affairs*, May 1949, p. 21.

made up of the Foreign Ministers of member states. The Council's powers are purely advisory and before a recommendation can be transmitted to member governments it must be approved by both the Assembly and the Ministers by a two-thirds majority in each.

The Council of Europe is unique among international organizations in that it includes opposition groups and its official governmental group (the Ministers) has no veto. These unusual features are, however, counter-balanced by strictly limited powers. The Council alone can recommend action and the Assembly, the broadly representative chamber of the Council, is subject to control by the Ministers. The Assembly's agenda is subject to the Ministers' concurrence and the Ministers must approve any recommendation before it can be sent to governments in the name of the Council.

The first Assembly met at Strasbourg from August 8 to September 8, 1949, and quickly addressed itself to the problem of reducing the control over its affairs which the Ministers exercised under the Statute. Before the meeting was over it became apparent that the Ministers were prepared to interpret the Statute liberally and no serious restriction was placed on the Assembly's freedom to debate any subject it chose.

In spite of a specific prohibition in the Statute, the Assembly recommended to the Ministers a number of amendments to the Statute, the effect of which was to give the Assembly a greater degree of control over its own affairs. Although the Committee of Ministers rejected the proposal to amend the Statute, it agreed to try to grant the substance of the requests in practice. One very important step taken by the Assembly was the establishment of a Standing Committee to meet between sessions of the Assembly to co-ordinate the work of other committees and to prepare for the next meeting of the Assembly.

Important Proposals Discussed

It was to be expected that at its first meeting the Assembly would be greatly preoccupied with trying to find its place in the political life of Europe. In spite of this preoccupation with its constitutional position, the Assembly was able to discuss and approve proposals on matters of importance to the European community. Recommendations were approved for the Ministers' consideration on:

- (a) the role of the Council in the economic field;
- (b) the role of the Council in the field of social security;
- (c) cultural co-operation between members;
- (d) maintenance and further realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (e) creation of a European Patents Office;
- (f) creation of a Common European Nationality and a European Passport.

Some of these recommendations were exploratory and put forward as matters to be considered in principle by governments or other international organizations, while others were in the form of detailed draft conventions and

elaborated proposals which would require an immediate surrender of sovereignty.

The Committee of Ministers met in Paris on November 3, 1949, to consider the Assembly's recommendations. It concurred in the main provisions of the recommendations dealing with Cultural Co-operation, Social Security and the European Passport. As to the other matters referred to it by the Assembly, the Ministers made arrangements for further study, generally in co-operation with existing international agencies.

The Ministers' decisions were communicated to the Standing Committee of the Assembly together with their agreement in principle to the admission of the German Federal Republic and the Saar as associate members. The Standing Committee accepted the Ministers' report.

German Membership

On March 30, the Committee of Ministers met at Strasbourg where it was decided to extend to the German Federal Republic and the Saar invitations to become associate members. Under the Statute associate members are entitled to representation in the Assembly but not in the Committee of Ministers.

Although the question of German membership was never formally before the Assembly it was nevertheless discussed there. It was generally agreed that German membership was an important part of the western policy of encouraging German integration with Western Europe. In the western part of Germany there had been frequent statements by responsible Germans supporting the idea. When the Saar Agreement with France was announced in March 1950, however, the German Government made it known that it might be difficult for Germany to join the Council of Europe if the Saar were also a member, lest, by joining, it should appear to recognize the separation of the Saar from Germany. It was, however, made clear, notably by the United Kingdom and the United States, that the status of the Saar was provisional and subject to any decision reached in a peace treaty. Its continued membership in the Council of Europe would, presumably, also depend upon the peace settlement.

The Commonwealth and European Co-operation

On December 21, 1949, the General Affairs Committee of the Assembly, then meeting in Strasbourg, passed a resolution asking the President of the Assembly (M. Paul Henri Spaak) to "enter into contact with the British Government, in order to ask the latter to organize unofficial conversations with representatives of the Council of Europe, with a view to determining the manner in which the Commonwealth might co-operate with the Council of Europe in political and economic matters". The Committee attached some urgency to this suggestion in view of the then impending Colombo Conference of Commonwealth Countries.

The communiqué issued after the Colombo Conference had this to say on the subject of European co-operation:

... the Conference was informed of the current political situation in Europe and the Middle East and of the steps which were being taken to promote closer co-operation, both political and economic, among the countries of Western Europe and between them and the United States of America and

Canada. The Conference agreed that there need be no inconsistency between the policy followed by the United Kingdom Government in relation to Western Europe and the maintenance of the traditional links between the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth.

On March 21 the United Kingdom representatives on the General Affairs Committee, meeting in Strasbourg, replied to the Committee's December request along the lines of this part of the communiqué.

Canada and European Co-operation

Apart from the concurrence of the Canadian Government in the statement on European integration in the Colombo communiqué, the Government has evinced considerable interest in the movement. On November 16, 1949, the Secretary of State for External Affairs said in the House of Commons that among the encouraging changes for the better in Europe was the first meeting of the Council of Europe which had "made a good beginning in carrying out a difficult task."

On the economic aspects of European integration, the Government has stated that it welcomes the prospect of economic co-operation among the countries of Western Europe as a means whereby the continent might become self-supporting and "once again look forward to playing in the world the great role for which its history and the resourceful intelligence of its people qualify it."

It is generally agreed that the European Council made a good start and developments since the meeting in Strasbourg have borne this out. At the same time the discussion in the Assembly and of Ministers within the Committee and with the Standing Committee of the Assembly has brought out more clearly some of the major issues and underlined the constitutional and political difficulties to which they give rise.

In the Assembly, whose members are responsible to no constituted authority, the line is fairly clearly drawn between those who favour the federal approach to the problem of a United Europe, and would like to move at once towards the drafting of a constitution under which an emerging government of Europe would take up the various problems of unification; and those who are more cautious and empirical. They prefer to tackle specific problems of co-operation and to create the machinery to deal with them as needed.

In the Committee of Ministers, whose members are responsible to their respective governments, the balance has inclined to the latter approach and there is therefore a certain strain evident between the Assembly and the Committee on general principles as well as on the precise division of powers. Meanwhile on Mr. Bevin's suggestion a new liaison committee composed of four Ministers and five members of the Assembly has been tentatively set up to act as intermediary between the two bodies. It has no executive power, but its first informal meeting in April, was amicable and productive of a communiqué which summarized a number of decisions reached. The results of its deliberations will become apparent at the next meeting of the Council at Strasbourg in August.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S STATUTE FOR JERUSALEM

The January issue of *External Affairs* contained an account of steps taken by the United Nations General Assembly which culminated in the adoption on December 9, 1949, of a resolution calling for the full internationalization of Jerusalem and its environs—an area of some 95 square miles. The Assembly asked the Trusteeship Council to complete the statute under which the Jerusalem area would be governed and to put it into effect, regardless of any action which might be taken by interested governments to obstruct it. The Trusteeship Council set to work on January 30 to discuss a draft statute and on April 4 approved a text specifying the form which the international administration should take. The Trusteeship Council then asked its President to send copies of this statute to the governments of Israel and Jordan, which now divide between themselves the control of the Jerusalem area under the terms of an armistice agreement of April 3, 1949. The President was to ask the full co-operation of both states in making the Jerusalem statute effective. He is expected to report to the Council when it reassembles at the beginning of June.

Spokesmen for Israel and Jordan told the Trusteeship Council during the course of the debate that neither state would agree to let an international administration supplant the secular authority they themselves now exercise over the Jerusalem area. Both governments, however, have indicated their willingness to allow international supervision of the Holy Places in the city of Jerusalem and will guarantee the protection of Holy Places elsewhere in Palestine.

Revision of 1948 Statute

Foreseeing that there would be difficulty in securing the consent of Israel and Jordan to full internationalization of the whole Jerusalem area defined in the Assembly resolution, the President of the Trusteeship Council first suggested that his colleagues should consider restricting effective international control to a small fraction of that area, centering chiefly in the quarters where Holy Places are located which have enjoyed a recognized status since 1757. The larger area described by the Assembly, though remaining in part under the control of Jordan and Israel respectively, would be demilitarized and established as an economic free zone. This arrangement the President hoped Israel and Jordan might be persuaded to accept. It was rejected by the Trusteeship Council, however, because the Assembly resolution had called for direct international control of the whole of the Jerusalem area.

The Trusteeship Council then revised a draft statute it had prepared in the spring of 1948 on the strength of the Assembly's original recommendation of November 29, 1947, that Palestine should be partitioned into two states, Arab and Jewish, bound together in a permanent economic union. When the first statute was prepared, the Jerusalem area was to have been an integral part of the proposed economic union. The partition of Palestine took place in a manner very different from that anticipated by the General Assembly, however, and an economic union became an impossibility. The draft statute for Jerusalem



consequently proved to be inapplicable. It was for this reason that the Assembly asked the Trusteeship Council in December 1949, to bring the draft up to date. At the same time it asked the Council to give the instrument a more democratic character.

Terms of the Statute

The statute approved by the Trusteeship Council on April 4, 1950, by 9 votes to 0, with the United States and United Kingdom abstaining, is one which applies equally to all parts of the Jerusalem area, the territorial integrity of which the United Nations itself is to assure. The whole area is to be demilitarized. At the head of the administration is to be a United Nations Governor appointed by and responsible to the Trusteeship Council. Protection of the Holy Places in Jerusalem will be his special concern, but he is also to negotiate agreements with Israel and Jordan to ensure the protection of Holy Places elsewhere in Palestine.

The Governor is to exercise executive authority in the Jerusalem area and act as chief administrative officer. He is to ensure peace, order and good government. The human rights and fundamental freedoms to be enjoyed by all persons in Jerusalem are unusually broad. A legislative council is to be chosen by Christian, Muslim and Jewish electoral colleges, by a fourth college composed of residents who do not wish to register as members of any of the foregoing, and by heads of the principal religious communities in Jerusalem. If in times of serious political crisis the Governor believes that the dissolution of the legislative council would be justified, he is to report to the Trusteeship Council, which may order the dissolution and fix a date for the holding of new elections. The first draft statute had provided that the Governor might adjourn, suspend or dissolve the legislative council himself. In this respect, therefore, the new statute is more democratic than the 1948 draft.

Special provisions are to be made to facilitate entry into and exit from the city for inhabitants of adjoining areas. Immigration into the city for the purposes of residence will be controlled by order of the Governor under instructions of the Trusteeship Council, "having regard to the absorptive capacity of the city and the maintenance of equality between the various communities." As soon as the statute enters into force the Governor is to facilitate the repatriation of Jerusalem refugees, subject to decisions of United Nations organs or any agreements between the states concerned.

In the economic field the rights and interests of the inhabitants of Jerusalem are to be given first consideration. Subject to this proviso, however, the nationals of all states are to enjoy equal treatment. The Governor is asked to formulate the economic and financial principles upon which the government of the city is to be based, making an attempt to meet municipal expenditures from municipal revenues.

Problem of implementing the statute

When the General Assembly appropriated \$8,000,000 in December 1949 to cover administrative expenses of the city of Jerusalem for one year, it assumed that there would be no abnormal security conditions in the area and that all existing services would co-operate. The representative of Israel,

however, told the Trusteeship Council in March that he did not suppose it would expect the state of Israel to continue providing Jerusalem with services now costing the Israeli budget over \$30,000,000 a year in addition to services of voluntary agencies totalling \$6,000,000 if the Jewish section of Jerusalem were to be cut off from the Jewish state. The city has never been self-supporting. It was pointed out that if Israel were to deny the services it now provides, the standard of living of the inhabitants would necessarily be drastically reduced.

The Trusteeship Council was forced to leave this issue to the Governor's discretion, although as Count Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator for Palestine, pointed out in September 1948, it is a matter of fundamental importance, since Jerusalem is not primarily an industrial centre nor is it surrounded by a fertile agricultural district. The question of evolving a practical policy to assure its economic viability as a separate political entity has yet to be faced.

Feasibility Doubted

Three of the Great Powers have made clear their doubts regarding the feasibility of the plan for full internationalization of the whole Jerusalem area. The United Kingdom and the United States, which voted against the Assembly resolution of December 9, abstained in the Trusteeship Council when the text of the Jerusalem statute was adopted on April 4. The U.S.S.R., which last December supported the principle of full internationalization, did not participate in the Trusteeship Council's recent session but told the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 17 that it could no longer support the Assembly resolution because the principle of full internationalization clearly did not satisfy Arabs or Jews. The Soviet Union expressed confidence that the United Nations would yet be able to find an arrangement acceptable to both parties. Meanwhile the representative of Iraq, the chief advocate of full internationalization in the Trusteeship Council, intimated that his government would also withdraw its support of the Jerusalem statute unless the integrity of the Jerusalem area was to be permanently respected and maintained, unless Arab refugees from the city were soon repatriated, and vigorous steps were taken to implement the Trusteeship Council's decisions. During the debate he had pressed the Council to take the necessary steps to put the statute into effect as soon as it was adopted. The Council decided, however, that the statute could not be implemented until necessary preliminary steps had been taken. It therefore agreed that the statute should come into force at a date to be determined by a later resolution.

In view of these developments it is generally expected that after Israel and Jordan have given their official replies to the President of the Trusteeship Council the Jerusalem statute may be referred back to the General Assembly for further consideration.

CANADIAN ART ABROAD

When the first exhibition of Canadian art abroad was held in London in the year 1886, Mr. J. E. Hodgson, a Royal Academician, who had been asked by the Canadian Government to review the exhibition and make his comments upon it, summed up his feeling in the forceful phrase (the exclamation mark being in the original text): "I should like to see Canadian art Canadian to the backbone!"

Visitors to recent exhibitions of Canadian art held abroad have not felt it necessary to repeat Mr. Hodgson's exhortation. Their comments have invariably concerned the vigour and originality of Canadian painting.

There was, however, a historical reason for Mr. Hodgson's outburst. Until the discovery of the Impressionist palette by J. W. Morrice (1865-1924) and Maurice Cullen (1864-1931), Canadian painting had in general been submerged in the "old master" shadows of the 19th century international academic school. With few exceptions Canadian painters saw their vast and majestic land through European eyes and depicted it with European techniques. These techniques represented not the heritage of the great tradition but the last miserable remainders of a stilted studio style which had been declining consistently since the days of the High Renaissance.

Delacroix once observed in his *Journal* that "art is universal but it wears the dress of its century"; he might well have added that it wears the dress of its country. While it was not necessary to insist that because an art was Canadian it was necessarily good, at the same time it was impossible for a national school to emerge while Canadian painters remained under European tutelage.

The Group of Seven

The impressionist experiments of Morrice and Cullen paved the way for the rise of the Group of Seven (1919-1933) which, placing itself before the grand and awesome spectacle of the Canadian scene, with its vast spaces, clear atmosphere, definite shapes, bold contours and vivid colour, produced an art that was at once passionately native and a worthy plastic expression on its own terms. The effect of the group's work, when it was first presented to an international audience at the Wembley exhibition of 1924 in the United Kingdom, and at the Musée du Jeu de Paume in Paris in 1927, was immediate and dramatic. To most European observers it came as something of a surprise to learn that Canada even had an art of its own; and this surprise was rendered more pleasant by the vigour of the new school.

During the next decade, 1929-1939, international exhibitions of Canadian art were held in such centres as London ("A Century of Canadian Art"), Edinburgh and Buenos Aires, and at the New York World's Fair. A large exhibition also toured in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii. Such displays, arranged by the National Gallery of Canada, were instrumental in securing for Canadian painting a wide and appreciative audience.

Every artistic movement contains in it the seeds of its own decline; and the Group's enthusiasm created many imitators. It was against its approach that a younger group, centred chiefly in Montreal and Toronto, revolted during the mid-thirties and early forties. Some of these painters turned their eyes



—National Gallery

PAINTERS OF CANADA 1668-1948

An exhibition of Canadian Art entitled "Painters of Canada 1668-1948" was held at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond, Virginia, from February 17 to March 20, 1949. Above is shown a section of the display containing works by A. Y. Jackson and Arthur Lismer.

inward, using the Canadian background in a more intimate psychological manner, rather than with the joyous extrovert simplicity of the Group of Seven. They often drew their inspiration from city life and, largely under the influence of the School of Paris, expressed themselves in a closer attention to figure work, still life, interiors, abstractions and surrealism. They also became much more closely pre-occupied with "painterly" problems.

It may be said that from this time forth the emphasis in our painting shifted from the search for a national expression to the search for form through paint. From now on, a native expression began to emerge as a natural by-product of creative art; and this meant that such art could be judged exclusively on its own merits. During the Second World War both approaches were happily blended in the work of the official War Artists, who brought to the portrayal of life in the armed forces something of the bold sweep of the Canadian landscape and the defter, more subtle approach of the Montreal school.

With the war, and with the expansion of Canadian diplomatic representation abroad, international interest in Canadian art has developed very much further. It has been the task of the National Gallery of Canada, very often with the assistance and co-operation of the Department of External Affairs, to bring to those abroad who are interested in the development of Canada's cultural traditions, examples of our recent work. The exhibitions so far held have been markedly successful, while comment and criticism have been encouraging and constructive.

The first major exhibition of this nature was held in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil, in the winter of 1944-45, where a representative collection of the works of over fifty contemporary Canadian painters received widespread critical and public notice.

"From a certain point of view," wrote one critic, "the Canadian landscape is more picturesque than the Brazilian. There the seasons are very strongly marked, the cold, the snow, the sleighs, the desolation of the winter landscape created different pictures from those of the summer. In this way, the artist has before his palette an infinity of different pictures, some full of light, others sombre. His vision will never tire before such abundant pictorial motives."

After the exhibition was over, critical comment was collected and published in the booklet, "Canadian Art in Brazil".

Latin American Exhibition

The success of this exhibition encouraged the National Gallery to prepare an exhibition of Canadian graphic art for display in Latin America. It opened in Rio de Janeiro in August, 1946 and subsequently visited Buenos Aires and Santiago. This exhibition emphasized the more subtle approach of the younger school and included the work of such painters as Binning, Cosgrove, Eveleigh, Forster, Muhlstock, Roberts, Surrey and de Tonnancour. Additional works by Mr. de Tonnancour, who had just completed a sojourn in Brazil on a Brazilian Government scholarship, were added to the exhibition in Rio. In Santiago the President of Chile was presented with a pencil drawing by Henry Eveleigh, who had recently won a world-wide poster contest sponsored by the United Nations Association.

In all three Latin American Republics this exhibition received wide publicity, and four years later, a smaller exhibition of paintings by five contemporary Canadians again visited Rio and Sao Paulo. This exhibition included the work of Carl Schaefer, Jack Nichols, Michael Forster, Will Ogilvie and Robert La Palme, cartoonist of the French-language daily, *Le Canada*.

Later that same year, a large exhibition of water-colours by contemporary Canadian painters was shipped to New Zealand, where it has since been shown with considerable success at the leading centres of both the North and South Islands.

Contemporary Canadian art made its debut in Italy in May, 1949, with exhibitions of colour engravings and gouaches by W. Roloff Beny and gouaches by Robert La Palme, including the series "Medicine Across the Centuries" and "The History of War". The latter exhibition was also displayed in Paris in January, 1950 where, four years earlier, thirty works had been contributed to the Canadian section of the Exposition Internationale d'Art held by UNESCO.

Canada also contributed to the exhibition "Lorenzo de Medici and his Art", which was held in Florence from April to July, 1949. The contribution, in this case, took the form not of Canadian painting but of the loan of the Botticelli "Christ and St. John", which is part of the outstanding collection of

Italian painting built up over the years by the National Gallery of Canada. This is but one example of the many loans of pictures in the National Gallery to important exhibitions in other countries.

During the war, the regular despatch of exhibitions to the United States began with the tour of a group of Canadian pictures throughout that country in 1943-4 and with displays of Canadian art at New Haven in 1944 and Albany in 1945. During 1946-47 a large display, "The Arts of French Canada", organized with the help of the National Gallery, was exhibited in Detroit, Cleveland and Albany; Canadian water-colours visited Jackson, Miss.; and contemporary painting was shown in New York in 1948. The year 1949 saw two major exhibitions. The first, held at Richmond, Virginia, entitled "Painters of Canada 1668-1948", portrayed Canada and its people over almost three hundred years and was a major retrospective show.

Forty Years of Canadian Painting

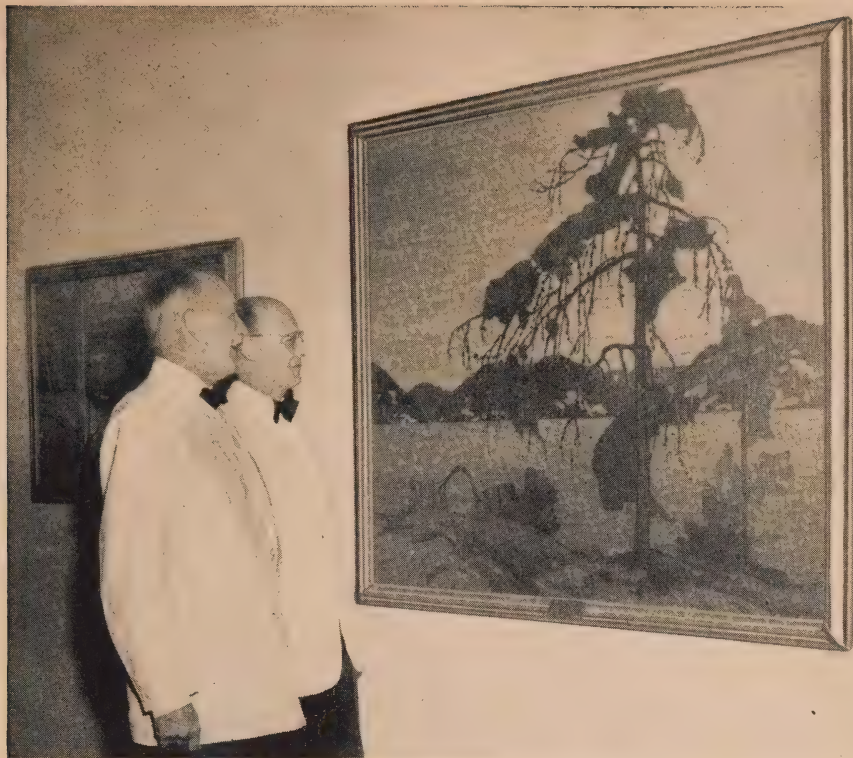
Later in the year, the exhibition, "Forty Years of Canadian Painting", comprising one hundred original paintings, from the work of the Group of Seven to the present, enjoyed a marked success at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it was on view from July 13 through September 25. The exhibition was arranged by the National Gallery of Canada in conjunction with the Canadian Consulate in Boston and with the active assistance and goodwill of Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Press coverage in this highly critical centre of New England learning ranged from agreeable surprise to strong enthusiasm. A number of the critics mentioned the high proportion of scenic canvases and *The Christian Science Monitor* spoke of these pictures as "easily grasped in their clearly defined contours, vivid contrasts, sudden effects and poster-like abbreviation of imagery." A. J. Philpott of *The Boston Globe* wrote, "And make no mistake; these Canadian artists can paint, as well they might. For Canada is a picturesque country in both its scenery and its life." Emmett Manning in *The Boston Post* remarked that:

"The event, though on an international scale, is like inviting your neighbours in for a parlor visit and suggesting they bring their family album along, which the Canadian Government has done. . . With a skill both unique and expert, Canada's leading artists have captured the rugged beauty and individuality of their great nation on canvas. All home-bred talent and all of it top-notch!"

The exhibit brought to New England, almost as a novelty, a distinct consciousness of the growing cultural maturity of her near neighbour to the north.

The success of such exhibitions has encouraged the National Gallery to prepare a fresh display of approximately the same size and content, which will open in Washington in the fall of 1950 and from there will proceed to San Francisco and other West Coast centres. It may later be shown in Latin America.

It is also possible that a large exhibition of recent and contemporary Canadian painting will be displayed at the Tate Gallery in London within the next year or so. This would be the first major exhibition of Canadian painting in the United Kingdom since 1938; and it is proposed that, after leaving the



—*Boston Globe*

EXHIBITION OF CANADIAN ART AT BOSTON

A comprehensive exhibition of Canadian Art was held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from July 13 to September 25, 1949. The exhibition was opened by the Canadian ambassador to the United States, Mr. H. H. Wrong, seen above, right, with Dr. G. H. Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, examining "The Jack Pine" by Tom Thomson (1877-1917).

Tate, the exhibition should be displayed in leading provincial cities of the United Kingdom.

The National Gallery of Canada, with the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation, last year sent the famous Massey Collection of contemporary British painting to the various State galleries in Australia for exhibition. This collection was presented to the Gallery and the nation in 1948 by the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery, and former High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. It represents the considered acquisition by a man of broad taste, over a period of two decades, of the finest specimens of modern British painting. The exhibition, as it now tours Australia, has been supplemented by the addition of twenty-five contemporary Canadian works of art. It is being shown in Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Adelaide and Perth; and will subsequently tour New Zealand and visit Honolulu on its return voyage.

The interest shown in these exhibitions by the public of the various countries in which they have been displayed is an encouraging symptom of the maturity of Canadian art abroad. It has also shown that Mr. Hodgson was right in the sense that, through striving for an avowedly Canadian art, our artists have succeeded in creating an art which may be judged by international standards.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

The Fourth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The Fourth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade took place in Geneva from February 23 to April 3. Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, was re-elected chairman of the organization. During this five-week period the Contracting Parties dealt with a lengthy agenda covering the routine operations of the Agreement; plans for a third round of tariff negotiations to be held at Torquay, England, beginning in September of this year; and a careful examination of the trade practices of participating governments and their effect on the general reduction of barriers to trade, which is the basic objective of the Agreement.

More countries were represented at the recent session than at any previous session. Three governments, Haiti, Indonesia and Greece, were welcomed as new parties to the Agreement during the session, thus bringing the total number of Contracting Parties to twenty-six. Also attending were observers from six other governments, including Italy and Sweden, which are in the process of acceding as a result of the second round of tariff negotiations conducted last year at Annecy. Representatives of three additional governments, including the German Federal Republic, which proposed to partake in the negotiations in September, were present as observers. Observers also attended from the International Monetary Fund and from the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. During the sessions, notice of withdrawal from the Agreement was received from the Nationalist Government of China.

The General Agreement in Perspective

Following the depression of the 1930's, most of the world's trade became so regimented by quotas, exchange controls, clearing agreements and barter deals that the normal instrument of trade control, the customs tariff, was relegated to a minor role. As a result of the economic disruption caused by the Second World War, it became evident that these restrictions on trade would grow even more onerous unless a resolute attempt were made to control them and to restore a single market economy to the world.

The General Agreement is an attempt, by international co-operation, to restore a non-discriminatory trading system. The Agreement could not be expected, in one stage, to replace bilateral trade arrangements by a multilateral system. In broad outline, however, advance toward this objective has been directed along three paths:

1. The institution of multilateral tariff negotiations with the object of removing or reducing tariff barriers to trade.
2. The control of any further increase of quantitative restrictions on imports, and the gradual reduction of all such barriers as the world economy returns to an expected balance.

3. The provision of an international forum in which restrictive or otherwise undesirable trade practices may be discussed frankly and openly.

The General Agreement is not a complete substitute for the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization, although it implements in a practical way some of the basic objectives of the proposed Charter. It was negotiated while that Charter was in course of preparation, in order to provide the necessary framework for multilateral tariff reductions which were undertaken by the Contracting Parties without waiting for the International Trade Organization to come into existence. The main purpose of this framework was to protect any tariff concessions which might be granted from the counter-acting effects of quantitative and other restrictions.

The General Agreement came into provisional operation in January 1948, and under it there have already been two rounds of tariff negotiations. The Contracting Parties have held four sessions including the one just terminated in Geneva.

The Fourth Session

At the Fourth Session certain matters of dispute between contracting parties, and a number of administrative questions concerning the operation of the Agreement, were handled expeditiously. The Contracting Parties at their sessions have thus become an efficient forum for airing the grievances of one country against another and arriving at some solution based on the combined judgment of all the Contracting Parties.

Among the more important subjects on the agenda were:

(1) Preparation for the Third Round of Tariff Negotiations in Torquay.

These negotiations will proceed among the present Contracting Parties as well as among newly acceding governments. Close to 40 countries will participate. As in the first and second rounds, the negotiations will be carried on between pairs of countries on a product-by-product basis. Each country may request tariff concessions from each other country on those products for which it is, or may become, the principal supplier to the country in question. All concessions granted will be extended equally to all other contracting parties.

The maximum number of bilateral negotiations which could theoretically take place is over 700, but it is not anticipated that many more than 300 will be undertaken and, when successfully concluded, be incorporated into the General Agreement. These will probably require some five months of negotiations.

There was agreement in principle that the concessions negotiated at Geneva and Annecy would be extended on a firm basis for a further period of three years to January 1, 1954. The Torquay concessions would also be bound for the same period.

The Contracting Parties also reaffirmed the rule followed in previous negotiations that the binding of a low rate of duty should be considered equivalent to the reduction of a high rate. This rule is necessary to protect the bargaining interests of countries with relatively low existing tariffs.

(2) Examination of Quantitative Restrictions on Imports and Exports.

Among the most important work of the Fourth Session was a detailed examination of the present operation of quantitative restrictions on imports and exports imposed by member countries. Many of these restrictions have been in effect for a number of years and are exerting a pronounced influence on the pattern of international trade. In this connection the Contracting Parties examined certain types of export and import restrictions used to protect domestic industry or promote exports.

With regard to export restrictions, four types were examined:

- (a) Export restrictions used by one country in order to obtain the relaxation of another country's import restrictions;
- (b) Import restrictions imposed by one country to obtain a relaxation of another country's export restrictions on commodities in short supply, or to obtain an advantage in the procurement of such commodities from another country;
- (c) Restrictions imposed by a country on the export of raw materials in order to protect or promote a domestic fabricating industry;
- (d) Export restrictions used by a country to avoid price competition among its exporters.

There was unanimous agreement among the Contracting Parties that, with certain minor exceptions, the use of export restrictions for these purposes was not in accordance with the General Agreement.

With regard to import restrictions, it was recognized that, even in cases where such restrictions are imposed for balance-of-payments reasons, there can be an incidental protective effect which might not be specifically intended at the time they are imposed. The Contracting Parties agreed that every effort should be made to minimize this protective effect in order to make easier the removal of these restrictions as rapidly as balance-of-payments conditions permit. Member countries were urged to avoid encouraging investment in enterprises which would not survive without protection when balance-of-payments reasons for protection have disappeared, and to take every opportunity to impress upon producers who are protected by such restrictions that they are not to be regarded as permanent.

The Contracting Parties agreed that existing restrictions should be administered on a flexible basis and adjusted to changing circumstances, and that, where quotas are necessary, they should as far as possible be applied without discrimination. The allocation of quotas among supplying countries should be avoided in favour of general licenses, or unallocated quotas, applying without discrimination to as many countries as possible.

The Contracting Parties were urged to allow the importation of token quantities of products which otherwise would be excluded on balance-of-payments grounds so as to expose domestic producers of like commodities to at least some foreign competition and to keep such producers constantly aware of the need ultimately to be prepared to meet foreign competition.



—United Nations

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

The fourth session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was held in Geneva from February 23 to April 6, 1950, with Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, as chairman.

Several specific examples of the misuse of import controls were examined and condemned:

- (1) import restrictions maintained for balance-of-payments reasons, but which give priority to imports of particular products according to their competitiveness or non-competitiveness with the products of a domestic industry;
- (2) the administration of import controls so as to create unnecessary obstacles to the full utilization of import quotas, and thus afford protection to a domestic industry;
- (3) the application of import controls as a means of retaliation against a country which declines to conclude a bilateral trade agreement.

Report on Quantitative Restrictions

During the course of the Session, the Contracting Parties prepared the first of a series of Annual Reports describing existing discriminatory quantitative trade restrictions imposed by the various Contracting Parties, and assessing the degree to which they contravene the provisions of the General Agreement. One of the objectives of this report was to examine import restrictions to determine the extent to which they encourage the development of uneconomic industries, thus rendering more difficult the aims of abolishing discrimination and encouraging a multilateral world trading system.

The Influence of Bilateral Arrangements on International Trade Patterns

The Contracting Parties undertook an analysis of bilateralism. They concluded that, though increases in production and currency devaluation have mitigated its effects, there remains a tendency for prices of goods predominantly consumed in soft currency areas to be higher in soft currency than in hard currency areas. Consequently, goods which might otherwise have found a market in hard currency areas are attracted to soft currency markets and thus tend to worsen the disequilibrium between the two areas.

Other Agenda Items

Among the more routine agenda items was one of particular interest to Canada. The Contracting Parties granted a request by the United States concerning the import of potatoes. The request, which made an alteration in the United States sliding tariff-quota for Canadian potatoes, was the subject of negotiation and agreement between the Canadian and United States Governments. The decision of the Contracting Parties merely formalized this agreement.

Another item of interest was the complaint of Chile against the continuation by Australia of a subsidy on imported ammonium sulphate after the removal of a similar subsidy on imported sodium nitrate¹. The Contracting Parties decided that the Australian action did not violate the Agreement. However, they recommended that the Australian Government should take steps to restore the competitive equality of these two fertilizers, in view of the fact that both subsidies had been in effect when Australia granted a concession on sodium nitrate at the Geneva tariff negotiations in 1947.

The Contracting Parties also investigated the special problems presented by Switzerland's proposed accession to the General Agreement. The Swiss Government, due to its unique economic position, maintained that it should be permitted to apply quantitative controls for reasons other than those condoned by the General Agreement. The Contracting Parties were neither able to permit this nor to agree to any compromise formula.

Among other administrative matters, the Contracting Parties passed the 1950 Budget, made arrangements for the de-restriction of certain documents and agreed that a revised version of "The Attack on Trade Barriers"² should be published shortly. It was decided that the fifth session of the Contracting Parties would be held in Torquay commencing November 2, 1950.

¹ "Chilean" nitrate.

² "The Attack on Trade Barriers", a progress report on the operation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from January 1948 to August 1948, published by ICITO at the request of the Contracting Parties.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Trusteeship

On April 4, 1950, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations concluded its Sixth Session at Geneva, after more than eleven weeks of arduous work on an agenda that included the task of formulating a provisional trusteeship agreement for the territory formerly known as Italian Somaliland, and the question of an international regime for the Jerusalem area and the protection of the Holy Places.*

In addition to these two major tasks assigned to it by the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, the Council examined annual reports on four of its trust territories, considered some 150 petitions, arranged for the despatch of a visiting mission to the trust territories in the Pacific area, acted upon seven General Assembly resolutions concerning the administration of trust territories and revised certain of its rules of procedure.

The U.S.S.R. walkout over Chinese Nationalist representation, a feature that has been repeated in the United Nations organs so often that it is now almost an accepted part of the opening ceremonies, did not occur at the Trusteeship session. The Soviet did not send a representative to the session and did not communicate with the Council to explain this absence.

Differences Regarding U.N. Flag

The widening rift between those members of the Council responsible for the administration of trust territories and those non-administering members who are so severely critical of the administering powers was apparent throughout the session. The contradictory approaches to trusteeship questions were illuminated and clearly defined in the Council's discussion of the resolution, adopted by the Fourth session of the General Assembly, recommending that the United Nations flag should be flown in all trust territories. The administering authorities maintained that they have exclusive responsibility in their territories, and that they cannot recognize any obligation to fly the United Nations flag. The non-administering members contended that the administering authorities are only representatives of the Trusteeship Council in the trust territories, and that failure to accept the General Assembly recommendation with respect to flying the United Nations flag would show a lack of respect. The President of the Council, M. Garreau, of France, pointed out that representatives must vote in accordance with instructions from their governments. He said that it is a recognized fundamental principle of the United Nations that states should be free to cast their votes as they see fit, and they could not be required to vote against their consciences in the Council, even though they might be voting against a recommendation which had received majority approval in the Assembly. As a result of two tie votes, the resolution was rejected by the Council.

The greatest single accomplishment of the Sixth Session was the adoption of a provisional trusteeship agreement for the territory formerly known as Italian Somaliland. Although the agreement is, in several respects, radically

* This question is the subject of a separate article to be found on page 171 of this Bulletin.

different from those already concluded for trust territories, its provisions provoked very little controversy. The most important departures from the previous agreements involve the granting of self-government to the territory in ten years' time, the provision of an advisory council to the administering power and the inclusion of an annex setting forth in detail the constitutional principles for administration of the territory. In naming Italy as the administering authority for Somaliland, a new precedent was established, since Italy is not yet a member of the United Nations and is thus not eligible for membership in the Trusteeship Council. The Italian Parliament approved the provisional trusteeship agreement, and on April 1, 1950, the United Kingdom transferred authority to Italy.

Annual reports for the trust territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration were discussed at length with the usual conflict of opinion between administering and the non-administering members of the Council. The representatives of the Philippines led the attack of the critics. His aggressiveness reached the point where the United Kingdom accused him of examining the administering authorities as though they were on trial before a court of law.

An omnibus resolution, inspired by the recommendations of the Fourth Session of the General Assembly concerning political, economic, social and educational advancement in trust territories, was adopted by the Council. This resolution recommended the abolition of corporal punishment wherever it exists in trust territories; requested the expert advice of the International Labour Organization on the problems of migrant labour and penal sanctions for breach of labour contracts by indigenous inhabitants; and urged all administering authorities to ensure that no discriminatory laws or practices exist in the trust territories.

The Council agreed to send a visiting mission to the trust territories of Nauru, New Guinea, the Pacific Islands and Western Samoa. The four man mission left New York on April 5 and will return in July, 1950.

The Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council will convene on June 1, 1950.

Appointment of United Nations Mediator for Kashmir

The Security Council, at a meeting on April 12, appointed Sir Owen Dixon, a Justice of the High Court of Australia, as United Nations representative for Kashmir. This appointment was in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on March 14,* which assigned to the representative the following tasks:

- (i) to assist in the preparation and to supervise the implementation of the programme of demilitarization of Kashmir which the Governments of India and Pakistan are to prepare and execute within a period of five months from the date of the adoption of the Council resolution; the demilitarization programme is to be based on the proposals submitted in December 1949 to both parties, by General A. G. L. McNaughton;

* See Article on Kashmir, *External Affairs*, April 1950, p. 146.

- (ii) to place himself at the disposal of India and Pakistan and to place before them or the Security Council any suggestions which, in his opinion, are likely "to contribute to the expeditious and enduring solution" of the Kashmir dispute;
- (iii) to exercise all the powers and responsibilities formerly exercised by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan;
- (iv) to arrange at the appropriate stage of demilitarization of Kashmir, for the assumption by the Plebiscite Administrator, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, of the functions assigned to the Plebiscite Administrator under the agreements between India and Pakistan;
- (v) to report to the Security Council as he may consider necessary, submitting his conclusions and any recommendations which he may desire to make.

Sir Owen Dixon was born in the State of Victoria in Australia in 1886. He was educated in Australia, called to the Bar in 1910 and became Acting Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1926. In 1929 he was appointed to the High Court of Australia. He served as Chairman of the Australian Coastal Shipping Control Board and Marine War Risks Insurance Board in 1941-1942. Sir Owen Dixon served as Australian Minister to Washington during the years 1942-1944.



—*Australian Press Service*

SIR OWEN DIXON

A Justice of the High Court of Australia and U.N. Representative in Kashmir.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

North Atlantic Treaty

On April 3 the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton, read to the House of Commons a communiqué issued by the Defence Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty nations after the third meeting of the Committee in The Hague on April 1, 1950. Mr. Claxton then said: "These meetings at The Hague presented us with an opportunity to discuss with the representatives of the countries there the offer that we had made to their representatives here on March 16, under which we would train one hundred aircrew and one hundred and fifty army personnel."

On April 17, in response to a question by Mr. M. J. Coldwell, leader of the CCF Party, concerning the implementation of Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which provides for economic collaboration among the signatory powers, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, said: "It is expected that at the forthcoming meeting of the North Atlantic Council in London, in the middle of May, a useful discussion on the subject will take place, and the Canadian representative will certainly take part therein."

Flood Conditions in Southern Manitoba

On April 28, in the course of his reply to a question by Mr. René N. Jutras (Liberal, Provencher), Mr. Pearson stated: "The fact that the waters of the Red River have an international aspect, in that they rise in the United States, means a satisfactory solution of the problem of flood control can be obtained only by the co-operation of the governments of both countries. It was for this reason that both governments agreed to make a joint reference of the matter to the International Joint Commission."

Standing Committee on External Affairs

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met on April 28 and 29. The following were among the subjects discussed: the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs; United States bases in Newfoundland; and the situations in China and Germany.

Amendment of Department of External Affairs Act

On April 4, in reply to a question by Mr. Gordon Graydon (Progressive Conservative, Peel), Mr. Pearson said that in "the discussion we had last session in the Committee (Standing Committee on External Affairs) it was suggested . . . that it might be desirable to amend the Act so as to alter the title of the Secretary of State for External Affairs to that of Minister of External Affairs."

Visit of Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland

On April 26, in reply to a question by Mr. Daniel McIvor (Liberal, Fort William), Mr. Pearson said: "It is true that the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland is to visit Ottawa . . . the government will naturally extend to him all the courtesies appropriate to his official position and his personal distinction."

Revoking of Passports

On April 5, in reply to several questions by Mr. T. H. Goode (Liberal, Burnaby-Richmond), and Mr. Gordon Graydon (Progressive Conservative, Peel), Mr. Pearson said, with regard to the granting of a passport to Tim Buck, "I do not know of any occasion on which the passport in the possession of a Canadian citizen has been revoked."

Dean of Canterbury

On April 28, in reply to a question by Mr. F. E. Lennard (Progressive Conservative, Wentworth), with regard to press reports concerning a proposed visit to Canada of the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Pearson said: "I assume that . . . the Dean of Canterbury is a British subject and is in possession of a British passport. A visa, therefore, would not be required for his entry into this country."



—RCN

FIRST SEA LORD VISITS OTTAWA

Lord Fraser of North Cape, First Sea Lord and Admiral of the Fleet, paid an official visit to Naval Headquarters in Ottawa on April 11. Above, left, Lord Fraser is shown at Naval Headquarters with Vice-Admiral H. W. T. Grant, Chief of the Naval Staff.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Mr. A. J. Andrew was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Mission in Bonn, effective April 21, 1950.

Mr. J. M. Teakles was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in Italy, effective March 31, 1950.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Sean Murphy presented his Letter of Credence as first Ambassador of Ireland to Canada on April 13. Ireland had previously been represented in Canada by a High Commissioner. Mr. Murphy was educated at Clongowes Wood College and University College, Dublin. After practising as a solicitor, he served in Paris in the foreign service of his country; later he became administrative officer of the Department of External Affairs and in 1928 was Assistant Secretary of the Department. Mr. Murphy was a member of the Irish delegations to the Imperial Conferences held in 1926, 1929 and 1930 and attended successive League of Nations Assemblies. He was Irish Minister to France and Belgium from 1938 until his present appointment. Mr. Murphy was born in 1896, is married and has four daughters.

His Excellency Hugues Le Gallais presented his Letter of Credence as first Minister of Luxembourg to Canada on April 24. Mr. Le Gallais is concurrently Minister of Luxembourg to the United States of America and will continue to reside in Washington. Mr. Le Gallais was born in 1896, is married and has one son. He was educated at the University of Liège, Belgium. From 1919 to 1936, Mr. Le Gallais was representative of the Luxembourg Steel Export Corporation in Paris, London, Sarbrücken, Tokyo and Bombay, and from 1937 to 1939 was Chief of Rail Export Division of that Corporation in Luxembourg. Mr. Le Gallais was appointed Minister of Luxembourg to the United States in November, 1940. He was a member of the Luxembourg Delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945; was Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1946 and 1947; and was Alternate Representative on the United Nations Interim Committee of the General Assembly, 1948.

The Honourable A. Adrian Roberts, High Commissioner for South Africa, left for a tour of Western Canada on March 25. He is expected to return to Ottawa on May 8.

The Honourable James Thorn, High Commissioner for New Zealand, left Ottawa, April 7, to return to New Zealand. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. A. R. Perry, Official Secretary, is Acting High Commissioner.

The address of the office of the Commercial Attaché, Legation of Poland, is now 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone numbers: 2-4076 and 2-3233.

New Appointments

Eugeniusz Markowski, Counsellor, Legation of Poland, March 23.

André Rousselet, Attaché, Embassy of France, March 28.

Horacio Jorge Badaro, Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, March 31.

Brigadier D. Chaudhuri, Military Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for India, March 31. Brigadier Chaudhuri is concurrently Military Attaché at the Embassy of India in Washington and resides there.

Colonel Francis J. Graling, Army Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, April 20.

S. W. T. Mitchelmore, Secretary (Commerce), Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, end of April. He will also serve as United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Ottawa.

Departures

A. R. Bruce, Secretary (Commerce), Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, and Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, early in April.

Colonel Riley Finley Ennis, Army Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, April 8.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

Fred M. Wren, Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, April 6.

Dr. D. L. Bartelink, Honorary Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at London, Ontario, April 6.

Cecil M. P. Cross, Consul General of the United States of America at Montreal, April 22.

Philip C. Habib, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, April 22.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

William A. Mitchell, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Saint John, New Brunswick, April 3.

William M. Olive, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Victoria, British Columbia, April 3.

A. D. Vas Nunes, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at Ottawa, April 12. Mr. Vas Nunes is also Second Secretary at the Embassy.

L. G. N. M. Ravesloot, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at Toronto, April 12.

Alva L. Taber, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, April 20.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Antonio Rosell Carbonell, Consul of Cuba at Montreal, March 29.

Edward J. Lawler, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, April 4.

Richard E. Kleinhans, Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, April 12.

Hector José Freites Alcala, Vice-Consul of Venezuela at Montreal, April 14.

Miss Mary E. Volz, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, April 14.

John Patrick Walsh, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, April 14. Mr. Walsh is also Third Secretary at the Embassy.

Genaro V. Paulino Alvarez, Consul General of the Dominican Republic at Montreal, April 17.

Dr. Laurence Chalmers Tombs, Honorary Consul of Finland at Montreal, April 17.

Charles B. Borell, Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, April 19.

Kauko E. Maki, Honorary Vice-Consul of Finland at Sudbury, Ontario, April 19.

John H. Morgan, Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, April 20.

Leon G. Dorros, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, April 20.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during April, and of those at which it may be represented in the future; earlier Conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs").

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1. *Far Eastern Commission.* Washington—H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; R. E. Collins, Cmdr. F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R), Canadian Embassy, Washington.
2. *Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan.* Washington—J. H. English, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
3. *Restitution Advisory Committee.* Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.
4. *Permanent Joint Board on Defence*—Canada-United States. (Place: as required). Canadian Section: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman; Rear-

Admiral F. L. Houghton, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff; Major General H. D. Graham, Vice-Chief of the General Staff and Air Vice-Marshal A. L. James, Air Member for Air Plans, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa; C. C. Eberts, Department of External Affairs.

5. *Atomic Energy Commission.* New York—(As one of the six countries which sponsored the formation of the Atomic Energy Commission, Canada is a permanent member together with the five permanent members of the Security Council). Delegate: General A. G. L. McNaughton; Alternate: J. W. Holmes, Acting Head of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York.

6. *Interim Committee of the United Nations General Assembly*. New York — Representative: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Alternates: L. Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Rid-dell, Department of External Affairs; J. W. Holmes, Acting Head of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York; H. H. Carter, Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York.
7. *Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee*. Wash-ington and Ottawa—Canadian Section: H. J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Com-merce.
8. *Headquarters Advisory Committee*. New York — C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Alternate: K. A. Greene, Canadian Consul General, New York.
9. *Provisional Frequency Board (International Telecommunications Union)*. Gen-eva—A. J. Dawson, Department of Trans- port; Lt. Cmdr. A. R. Hewitt, S/Ldr. Rafuse and Major W. H. Finch, Depart-ment of National Defence.
10. *Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Af-fairs*. Ottawa-London—M. W. Macken-zie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Com-merce; J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; J. J. Deutsch, Depart-ment of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs.
11. *Inter-Allied Reparation Agency*. Brus-sels—J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
12. *North Atlantic Council*. Washington — L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for Ex-ternal Affairs; Alternate: H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States.
13. *North Atlantic Working Group*. Wash-ington—G. Ignatieff, R. E. Collins and P. M. Towe, Canadian Embassy, Washing-ton.
14. *North Atlantic Defence Committee*. (Place: as required)—Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.
15. *North Atlantic Defence Financial and Economic Committee*. (Place: as re-quired)—D. C. Abbott, Minister of Fi-nance.
16. *Permanent Working Staff of North At-lantic Defence Financial and Economic Committee*. London—A. E. Ritchie, Of-fice of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
17. *North Atlantic Military Committee*. (Place: as required) — Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff.
18. *North Atlantic Military Production and Supply Board*. (Place: as required)—S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
19. *Permanent Working Staff of North At-lantic Military Production and Supply Board*. London—E. W. T. Gill, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, Lon-don.
20. *ICAO Council*. Montreal—Brig. C. S. Booth, Council Member for Canada.
21. *Air Navigation Commission of ICAO*. Montreal—Stuart Graham, Commission Member for Canada.
22. *Commonwealth Telecommunications Board*. London—J. H. Tudhope, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
23. *International Joint Commission*. (Canada-United States). (Place: as required) — Canadian Section: J. A. Glen, Chairman; George Spence; General A. G. L. Mc-Naughton.
24. *International Boundary Commission* (Canada-United States). (Place: as re-quired)—J. L. Rannie, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
25. *Surplus Commodity Committee of FAO*. Washington—Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Spe-cial Assistant to the Minister of Agricul-ture.
26. *Executive Council of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux*. London—Dr. H. J. Atkinson and Dr. M. I. Timonin, De-partment of Agriculture; Lt. Col. J. G. Robertson, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
27. *Commonwealth Shipping Committee*, London—A. E. Bryan, Office of the Can-adian High Commissioner, London.
28. *Commonwealth Economic Committee*. London—F. Hudd, and A. E. Bryan, Of-fice of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
29. *International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission*. New Westminster — Sen-ator T. Reid; O. Hanson and A. G. Whit-more, Department of Fisheries.
30. *International Fisheries Commission (Hal-ibut)*. (Place: as required)—J. W. Nick-erson and J. R. Clark, Department of Fisheries.
31. *International Whaling Commission*. Lon-don—Stewart Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *Sixth Session of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.* Geneva, January 19 to April 6—N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations. (Observer).
2. *Fourth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.* Geneva, February 23 to April 6—L. D. Wilgress, Chairman, Canadian High Commissioner, London; Members: L. Couillard, Department of External Affairs; J. J. Deutsch, Department of Finance; C. M. Isbister and H. R. Kemp, Department of Trade and Commerce.
3. *North Atlantic Defence Committee.* The Hague, April 1—Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence; Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Air Vice-Marshal H. L. Campbell, Maj. Gen. J. D. B. Smith and Cmdr. R. E. S. Bidwell, Department of National Defence; E. W. T. Gill, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; J. George, Department of External Affairs.
4. *ITU High Frequency Conference.* Florence, April 1—Delegate: J. B. C. Watkins, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Moscow; Alternate: L. E. Coffey, Department of Transport; Advisers: D. Manson, H. G. Richardson and F. P. Johnson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; R. H. Cairns, Department of Transport; A. R. Kilgour, Canadian Embassy, Paris.
5. *Sixth Session of the Social Commission of ECOSOC.* New York, April 3—R. B. Curry, Department of National Health and Welfare.
6. *Sixth Session of the E.C.E. Timber Committee.* London, April 3 to 5—Col. R. D. Roe, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London, (Observer).
7. *Second Caribbean Regional Air Navigation Meeting and the Caribbean-South American-South Atlantic Special Frequency Meeting.* Havana, April 11—Stuart Graham, C. C. Bogart, C. M. Brant and M. M. Fleming, Department of Transport; W/Cmdr. W. P. Pleasance and S/Ldr. S. R. Miller, Department of National Defence; B. A. Rawson, C. J. Campbell and S. Stevens, Trans-Canada Air Lines.
8. *Second Session of the Chemical Industries Committee of ILO.* Geneva, April 11 to 22—Dr. W. H. Mueller, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; R. B. Winsor, Montreal; G. McIlwain, Sarnia; S. Barrett, Toronto; S. Picard, Quebec; P. H. Casselman, Department of Labour.
9. *Third Commonwealth Conference on Development, Design and Inspection of Clothing and General Stores.* London, April 17.
10. *Committee of FAO on Infestation Control and Safe Grain Storage.* San Jose, April 17 to 28—Dr. H. E. Gray, Department of Agriculture.
11. *Inter-Allied Repatriation Agency.* Brussels, April 17—J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
12. *Fourth Session of the International Popular Commission.* Geneva, April 18 to 21—R. G. Ray, Department of Resources and Development.
13. *Meeting of Expert Committee on the Unification of Pharmacopoeisis.* New York, April 20 to 29—Dr. G. A. Morrell, Department of National Health and Welfare.
14. *Special Committee of the International Sugar Council.* London, April 24—R. P. Bower, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London (Observer).
15. *Conference of Custodians.* Brussels, April 24—Charles Stein, Under-Secretary of State and Deputy Custodian; G. G. Beckett, Department of the Secretary of State; J. H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
16. *Preliminary Conference on Migration of ILO.* Geneva, April 25 to May 7—A. F. Macdonald, M.P., Edmonton East; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; S. H. McLaren, Unemployment Insurance Commission; N. F. H. Berlis, Canadian Legation, Berne.
17. *Conference of International Plant Quarantine Regulations.* The Hague, April 26 to May 3—Dr. L. W. Koch, H. L. Seamans, Dr. A. D. Baker and W. N. Keenan, Department of Agriculture.
18. *Symposium on Current Progress and Study of Venereal Diseases.* Washington, April 27 to 28—Dr. A. G. Laroche, Department of National Health and Welfare.

FORTHCOMING

1. *Meeting to Investigate the Possibility of Co-ordinating the Work of Control and Reporting of Animal Diseases of FAO.* Paris, May 1 to 5.
2. *Meeting to Discuss Japanese Peace Settlement.* London, May 1.
3. *South Pacific Air Transport Council.* Melbourne, May 2.

4. *Executive Committee of International Meteorological Organization*. Lausanne, May 2.
5. *Seventh Session of the Rubber Study Group*. Brussels, May 2.
6. *Meeting of Permanent Committee of International d'Hygiène Publique*. Geneva, May 5.
7. *Ninth Session of the Council of FAO*. Rome, May 8.
8. *Ninth International Congress of the International Seed Testing Association*. Washington, May 8 to 13.
9. *Third Session of the World Health Assembly*. Geneva, May 8 to 27.
10. *First Meeting of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee for South and South East Asia*. Sydney, May 15.
11. *Meeting to Discuss Problems of Foot and Mouth Disease*. Paris, May 15 to 20.
12. *North Atlantic Council*. London, May 15.
13. *Conference to Settle Financial Arrangements for Technical Assistance*. Lake Success, May 16.
14. *Fifth Session of the General Council of UNESCO*. Florence, May 22 to June 16.
15. *Ninth Plenary Conference of the International Cotton Advisory Committee*. Washington, May 22.
16. *112th Session of the Governing Body of ILO*. Geneva, May 26 to June 3.
17. *Third World Petroleum Congress*. The Hague, May 28 to June 6.
18. *Fourth Assembly of ICAO*. Montreal, May 30.
19. *Fifth Session of Economic Commission for Europe*. Geneva, May 31.
20. *Thirty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference*. Geneva, June 7 to July 1.
21. *International Convention for the Suppression of Forged Monies*. The Hague, June 14 to 18.
22. *Congress of International Criminal Police Commission*. The Hague, June 19 to 22.
23. *Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Review Conference*. London, June 21 to July 15.
24. *Commonwealth Air Transport Council*. Montreal, June.
25. *Sixth Session of the Executive Board of WHO*. Geneva, June.
26. *Seventh Imperial Press Conference*. Winnipeg, June.
27. *Meeting of Union d'Assureurs pour le Contrôle des Crédits Internationaux (Berne Union)*. Oslo, June.
28. *Meeting of Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements of ECOSOC*. June.
29. *Eleventh Session of ECOSOC*. Geneva, July 3 to August 16.
30. *Seventh International Botanical Congress*. Stockholm, July 7 to 20.
31. *Fourth World Power Conference*. London, July 10 to 15.
32. *Fifth International Cancer Research Congress*. Paris, July 15 to 22.
33. *Congrès International des Juges des Enfants*. Liège, July 17 to 20.
34. *Sixteenth International Congress of Ophthalmology*. London, July 17 to 21.
35. *Specialist Conference on Fuel Research*. London, July 24 to 28.
36. *Fourth International Congress of Soil Science*. Amsterdam, July 24 to August 1.
37. *Sixth International Conference on Radiology*. London, July.
38. *Eighth International Congress of Agricultural Industries*. Brussels, July.
39. *Fifth International Congress on Microbiology*. Rio de Janeiro, August 17 to 24.
40. *International Law Association*. Copenhagen, August 27.
41. *International Federation for Housing and Town Planning (20th International Congress)*. Amsterdam, August 27.
42. *Fifth Session of United Nations Narcotics Commission*. New York, August.
43. *First World Congress on Cardiology*. Paris, September 3 to 9.
44. *Eleventh Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis*. Copenhagen, September 6.
45. *Annual American Fisheries Society and the International Association of Game and Fish Conservation Commissioners*. Memphis, Tenn., September 10 to 16.
46. *International Congress of Chocolate and Cocoa Manufacturers*. Lausanne, September 18 to 23.
47. *Meeting of International Congress of Psychiatry*. Paris, September 18 to 19.
48. *Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York, September 19.

49. *Meeting of World Federation of Mental Health*. Paris, September.
50. *Tariff Negotiations Under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. (Fifth Session). Torquay, England, September.
51. *ITU Special Administrative Conference for the Adoption of a New Frequency List*. The Hague, September.
52. *Fourteenth International Congress of Sociology*. Rome, September.
53. *World Federation of the Women's Institute*. Denmark, September.
54. *Meeting of Committee of Experts on Copyright*, September.
55. *Eighth Session of Executive Committee of IRO*. Geneva, October 5.
56. *Sixth Session of General Council of IRO*. Geneva, October 9.
57. *Seventh Pan-American Railway Congress*. Mexico City, October 10.
58. *Third Inter-American Congress of Brucellosis of WHO*. Washington, October 30.
59. *Fifth Pan-American Highway Congress*. Lima, October.
60. *113th Session of the Governing Body of ILO*. Geneva, November 15.
61. *North American Regional Broadcasting Conference*. Washington, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

Protocol modifying the Convention of July 5, 1890, concerning the Creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs as well as the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention instituting an International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, and the Memorandum of Signature. Signed at Brussels, March 31, 1950.

Special Exchange Agreement between the Government of Ceylon and the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at London, January 28, 1950 .

Denmark

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Denmark constituting an Agreement for the Settlement of the Canadian Military Relief Credits to Denmark. Signed at Copenhagen, March 24 and 25, 1950.

France

Exchange of Notes between Canada and France constituting a Non-Immigrant Visa Modification Agreement. Signed at Ottawa, April 6 and 17, 1950.

Norway

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Norway constituting an Agreement for the Settlement of the Canadian Military Relief Credits to Norway. Signed at Ottawa, March 7 and 18, 1950.

Yugoslavia

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Settlement of the Indebtedness of the FPR Yugoslavia to the Government of Canada for Military Relief Supplies furnished to FPR Yugoslavia by the Combined Military Authorities of the U.S.A., U.K., and Canada. Signed at Belgrade, March 25 and 29, 1950

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Printed Documents

1. *Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity arrangements—*Review of International Commodity Problems 1949*; February 1950; 76 pp.; printed; 60 cents; United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1950; II. D. 2.

(b) Mimeographed Documents:

1. *Compilation of the comments of Govern-*

ments on the draft international covenant on human rights and the proposed additional articles; document E/CN.4/365; 22 March 1950; 90 pp.; mimeographed.

2. *Compilation of comments of Governments on measures of implementation*; document E/CN.4/466; 22 March 1950; 86 pp.; mimeographed.
3. *The International Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the cause of Peace*; (Geneva, 1936) (Memorandum by the Secretary-General); document E/CN.4/Sub.1/104; 1 March 1950; 50 pp.; mimeographed.
4. *Classification of existing agreements in the field of Freedom of Information*; document E/CN.4/Sub.1/105; 1 March 1950; 39 pp.; mimeographed.
5. *Progress report on the implementation of Resolution 58 (1) of the General Assembly on the advisory social welfare services programme* (Prepared by the Secretariat); document E/CN.5/193; 23 February 1950; 68 pp.; mimeographed.
6. *Training for Social Work—An International Survey*; document E/CN.5/196; 10 February 1950; 113 pp.; mimeographed.
 - a) Annex I —*Definitions of Social Work*; 10 February 1950; document E/CN.5/196/Add.1; 21 pp.; mimeographed.
 - b) Annex II —*Descriptive summaries of forty schools of Social Work*; 10 February 1950; document E/CN.5/196/Add.2; 132 pp.; mimeographed.
 - b) Annex III —*Directory of Schools of Social Work*; 10 February 1950; document E/CN.5/196/Add.3; 38 pp.; mimeographed.
7. *Statistical Report on the State of Crime 1937-1946* (Prepared by the Secretariat); document E/CN.5/204; 23 February 1950; 72 pp.; mimeographed.
8. *Establishment of a Bureau in the Far East to combat the Traffic in Persons* (Note by the Secretary-General); document E/CN.5/206; 15 February 1950; 82 pp.; mimeographed.
9. *Minimal standards of occupancy and fitness for habitation of urban dwellings enforceable under penalty* (Interim Report of the Secretary-General); document E/CN.5/207/Add.1; 23 March 1950; 146 pp.; mimeographed.

* French version not available until noted in a future issue of the Bulletin.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, at the price indicated.

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 4: Exchange of Notes, between Canada and Denmark constituting an Agreement regarding Visa requirements for Non-Immigrant travellers of the two countries. Signed at Ottawa, September 22 and October 14, 1949. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 20: Exchange of Notes, between Canada and Sweden amending the Agreement for Air Services between Canadian and Swedish Territories of June 27, 1947. Signed at Ottawa, June 30, and July 5, 1949. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 50/9—*The Civil Servant and the State*, an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, before the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada, in Ottawa, on March 25, 1950.

No. 50/11—*The Implications of the Cold War*, a speech made by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, the Prime Minister of Canada, to the Canadian Club, in Toronto, on March 27, 1950.

The following serial numbers are available abroad only:

No. 50/10—*Annual Financial Statement and Forecast of Revenue and Expenditure, 1950-1951*, a speech delivered by Mr. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons, on March 28, 1950.

No. 50/12—*Protecting the Canadian Consumer*, an address by Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, delivered in Ottawa on March 16, 1950, marking the 75th Anniversary of Food and Drug Control in Canada.



CANADIAN SAILORS VISIT U.N. HEADQUARTERS

—United Nations

United States Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, centre, Kashmir plebiscite administrator-designate, was host to a group of 150 officers and ratings of the Royal Canadian Navy at their visit to United Nations Headquarters.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Commercial Secretary.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Columbiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d’Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Bonn (Zittelmannstrasse, 14)
“.....	Head of Military Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	High Commissioner.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	High Commissioner.....	Karachi (Hotel Metropole)
“.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	“ (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road)
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Philippines.....	Consul General.....	Manila (12 Escolta)
Poland.....	Chargé d’Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Spain.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Madrid (70 Avenida José Antonio)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)

Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (43 St. Vincent St.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayrançi Baglari, Kavaklıdere)
"	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	İstanbul (İstiklal Caddesi Sion Magazasi Yanında, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoğlu)
Union of South Africa.....	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
"	Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (Grande Parade Centre Building, Adderley St.)
"	A/Trade Commissioner.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
"	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 504, 620 Fifth Avenue)
"	Permanent Delegate.....	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
"	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
"	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
"	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
"	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
"	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
"	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (8° Peso Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)



—United Nations

JERUSALEM, LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective April 30, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1415-1425	Opening Announcements (except Sundays and Saturdays)	CKCX & CKNC
1425-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
1520-1530	Opening Announcements (Saturdays only)	CKCS & CKNC
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	
1600-1630	Czech	
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1700-1730	English	
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	CKCS & CHOL
1815-1845	Dutch	
1845-1900	English	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	German	
2030-2100	Italian	
2100-2130	Czech	
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0420-0500	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Eastern Standard Time	Portuguese	CKRA & CKCX
1850-1940	Spanish	
1940-2045	French	CKRA & CKCS
2045-2100	English	
2100-2145	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2130-2145	Spanish	
2145-2235	(Sundays only)	

CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKLO		9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres	

Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's
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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Final Communiqué by the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve Nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Issued at London, May 18, 1950.

AT the Fourth Session of the Atlantic Council in London the Foreign Ministers of the twelve nations of the North Atlantic Treaty considered the principles on which their association is founded and the objectives toward which they are working.

They reaffirmed the adherence of their governments to the principles which inspire the United Nations Charter and their conviction that common action under the Treaty is an integral part of the effort which all free nations are making to secure conditions of world peace and human welfare.

They are determined that freedom, which is the common basis of their institutions, shall be defended against every threat of aggression or subversion, direct or indirect. Freedom means the independence of nations, the respect for spiritual values, and the dignity of man. Only a free society can guarantee to the individual the benefits of economic and social betterment.

They are resolved to secure the economic progress and prosperity of the peoples of their countries and to promote the economic and social development of other peoples of the free world through close co-operation with each other and with other nations. To the immense resources of the free world and its industrial and scientific development, the peoples of the North Atlantic community bring the spiritual strength which comes from freedom.

Conscious of the strength and of the will to peace of their countries, the Ministers remain ready to seize any opportunity for achieving a genuine and lasting settlement of international problems. But for so long as some nations are not willing to co-operate on a basis of equality and mutual respect, they believe that the maintenance of peace and the defence of freedom require the organization of adequate military defence.

The nations of the Atlantic Council are accordingly resolved, by their united efforts, to build up a system of defence equipped with modern weapons and capable of withstanding any external threat directed against any of them.

The Council throughout its deliberations recognized that only through co-ordinated planning and joint effort could these objectives be achieved.

To this end the Council took the following decisions to improve the functioning of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to guide its future work:

1. They decided to establish, by the appointment of deputies, mechanism to permit the Council fully to discharge its role as the principal and directing body of the North Atlantic Treaty. (The full text of the Council Resolution on this subject follows on pages 204 and 205).
2. The Council in this connection agreed on principles which should guide the work of the deputies and of the other organizations of the North Atlantic Treaty.
3. The Council, having considered the reports of the Defence Committee and the Defence Financial and Economic Committee, issued directives emphasizing that the problem of adequate military forces and the

necessary financial costs should be examined as one and not as separate problems.

In formulating their directives the Council proceeded on the basis that the combined resources of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty are sufficient, if properly co-ordinated and applied, to ensure the progressive and speedy development of adequate military defence without impairing the social and economic progress of these countries.

4. The Council, recognizing the indispensability of self-help and mutual aid among the Treaty powers in making progress towards an integrated defence and convinced that further mutual assistance is essential to rapid progress towards the strength required for the common security of the North Atlantic area, recommended that each party make its full contribution through mutual assistance in all practicable forms.

5. The Council unanimously agreed that if adequate military defence of the member countries is to be achieved it must be along the lines of the most economical and effective utilization of the forces and material at the disposal of the North Atlantic countries. They accordingly urged their governments to concentrate on the creation of balanced collective forces in the progressive buildup of the defence of the North Atlantic area, taking at the same time fully into consideration the requirements for national forces which arise out of commitments external to the North Atlantic area.

6. In furtherance of Article 9 of the Treaty the Council established a North Atlantic Planning Board for Ocean Shipping to be composed of representatives of the participating countries concerned. This Board will report directly to the Council and will work in close co-operation with other bodies of the Treaty organization in all matters relating to the factor of merchant shipping in defence planning.

The Ministers believe that the decisions they have taken here in London represent a marked advance towards the practical realization of the objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty.

North Atlantic Council Resolution On Central Machinery

The North Atlantic Council established in accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty has so far only met twice at the ministerial level, and on two other occasions when members of the Council have been represented by their governments' diplomatic representatives in Washington.

But under Article 9 the Council is the principal body of the North Atlantic Treaty. It is therefore the paramount duty of the Council to put itself in a position to exercise its full role as the central and most important of the various organs of the Treaty by taking the most effective steps to keep itself informed of all matters which fall within its competence, by working out the necessary decisions and by ensuring the execution of such decisions.

A year's experience has shown that on the political side the meetings of the Council have been too infrequent to permit a sufficient exchange of views on matters of common interest within the scope of the Treaty. On the military side the strategic concept of the Treaty has been adopted and a defence plan

drawn up, and the corresponding estimate of the necessary forces is being established. The next step is to put these plans into effect by taking further measures in the direction of common defence, the division of financial responsibilities and the adaptation and development of the necessary forces.

In view of this situation, the Council will in particular undertake the following tasks:

(a) study the inter-relationship of the various programmes to support the plans for the defence of the North Atlantic area and ensure co-ordination of the work of the Defence Committee, the Defence Financial and Economic Committee, and all other bodies established under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

(b) recommend to governments the steps necessary to ensure that effect is given to the co-ordinated plans prepared for the defence of the North Atlantic area;

(c) exchange views on political matters of common interest within the scope of the Treaty;

(d) promote and co-ordinate public information in furtherance of the objectives of the Treaty while leaving responsibility for national programmes to each country;

(e) consider what further action should be taken under Article 2 of the Treaty, taking into account the work of existing agencies in this field.

To enable the Council effectively to carry out its responsibilities and to exercise them continuously, each government will appoint a deputy to its Council representative. Each deputy will be in a position to give whatever time may be necessary to ensure that the responsibilities of the Council are carried out effectively.

In the intervals between meetings of Ministers, the deputies, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, will be responsible, on behalf of and in the name of the Council, for carrying out its policies and for formulating issues requiring decisions by the member governments.

To assist the Council in fulfilling its responsibilities, the deputies, on behalf of their governments, shall select a permanent chairman from among their membership. With the advice of the chairman, the deputies shall establish a suitable full-time organization composed of highly qualified persons contributed by member governments. The chairman, in addition to presiding at meetings of the deputies, shall be responsible for directing the organization and its work.

Member governments will appoint their deputies with the least possible delay in order that a chairman may be selected, the organization established, and progress be made on the urgent problems before the Council. The deputies, assisted by the chairman and the organization to be created, should begin functioning in the very near future in order that tangible results may be achieved before the next meeting of the Ministers when the progress made will be reviewed. Without minimizing the importance of any of the points listed above, first priority in the work of the organization should be given to points (a) and (b).

The headquarters of the deputies will be in London.

AN AMBASSADOR'S DAY

An ambassador must plan his day's work much in the same manner as a composer orchestrates a symphony: there are recurrent themes, a variable rhythm and the four essential movements.

Like other mortals, ambassadors have only twenty-four hours in which to complete their daily task, and very often, when night comes, they must confess that their work is still unfinished.

Within that lapse of time, the ambassador, the high commissioner, the minister or the chargé d'affaires, must face diplomatic, professional, social and family obligations which leave him very little respite. Let us therefore glance at the life of this "extraordinary and plenipotentiary" gentleman in his physical environment, the Embassy.

The word "Embassy", in the course of time, has broadened its meaning and now refers, not only to the ambassador's residence itself, but also to the chancery where he works, and even to the mission entrusted to him.

In its original sense, the Embassy is not only a residence where the ambassador lives with his family; it is also a house which his Government has placed at his disposal to enable him to represent with due dignity the Head of the nation or its Government. The Embassy, therefore, is more than a residence in the ordinary sense of the word; it is "the home of Canada" in another country. The effectiveness of its role depends upon the courtesy and graciousness displayed by its residents towards their visitors.

The Morning

The first care of an ambassador, in the morning, is to organize his family and social programme for the day. These two aspects of his time are closely related, for the head of a mission enjoys very little family life: even his home does not belong to him. Personal correspondence, the choosing of invitations to be accepted or at times to be declined, the list of invitations to be prepared and sent out, are details that take precious minutes in a life where etiquette is of great import and every moment is counted.

One ambassador who had a long experience in his calling used to write down in little black note-books, which he treasured greatly, the name of every guest he had entertained and the menu served him on each occasion. Never, in his long career, had he served the same course twice to the same guest, even though the second occasion was ten years later. He belonged to a tradition that is vanishing, but was not without style.

Keeping Informed

The daily reading of newspapers, periodicals and specific reports is an occupation both necessary and extremely useful to the head of a mission, who must keep himself informed on every conceivable matter. He must follow developments in his own country, and in the country to which he is accredited. Moreover, to avoid losing touch with the international scene, he will become a regular reader of one of the leading dailies, such as *The New York Times*, *The Times* of London, *Le Monde* of Paris or *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires. A head of



—ADP

GIFT OF BOOKS FOR FRENCH LIBRARIES

At a ceremony held in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, Major-General G. P. Vanier, Canadian Ambassador to France, presented nearly 5,000 books donated by the "Canadian Book Centre" of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, to 45 French Libraries. Left to right: Mr. Piobetta, representing the Minister of National Education; Dr. Torres Bodet, Director General of UNESCO; Mr. Julian Cain, General Administrator of the Bibliothèque Nationale; and Major-General Vanier.

mission generally devotes his early morning hours to this reading. His secretaries, who are not such early risers, will then be taken by surprise when he invites their comments on an item of the latest news. The manner in which he does this, incidentally, will show what degree of sympathy prevails between the "boss" and his secretaries.

The official part of the day—if such a distinction can be made in the ambassador's single-purposed life—begins on his arrival at the office or chancery

Correspondence

The first hours are devoted to the study of documents, telegrams and despatches received during the night, and memoranda submitted by the attachés of the various services of the Embassy. Some order of priority must be determined before this mass of documents is dealt with. When negotiations are under way, the head of an important mission may receive during the night several telegrams giving detailed instructions. He must examine them thoroughly before he makes the day's calls. If, in the light of his own information, these instructions are too rigid or ill-defined, he must cable back to his Government before he takes up the matter with the local authorities.

Diplomatic correspondence proper takes up a considerable time. It lacks neither variety nor interest, for nothing that is human must be a matter of indifference to an ambassador. In the long run, he will of course acquire ease of

expression, but he must on every occasion weigh his statements, because they commit not only himself but also his Government and his country. Another difficulty to be faced in most missions is that of language. It would be asking too much that every head of mission should be able to express himself perfectly in the language of the country to which he is accredited; there would also be danger in his using a language with which he is not thoroughly familiar, for certain shades of meaning might escape his attention. English or French will therefore be his instruments, and a sound knowledge of both languages is of great advantage to a diplomat, though he may, if necessary, have recourse to a translator in the local language.

Consultations

With his supply of information in hand, the ambassador now consults his chief assistants, whose number varies according to the importance of the mission. In the larger Canadian embassies, the diplomatic secretaries are joined by military, consular, commercial and information officers, as well as by economic and financial experts. In a small mission, however, the diplomatic secretary must perform a variety of functions to the best of his ability.

The commercial counsellor may keep the ambassador informed of developments in the current negotiations for a wheat contract involving Canada; the military attaché may report on the latest army manoeuvres which he witnessed; the information officer may call his attention to a new trend in the leftist papers or some erroneous interpretation in the local press of a news item from Canada. The head of the diplomatic service, or perhaps more accurately the political adviser, keeps the ambassador informed of developments in national and international policies, and will assist him in co-ordinating information already received. In the course of these discussions, the broad lines of reports to be prepared become more and more clearly defined, and the drafting of such reports will be easier as the contribution of each head of division is clearer and more precise.

On the other hand, the Canadian Government will often rely on the ambassador to obtain certain definite information. This may involve an official visit by the ambassador, if the matter is important; otherwise, information may be sought among friends or colleagues of the diplomatic corps. The art of obtaining information is an essential part of an ambassador's office.

Visitors

Later in the morning the ambassador will open his door to visitors. They may come to seek his advice or to proffer their own; they may wish to obtain some information or simply to see him. He will give special consideration to Canadians, some of whom may desire to meet businessmen, or scientists or artists; some may even wish to expound a back-to-the-land scheme to remedy overproduction in a highly industrialized country.

The tourists, also, need the ambassador's attention. Though he does not have to provide them with visas and other travelling documents, the ambassador must often give guidance to travellers, in order that they may obtain the greatest benefit from their stay. To this end he will share his knowledge of the country with his compatriots. He will advise them against possible hazards and draw their attention to places of interest.

The other category of Canadians whom the ambassador must look after are the members of the "Canadian colony", those who are permanently settled in the country. In diplomatic services more highly specialized than our own, the head of the mission has but little to do with his nationals, who are taken care of by the consular services. In the Canadian service, the lines of demarcation between these two functions are yet to be clearly determined, and diplomatic representatives often act as consular officers.

The Afternoon

The lunch hour provides some relaxation: during it, however, social and diplomatic pursuits are carried on, for the leisure hours must also provide opportunity for part of an ambassador's daily work. Talleyrand, who was a master in this field, thus described the perfect diplomat:

He must seem open while remaining impenetrable, he must be reserved with geniality, and cunning even in the choice of his amusements; his conversation must be easy, varied, unexpected, always natural, and sometimes naïve.

The open, candid manner enables the ambassador to pick up casually the information and knowledge that are his pursuit in life; and he will do this more easily at a dinner-table or in a social gathering than at his desk. The work of a diplomat never ends, not only because he is always on the *qui vive*, but also because the people he meets all have the same intent. Although good faith will exclude guile, it admits of reserve, and the ambassador, as the representative of his country, must weigh every one of his acts, movements and words.



—Anpfoto

COMMEMORATION SERVICE AT A CANADIAN MILITARY CEMETERY

A commemoration service was held on May 5 at the Canadian Military Cemetery at Groesbeek, near Nijmegen, the Netherlands. Present at the services were: left to right, Major-General F. Clark, chairman, Canadian Joint Staff, London; Mr. Pierre Dupuy, Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands; and Vice-Admiral N. A. Rost van Tonnigen, representing Her Majesty Queen Juliana and His Royal Highness, Prince Bernhard.

Making Reports

The afternoon is devoted to the writing of reports based on the knowledge he has gained. All information gathered from the various newspapers and magazines, or picked up in the course of conversations, must be sorted out, and only the substance of it retained for transmission to the Canadian Government. Here discernment is all-important, for, in this jumble of more or less biased news, the actual facts must be determined and set in their proper context. A report on an event of considerable local importance may only be of trifling value to the Canadian Government, whereas a mere hint on a matter of immediate concern may lead to momentous developments. A localized revolution of a national character in a far-away country may be of little interest, while the knowledge that some nation is preparing to sell its wheat on the world market at a lower price than that provided under an international agreement may have deep repercussions on the Canadian economy as a whole.

Diplomatic Interviews

Contacts with the local Foreign Office generally take place in the afternoon. The ambassador makes frequent visits to the ministry, either alone or accompanied by the head of one of his services. In some countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs receives the diplomatic corps at fixed intervals, usually once a week. Such contacts are helpful, but somewhat formal. It is therefore important that the head of a mission be on good terms, not only with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but also with the heads of the various divisions, in order to be able to communicate with them directly. He must often call upon them following instructions received from his Government. This is the beginning of a crucial period in the life of a diplomat, the period of negotiations.

Some negotiations may last several months, and the displacement of a single comma, for instance, in the wording of a treaty, may give rise to lengthy discussions. Indeed, the current expression "the patience of Job" might well be changed nowadays to "the patience of a diplomat".

Before the day is over, the head of the mission must not only give an account to his government of whatever developments may have taken place in the past twenty-four hours, but he must also approve the reports prepared by the chiefs of his various services.

The Evening

One would think that such a full day ought to have earned the ambassador the right to some rest. Yet this is a rare reward, as social life will usually be even more exacting in the evening.

When a reception is given at the Embassy, there is always the worry lest all might not go well; and when the ambassador has accepted an invitation, the round of his activities will go on through the evening. Whether host or guest, he must remain on the alert, and will certainly pick up useful information here and there.

Many favourable comments, probably too many, have been passed about receptions in those pre-war days, when diplomats in every country appeared to be spending their time in revelry; and much ill, probably too much also, is being said about the new kind of diplomacy, in which any social gathering is often considered as drudgery. There is, of course, some truth in both assump-

tions. Diplomacy has evolved a great deal during the past few years. Remarking upon it recently, Lord Vansittart said:

Of old, we diplomatists lived together in apparent comity for enjoyable lapses of time. Even in periods of friction there was some semblance of *esprit de corps*. We were rival practitioners of the same honourable trade. All this is changed. Nowadays these accumulated and exploited elements of discord amount to a state of permanent bad temper. I sometimes think that the degradation of the language of diplomacy is even more sinister than the debasement of its performance. There is a smell of the jungle about these dense growths of words, which smother old conceptions like voluble creepers.

Such is the "jungle" in which the Canadian Ambassador must work. Each day, he will live through more than one difficult moment. When night comes, he should be well satisfied with his labours if the words apply to him that were used by the former Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, when rendering a last homage to the late Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs: "He aimed at a single purpose and toiled for it all his life: the honour and progress of Canada as a nation."



CANADA ACCEPTS O.E.E.C. INVITATION*

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, announced on June 13, 1950, that Canada had accepted an invitation to become associated with the work of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

The invitation, received through the Canadian Ambassador to France, was contained in a letter dated June 7 addressed to the Minister from the Secretary-General of the O.E.E.C. The Canadian Government's acceptance has now been communicated to the Secretary-General of the O.E.E.C. through the Canadian Ambassador to France.

The following is the text of the letter dated June 7, 1950, for the Secretary of State for External Affairs from the Secretary-General of the O.E.E.C. inviting Canada to associate with the work of the O.E.E.C.:

I have the honour to inform you that the Council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation at a meeting held at Ministerial level on June 2, 1950, have considered a proposal by the delegations of France and of the United Kingdom to give effect to the contents of a statement published in London on May 18, 1950, by the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Canada, concerning the association on an informal basis of Canada and the United States with the work of the Organization.

I am directed by the Council to inform Your Excellency that they have unanimously agreed to endorse this proposal. Accordingly, I am instructed to invite your Government and the Government of the United States to associate themselves, on an informal basis, with the work of this Organization in accordance with arrangements to be mutually discussed.

I have the honour to request you to be good enough to bring this invitation to the attention of your Government.

The text of the reply sent on June 10 by Mr. Pearson through the Canadian Ambassador to France is as follows:

The text of your letter of June 7 has been brought to the attention of the Canadian Government.

I am directed to ask you to inform the Council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation that the Government of Canada gladly accepts the invitation of the Council to associate, on an informal basis, with the work of the Organization in accordance with arrangements to be mutually discussed.

*See also page 227.

THE CONSTITUTION OF SWITZERLAND

Switzerland, with an area of 15,950 square miles, less than that of Nova Scotia, and with a population of 4,555,000, slightly greater than that of Ontario, is of special interest to Canadians because in Switzerland, as in Canada, peoples of different races, religions and languages live harmoniously together and the rights of minority groups are protected by a federal system of government.

The present constitution of Switzerland can best be understood in the light of its historical development. Independence and democracy began for the Swiss in 1291 when the freemen of the three forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, under attack from the House of Hapsburg, bound themselves into an "Everlasting Alliance". The Alliance had to struggle hard for its existence but gradually it expanded until the original three founders had formed a solid league with Lucerne, Zurich, Berne, Glaris and Zug. Later in the 16th century, Fribourgh, Soleure, Basle, Schaffhouse and finally Appenzell joined the League, and in this form it remained for three centuries as the "League of Thirteen Members". In addition to the thirteen member cantons there were small allied states, including some which are now cantons of the Confederacy, and subject territories such as Ticino conquered by the three original mountain cantons, and Vaud conquered by the Bernese.

At first the Confederacy was a loose alliance, but in time it became the practice to call together every year a Diet made up of two delegates from each canton and one delegate from each allied state. The functions of the Diet were largely consultative and the cantons themselves remained sovereign communities. Some of the cantons, particularly the mountain states, were pure democracies in which the people directly exercised their power by meeting in popular assemblies of all the citizens to discuss public affairs; other cantons, including those more urban in character, had aristocratic forms of government with certain families exercising hereditary privileges.

Perpetual Neutrality

The 16th, 17th and 18th centuries were a period of peace and prosperity for the little sovereign states. After one disastrous intervention in the Italian wars early in the 16th century, the Confederacy adopted that policy of perpetual neutrality which has since become the cornerstone of Switzerland's existence as a modern state.

The Confederacy was seriously weakened by the crisis of the Reformation. The new ideas made great progress in the urban cantons, but the mountain cantons remained true to the Catholic faith. Civil wars broke out between the two groups and it was only continual threats from abroad that preserved the Confederacy.

A loose organization of this character, made up of states with divergent views and lacking any genuine Swiss patriotism, was in no condition to withstand the shock of the French Revolution and the wars to which it gave rise. Switzerland was soon under the control of the French Republic. The new masters at first created the Helvetic Republic, a centralized state in which the cantons were merely administrative units. This led to a violent reaction on the part of the Swiss people, who clamoured for cantonal autonomy. The only supporters of a strong central government were the inhabitants of the former



subject territories, who welcomed their release from the control of the cantons. Finally, after a brief period of civil war, Napoleon intervened and bestowed on Switzerland the Act of Mediation of 1803, a Constitution drafted with the collaboration of the Swiss themselves. The centralized State was completely abolished, but the allied and subject territories were converted into six new cantons, thus satisfying the inhabitants of these territories as well as those who wanted sovereign cantons. The Constitution provided for a Diet with one delegate from each of the nineteen cantons but with the six largest cantons having two votes. Each of these six cantons was to have the headship of the Confederacy in turn for one year.

The Pact of 1815

With the fall of Napoleon the Diet repealed the Act of Mediation and drew up a new Constitution which became known as the Pact of 1815. This provided for two Federal organs: a Diet in which each canton had one delegate and one vote, and a Directorate to be exercised in turn for two years by the Cantons of Zurich, Berne and Lucerne. In other words, Switzerland was to remain a Confederacy of sovereign states, united in an everlasting alliance for purposes of defence. It was shortly before the Pact of 1815 that the number of cantons was raised to the present figure of twenty-two by the adhesion of Geneva, Neuchatel and Valais. It was also at this time that the neutrality of Switzerland, which hitherto had been purely voluntary, became contractual. The Powers guaranteed Swiss neutrality by the Declaration of Vienna of March 20, 1815, and by the second Treaty of Paris of November 20, 1815.

The revolutionary disturbances in France in 1830 were reflected in a liberal movement in Switzerland. The cantons which had aristocratic forms of government introduced democratic constitutions, at the same time proclaiming the sovereignty of the people and guaranteeing liberty to the individual.

Shortly after this the distinctive Swiss political institutions, the referendum and the right of popular initiative, were introduced, although it may be said that these rights had existed for centuries in those democratic mountain cantons where the people themselves directly exercised their power through meetings of popular assemblies of all the citizens. The first mention of the legislative referendum is found in the 1831 Constitution of the Canton of St. Gallen. The right of legislative initiative was first introduced in the Canton of Vaud in 1845.

Religious conflicts continued to threaten the Confederacy. These came to a head in 1847, when civil war broke out between the Protestant and Catholic cantons, the latter having concluded among themselves a separate alliance which the Diet considered incompatible with the Pact of 1815. After a campaign of twenty days the Catholic army was defeated and the ground was prepared for the framing of a new Constitution according to the ideas of the Radical-Liberal Party which was then predominant in most of the cantons. The revolutions which occurred throughout Europe in 1848 had a strong influence on Switzerland and served to free the Confederacy from foreign intervention in Swiss affairs.

A new Federal Constitution was adopted on November 12, 1848; the old Confederacy disappeared and in its place was created a federal state—the Swiss Confederation. The authors of the Constitution drew heavily upon the example of the United States, but maintained many features which were inherited from Switzerland's past. Like the Canadian Constitution, it was a compromise between the principles of centralization and of cantonal or provincial autonomy. Although a further new Constitution was adopted in 1874, it merely served to elaborate and bring up to date the 1848 Constitution. In 1948, Switzerland celebrated the centenary of its existence as a modern federal state.

Organization of the Swiss State

The organization of the Swiss State consists of a Federal Council, exercising the executive power; a bicameral Federal Assembly, invested with the legislative power; and a Federal Tribunal, endowed with the judicial power. The Federal Council is a college of seven public officials, each of whom devotes his whole time to affairs of state. They are elected for a term of four years by the two houses of the Federal Assembly, sitting together. A Federal Councillor cannot at the same time be a member of the Federal Assembly. This provision in Switzerland's constitution, separating the executive from the legislature, is not found in the Canadian Constitution where a Federal Cabinet Minister is also a member of the House of Commons.

No canton can have more than one representative on the Federal Council. There is a tradition that the Cantons of Berne, Zurich and Vaud, one other French-speaking canton, and, to a less extent, the Canton of Ticino, should be represented on the Federal Council. This tradition was sufficiently strong to secure the election in 1947 of a Vaudois even though there had been a break in the tradition for some years. Unlike the Canadian Cabinet, the Federal Coun-

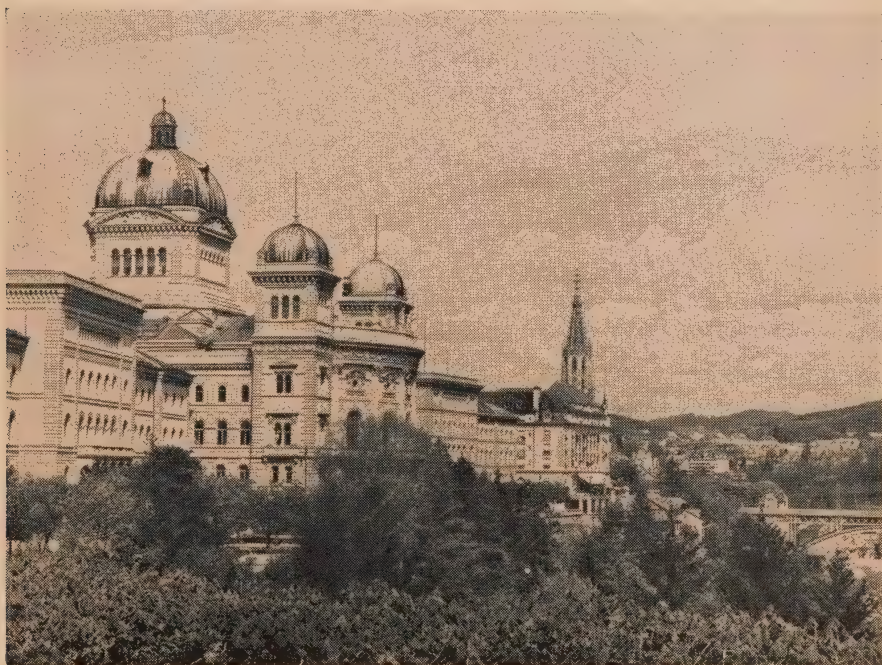
cil does not resign if subject to an adverse vote in the Assembly. A Federal Councillor may be, and usually is, re-elected. There have been examples of over twenty years' service on the Federal Council.

Each Federal Councillor administers one of the seven government departments: Political (External Affairs); Interior (Cultural Affairs); Justice and Police; Military; Finance and Customs; Public Economy (Trade, Labour and Agriculture); and Posts and Railways. Another of the Federal Councillors is elected as alternate head of a department so that each member of the Federal Council serves as head of one department and alternate head of another.

The President of the Federal Council is elected by the Federal Assembly for one year only and is not immediately re-eligible for the position of President. He is the President of the Confederation and represents the State at public functions. He enjoys little or no special powers by virtue of his office. Whereas in some federal constitutions the President has very extensive powers and is in fact the executive branch of the government, the President of the Swiss Confederation is simply one member of a college of seven public officials elected to preside over their deliberations for a period of one year at a time. It is this highly impersonal character of the Swiss system of government that distinguishes it from all others.

The Federal Assembly

The Federal Assembly is composed of two houses: the Council of States, made up of two representatives from each canton, and the National Council, made up of representatives elected by Swiss male citizens in the proportion of one for every 22,000 inhabitants, both Swiss and foreign. A general election



THE FEDERAL PALACE AT BERNE

—Bonafini

for the National Council is held every four years, the last having taken place in 1947. The election is held on a basis of proportional representation, each canton or half-canton forming a constituency or electoral college. Consequently each canton or half-canton, no matter how small in population, elects at least one representative.

As regards the Council of States, the cantons themselves freely decide on the way their representatives are to be elected or nominated, on their eligibility and on their term of office. Another link between the federal parliament and the cantons, which does not exist in Canada, is the large number of members of cantonal governments elected both to the National Council and to the Council of States.

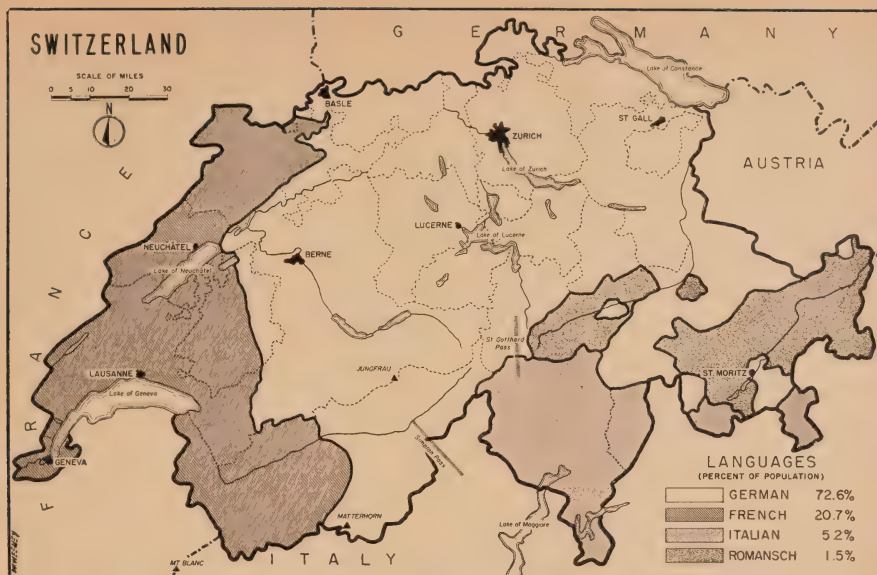
The two Councils meet concurrently but sit in separate chambers except when they meet as the Federal Assembly (a) to elect members of the Federal Council, the President, members of the Federal Tribunal and of the Insurance Tribunal, the Chancellor of the Confederation, who heads the permanent Secretariat of the legislative and executive authorities of the Confederation, and in time of war or national emergency the General in command of the Army; (b) to exercise the right of pardon; and (c) to settle conflicts of jurisdiction between the Federal Council and the Federal Tribunal. The two Councils are equal, enjoying the same rights and powers, and agreement between them is necessary for the framing of laws.

Federal Courts

The only federal courts in Switzerland are the Federal Tribunal and the Federal Insurance Tribunal. The members of these two courts are elected by the Federal Assembly for a term of six years and are eligible for immediate re-election. The Federal Assembly also elects the Tribunals' President and Vice-President, who are not immediately re-eligible. The Federal Tribunal has its seat at Lausanne and the Federal Insurance Tribunal at Lucerne. The Federal Tribunal has powers of original or appellate jurisdiction according to the nature of the case. The Federal Constitution expressly provides that judicial organization and procedure, and the administration of justice, shall remain within the jurisdiction of the cantons in the same measure as in the past. Appeals to the Federal Tribunal from the decisions of cantonal courts are permitted in certain cases. The Federal Tribunal has original jurisdiction in cases of high treason, in cases involving the Confederation and the cantons or between the cantons themselves and in certain other cases specified by federal law.

The most important aspect in which the Federal Tribunal differs from the Supreme Court of Canada is that while the Federal Tribunal may examine the constitutionality of cantonal laws, it has no right to discuss the conformity of federal laws with the Federal Constitution.

As in Canada, the separation of powers is not rigidly defined in the Swiss Constitution which provides that, subject to the rights of the people and of the cantons, the supreme authority is vested in the Federal Assembly. Both the Federal Assembly and the Federal Council have judicial powers. The two Councils of the Federal Assembly deal with appeals against certain administrative decisions of the Federal Council; they also exercise the right of amnesty and, sitting together, the right of pardon. The Federal Council settles appeals against decisions taken by its own administrative services, which are not ex-



pressly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Tribunal. The Federal Council has also legislative functions in that it has the right to publish ordinances in execution of federal laws.

Residuary Powers Rest With Cantons

The whole basis of the Swiss Constitution is that powers not conferred expressly upon the Confederation rest with the cantons. Here the Swiss Confederation differs in principle from that of Canada where the residuary powers are left in the hands of the Federal authorities. There is not, however, the same clear cut division of jurisdiction between the Confederation and the cantons as exists in Canada between the Federal Government and the provinces. One of the chief aims of the 1874 Constitution was to bring about greater centralization of military affairs; yet the cantons form the battalions, appoint officers, provide the soldiers' personal equipment and mobilize the troops, although the provision of arms and ammunition and the higher direction of the army rests with the Confederation. Museums and art galleries are the special concern of the cantons, but the Confederation helps out in certain cases. Education comes under the jurisdiction of the cantons, but the Institute of Technology at Zurich is a federal institution. Finally, the Federal Assembly has enacted a series of codes, both civil and criminal, which have almost entirely unified the laws of the country.

A foreigner from another federal state is struck by the degree of co-operation between the Confederation and the cantons. This is made possible by the smallness of the country, the representation of the cantons in the Council of States, and the number of members of cantonal governments who are also members of the Federal Assembly. Most important of all, however, is the fact that through the rights of referendum and initiative the people directly participate in the framing of laws so that cantonal autonomy is left to the protection of the Swiss people themselves as well as to that of the Constitution.

CANADIAN CULTURAL RELATIONS

By "cultural relations" is meant the means by which an exchange of knowledge, in its broadest sense, is effected between countries. Although much remains to be done in this field, most governments today are actively encouraging cultural exchanges. Canada, whose contribution on the international scene is increasingly notable, has not been lagging behind. It is of interest to know what this country has so far accomplished and in what manner its cultural image is being projected abroad.

In the last twenty-five years Canada's growing international status has been increasingly recognized. At the crossroads of European and American influences, Canada has been participating in the great economic and ideological movements of the century. Canadians who spend any length of time abroad soon notice the high prestige associated with the name of their country. Canada has now passed the stage where industrial and commercial power alone can win friends and command respect. Foreigners show increasing interest in our way of life, institutions, traditions, artistic and scientific activities and general outlook on human affairs.

The dual aspect of our culture, English and French, although it is not unique in history, arouses great interest. Information on current developments in our economic or political life can therefore no longer be considered an adequate answer to foreign curiosity on Canada. The social and cultural pattern of the nation should also be outlined. It is, of course, the pattern of a relatively young nation, still something of a novice in the creative activities of man; but its achievements are not negligible and give a true picture of the Canadian personality.

Book Presentation Committee Established

As a result of the new attitude of other nations towards our own, the Department of External Affairs has been discharging responsibilities of growing importance in the field of cultural relations. Its efforts are now directed towards making Canadian books better known, aiding foreign students in Canada, assisting in the arrangement of art exhibitions, distributing Canadian films, and representing Canada in the activities of UNESCO.

There was a time when the Department did not go beyond providing its missions abroad with Canadian books considered essential for their work. This proved inadequate in the face of repeated requests from foreign libraries, cultural associations, educational institutions and research workers. There has now been set up in the Department a committee responsible for examining such requests and distributing in some twenty countries a number of books relating to the various fields of intellectual endeavour in Canada. For example, the Canadian Embassy in Chile has presented the Pedagogical Institute of Santiago with a collection of Canadian books, selected to give Chilean scholars a view of the chief concerns of our writers and essayists, both English and French speaking. While this programme is still in its infancy, it promises to assume a scope proportionate to its importance. Exhibitions of Canadian books have been organized successfully in Mexico, France, the Netherlands and Germany. Thanks to the co-operation of Canadian publishers, these exhibitions have produced appreciable results.



—Photobureau News

CANADIAN BOOK EXHIBITION AT THE HAGUE

One means by which Canadian culture is becoming better known abroad is the book display such as the one above held last year at the Pulchri Studios in The Hague. This exhibition subsequently toured the Netherlands.

Nowhere are the benefits derived from our dual culture, English and French, so evident as in the reputation enjoyed abroad by Canadian institutions of learning. Enquiries are received daily at Canadian missions in the various parts of the world concerning education in Canada. Many Latin Americans, for instance, wish to complete their studies in this country. They are attracted here, either by the high standards of Canadian technical training or by the happy blending in Canadian education of European and American methods. The Department has already taken steps to provide the information requested and to help to complete, by all means at its disposal, the arrangements foreign students may wish to make. Our missions receive the calendars of the various Canadian universities, and close co-operation prevails between the Department and the institutions.

Canada-UNESCO Scholarships

As regards the granting of scholarships to foreign students, the role of the Department is of course limited, but its contribution is far from negligible. The most interesting development so far has been the programme being carried out at the request of UNESCO, under which about sixty foreign students will come to Canada.*

* See *External Affairs* for January 1950, p. 16.

In 1948, during a joint campaign with the United Nations Appeal for Children, the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO raised over one million dollars. Part of that amount (\$182,000) was allotted for a fellowships programme covering all subjects: education, science and technology, the humanities, the social sciences, and mass media of information. These Canada-UNESCO fellowships are designed to assist in reconstructing war-devastated countries by allowing scholars from those countries to become acquainted with the latest Canadian methods. Fellows from fourteen different countries and colonies have thus found it possible to study in Canada.

The candidates are chosen after careful consideration of their applications and of the facilities in Canada for study in their respective fields of endeavour. Their travelling expenses are paid by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO and, in addition, they receive a monthly allowance of \$180. A curriculum for each student is carefully prepared by experts, and the co-operation of the universities, various provincial government departments and private industries assures them of a profitable stay in Canada.

Late in February 1950, a seminar was organized by CCRU, during which all these students met together for a few days in Montreal. When asked to give their impressions on Canada, they were unanimous in their praise of Canadian hospitality and in declaring that their stay in Canada had been most valuable. It can be said that the amount spent on the project is negligible when compared with the feelings of friendship and gratitude which it has aroused. A young French specialist in industrial relations, whose six months in Canada were a complete revelation to him, greatly admired Canadian adaptations of American methods. "When I am back in France", he said, "I will draw the attention of our specialists to the fact that American methods, once assimilated and adapted in Canada, are applicable in France. What cannot be borrowed directly from the United States could be found in Canada." The significance of such a tribute can hardly be overestimated, as the statement of the French student is typical of those made by some thirty others, all of whom are now enthusiastic friends of Canada.

Services Available to Canadians

On the other hand, many services are made available by UNESCO to Canadians. Those who wish to obtain a scholarship for study abroad are given information on the opportunities offered by various countries. For those who wish to familiarize themselves with the culture of a foreign country, UNESCO has asked a group of experts from all parts of the world to prepare a list of one hundred outstanding books on each of their respective countries. In the realm of art, a concerted effort is being made to popularize the great masterpieces by issuing catalogues of colour reproductions of paintings showing where they can be obtained. Also with the assistance of UNESCO, teachers of geography or history who wish to increase their pupils' understanding of other national cultures may obtain advice from some of the world's greatest scholars in those fields. A complete list of the services offered by UNESCO would be much longer; suffice it to say that each and every Canadian intellectual worker may look to UNESCO for valuable help in his particular field of interest. Canada's participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization costs about \$300,000 a year, which is a sizeable contribution to international co-operation in the cultural sphere.

In addition to book exhibitions and the granting of scholarships, cultural relations also include the display abroad of the works of Canadian painters*. Exhibitions are arranged by the National Gallery of Canada, often in co-operation with the Department of External Affairs. Two exhibitions covering important periods of the development of Canadian painting were held in the United States, at Boston and Richmond. Oil and water-colour paintings were shown in Australia and New Zealand. Gouache paintings by Robert LaPalme have been shown in Italy and France. Last year a large-scale exhibition of contemporary art was organized in the United Kingdom. In October or November, 1950, an exhibition of Canadian painting will open in Washington and will then travel to San Francisco and other west coast centres. It may later be shown in Latin America. Missions abroad ensure that wide publicity is given to these events.



—Federation of Malaya

CANADIAN FILMS ABROAD

A group of school boys at a screening of National Film Board films at the Batu Road School, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.

This work is supplemented by the distribution of films on Canadian art. The National Film Board has produced such excellent films as "Art for Everybody", "Primitive Painters of Charlevoix", "Vieux metiers, jeunes gens", "Painters of Quebec", "Third Dimension", "West Wind" (on Tom Thomson), and "Klee Wyck" (on Emily Carr). These films and many others are lent by our missions to foreign cultural organizations which give them wide circulation, contributing at the same time to the reputation abroad of the Canadian composers who write the incidental music.

Our missions are also provided with recorded Canadian music of distinction. Records are made available to radio stations of other countries and are

* See *External Affairs*, May 1950, p. 175.

heard by large audiences. It is hoped that Canadian missions will soon be provided with the scores of a number of musical compositions, in order to meet the growing demand for Canadian music.

Our missions themselves can be so decorated and furnished as to present the achievement of Canadian arts and crafts in both the chancery and the residence of the head of mission. A programme of decoration and furnishing, drawn up by the Department's architect, Mr. Antoine Monette, is now being considered. It is designed to make Canadian missions, in a true sense, "houses of Canada", where foreigners will breathe a Canadian atmosphere.

In the recruiting of Foreign Service Officers, the Department insists upon a sound general culture as an essential requisite for all candidates. Officers of the Department must be able, in addition to discharging political and consular duties, to make known in foreign countries the various aspects of artistic, scientific and literary life in Canada. The diplomatic personnel of each mission must keep in touch with the main educational centres and cultural groups of the country and provide them with any information desired: to assist Canadian diplomats in this cultural task, the Department provides them with a periodical analysis of the main events in the fields of drama, literature, science and education in Canada.

The diplomat's services are constantly available to travelling Canadian educationists, artists and writers, whom he assists in meeting various personalities and in gaining access to the cultural institutions of the country. He is also a friend to the local colony of Canadian students. He reports to the Department on international conferences of a cultural character which may be of interest to Canadian specialists.

Such, in broad outline, is the Canadian accomplishment to date in the field of cultural relations.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

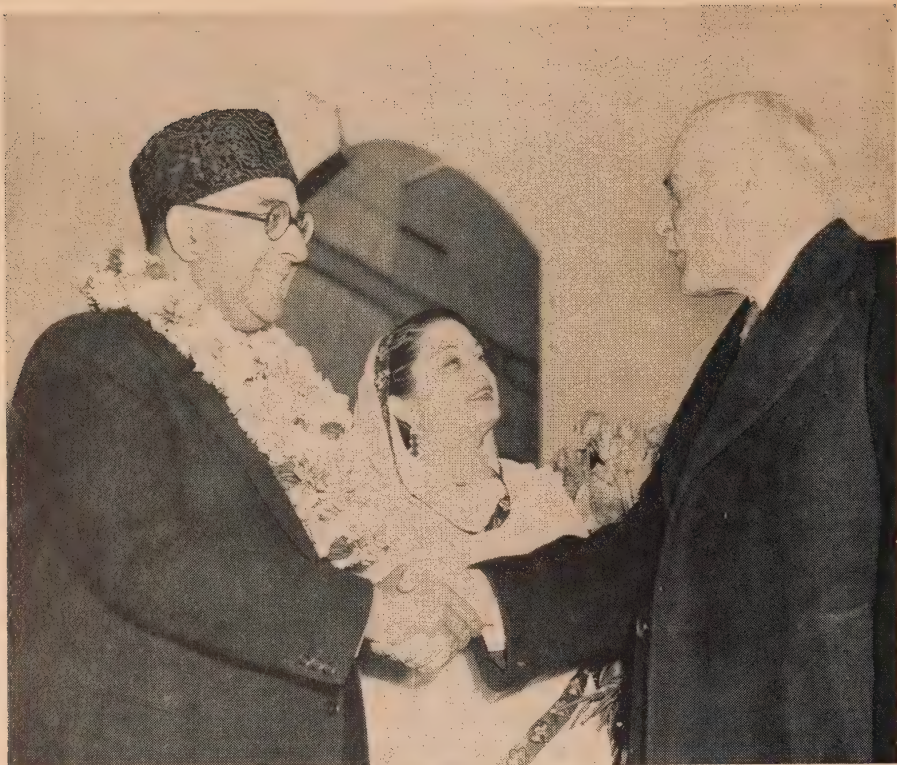
Speech of Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan, arrived in Ottawa on May 30 for a five-day visit to Canada. On May 31, he addressed the members of the Senate and the House of Commons in the Commons Chamber. He was welcomed by the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, and thanked by the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Elie Beauregard, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. W. Ross Macdonald. Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan spoke in part as follows:

. . . . In permitting me to address you here today within these walls, you have conferred upon me great honour and privilege which I value very highly and for which in the name of my country and my nation I thank you.

Tribute To Mohammed Ali Jinnah

As the recipient of this signal token of your esteem my thoughts at this moment turn to the struggle which made it possible for our people to emerge as a free democratic nation to take their rightful place amongst the free nations of the world. For in honouring me today you honour them, their freedom, and the memory of that courageous man who guided their footsteps towards the goal of liberty. You will pardon me, therefore, if on this memorable occasion I am reminded of the father of our nation and the founder of our freedom, our Great Leader, our Quaid-e-Azam, Mohammed Ali Jinnah of revered memory, without whose vision, determination and burning honesty Pakistan might have remained a vague longing and a distant dream, and the reality, of which my humble presence in your august company today is but a symbol, might never have been born. A sincere patriot, a passionate follower of the democratic idea, and a man who saw farther and more clearly than his fellows, he led the Muslims of British India out of their perplexities and frustrations into the open air of freedom, and gave shape, significance and direction to their quest for liberty. All his life he fought for freedom, but since he fought for the substance and not for the shadow, for the thing and not for the word, he let no illusions or catch-phrases obscure his penetrating insight or confound his grasp of the essentials. He struggled long and hard to forge the diverse peoples of his subcontinent into a mighty nation. But foremost as he was in the ranks of those who fought for independence, he was also the first to perceive the inexorable logic of facts, and, when the time came, to proclaim fearlessly that the people of British India, bound together though they were in their common subjection, were not one, but two nations, and that to relegate one hundred million Muslims to the position of a perpetual political minority and to force the Hindu nation and the Muslim nation into a single unwieldy state would be the negation of democracy and would create the greatest single unstable area in the world. The great truth that he uttered was so startling in its simplicity that for a long time even some of his close friends and companions found it stimulating, but strange. But the hundred million suppressed Muslims knew instinctively that what he said merely gave coherence and dynamism to their own hesitant, inarticulate feelings. When on the 14th of August, 1947, our flag was unfurled in Karachi, a nation of eighty million people thanked God that the Quaid-e-Azam had lived to see his dream come true. And when he left us to rest in God, to whose greater glory he had dedicated himself, we knew that he had bequeathed to us a great destiny to fulfil. Wherever the flag of Pakistan may fly, its capital shall always be that hallowed piece of earth where he lies buried.



—NFB

PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN VISITS OTTAWA

Mr. Liaquat Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, and Begum Liaquat Ali, are greeted by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, on their arrival on May 31 at Rockcliffe Airport, Ottawa, for a five day visit.

Problems Encountered by Pakistan

The three years that have elapsed brought with them many a trial that we expected and many others that we did not. The mass migration that took place between our country and our neighbour, and caused much unhappiness to people on either side of the border, was a great shock to our economy and a great strain on our administrative machinery, which, it will be recalled, had had to be set up within a period of two months for a population of eighty million and for a territory that was spread far and wide. But our experiences, whether grave or stimulating, only convinced us that the historic decision that Muslims of British India had taken, to work for a state of their own, was eminently justified. What is more, the events of these early years and the manner in which the people of Pakistan faced them have filled us with hope and confidence for the future. It was not the maturity of our administration or any previous experience or preparation that helped us to tide over the almost insurmountable difficulties that appeared in our way. Experience or preparedness we had none; for there had been no time for these. It was the fortitude and determination and the self-sacrifice of the common man and woman which came to our rescue and gave our young state a momentum which will not be easily exhausted and which we believe will grow in strength. No new state could have been launched on its career under greater handicaps. But these three years of struggle have made us a wiser and more unified nation than we could have otherwise hoped to become within such a short time. Although they

demanding great courage, patience and vigilance, they have endeared our freedom to us even more and have shown to us very clearly the path to a bright future.

Principles To Be Followed

To what use do the Muslims who form the majority of the people of Pakistan propose to put their freedom? This is a question which we as a nation have pointedly asked ourselves and to which we have a clear and unhesitating answer.

First, we are determined that the Muslims in our State shall be enabled to order their lives in accordance with their faith; that at the same time our minorities shall enjoy full rights of citizenship and shall freely profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures, and that their legitimate interests and the interests of the backward and depressed classes shall be adequately safeguarded.

Second, we are pledged to the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam. This does not mean theocracy; for Islam does not believe either in priesthood or in the caste system. On the contrary our conception of democracy is possibly even more comprehensive than that which is contained in the institutions of universal franchise and majority rule. For it embraces social and economic justice, the right of private ownership, of each individual to enjoy the fruit of his honest labour—and yet with laws and institutions designed to eliminate destitution and to place healthy checks on vast accumulations of unearned wealth.

All this we call the Islamic way of life and pursue it because as Muslims we could not follow any other ideology or seek guidance from any other source but God, whose injunctions we believe these to be. To abandon these principles would be for us to destroy, instead of create, what we hope to build up and for which we demanded independence and freedom and a separate state.

Third, we are resolved to safeguard our freedom at all costs, whatever the threat and whatever the quarter from which aggression may face us. For our own part we have no aggressive designs and consider it our moral responsibility to pursue the path of peace and to help in the maintenance of peace and stability everywhere, particularly in the uneasy continent of Asia, on whose future, according to our way of thinking, world peace very largely depends. Nowhere in Asia are the circumstances for the development of the democratic idea more naturally favourable than they are in Pakistan; for nowhere are people more unified and more determined to apply their moral concepts of equality and social and economic justice to promote human welfare and to resist any attempt to tamper with their beliefs. But democracy, in Pakistan or elsewhere, is of little use to the common man unless its advantages are made available to him in his daily life and his standard of living is raised at least to a level which gives him a substantial stake in the way of life which he has chosen for himself.

We are fully conscious of this, and consider it our foremost duty to develop the resources of our country at the greatest possible speed. Even in the days of our greatest anxieties and were able to go ahead with this task, and though much remains to be done we are glad that we have been able to revive our trade, to plan the development of our irrigation, the expansion and modernization of our agriculture and the utilization of our power resources; to keep our budgets balanced and to throw the gates wide open to private enterprise in our industrial development. For this task there is nothing more essential to us and nothing that we could or do desire more passionately than peace.

The Commonwealth

I know that in Canada I am among friends and speaking to people who are in the same family circle as Pakistan. I feel therefore that I can speak some-

what more intimately than is perhaps usual on formal occasions. Your great country and our young state both belong to the Commonwealth of Nations. I am not one of those who would demand that the bond which exists between the various members of the Commonwealth be minutely defined. It is enough for me to know that they all basically have the same constitution, even though one of them may be a monarchy and another a republic, and all subscribe to the common principles of democracy, freedom and peace. In the uneasy, apprehensive world of today, such a large group of nations with so much identity in their declared aims should be a heartening spectacle to mankind. No practical person would therefore wish wantonly for its disintegration.

Two facts, however, I would humbly and respectfully commend to your attention. First, that with the growth of three Asiatic members of the Commonwealth to the status of dominions, the notion that the Commonwealth ties are mainly religious, historical or racial must be regarded as having outlived its use. If the Commonwealth does nothing more than give the world a lead in establishing the brotherhood of man, irrespective of race, creed or colour, will still have made a notable contribution to the cause of human welfare. Second, that since the greatest fear of the world is the fear of war, under whose shadow



PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN VISITS OTTAWA

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali, inspects the Royal Canadian Air Force Guard of Honour on his arrival at Rockcliffe Airport, Ottawa, for a five day visit. He is accompanied by the Guard Commander, F/L R. McKee; Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. Mohammed Ali, the High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada.

—NFB

progress alters its aims and millions of humble men and women wait helplessly and apprehensively for an undeserved doom, the Commonwealth has great opportunities for raising the hopes of mankind by outlawing war and aggression and the use of coercion or force as a method of settling disputes amongst its own members. We sincerely believe that in this way this free association of free nations can set the world an inspiring example and can give greater reality and efficacy not only to itself but also to the charter of the United Nations, to whose aims we are all pledged and whose success we all pray for.

Pakistan and Canada

The ideals of a freedom-loving, democratic, but young and underdeveloped country such as ours, could be epitomized in three words—peace, progress and co-operation. These three are but aspects of the same fundamental urge; for there can be no progress without peace, no peace without progress and the removal of the economic disequilibrium, so apparent in Asia, which keeps more than half the world in poverty and the ferment of discontent, or without international co-operation, which we believe to be the greatest need of all countries, great and small. In the pursuit of democratic ideals few countries have shown greater sincerity of purpose and a higher quality of quiet determination than yours. Blessed with the wealth of natural resources, you have shown the world how a nation, by dint of hard work, by its unity, its sturdy moral qualities, its progressive yet modest outlook, its wide international sympathies and its neighbourliness, can raise itself to great heights, bringing happiness to many and fear to none among those who love peace, and honour the freedom of others as they do their own. I am sure that we can look forward to a long period of friendship between our two countries, and that in any joint moral undertaking to promote the welfare of mankind and good will and peace amongst nations, Pakistan and Canada will be more than friends. God bless your country and its people.

Meeting of North Atlantic Council in London

On May 19, the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Brooke Claxton, read to the House of Commons the text of a communiqué issued by the North Atlantic Council at the conclusion of its sessions in London on May 18.* Mr. Claxton then stated that this meeting had been “the most important meeting of the North Atlantic Council so far. Decisions have been taken which should ensure that the gathering strength of the North Atlantic Treaty nations is organized in the most efficient fashion for the defensive purposes of the Treaty, and that progress will be made in the fields of political and economic co-operation . . .”

In reply to a question by Mr. George Pearkes (Progressive Conservative, Nanaimo), Mr. Claxton indicated that Canada would appoint a deputy to its Council representative.

Canada and the O.E.E.C.

On May 18, Mr. St. Laurent read to the House of Commons the full text of an announcement, with which Canada had been associated, made on that day in London by the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The announcement read, in part, as follows:

The Foreign Ministers of France and the United Kingdom, after consultation with the Chairman of the O.E.E.C. (Organization for European Economic Co-operation), stated their hope that the O.E.E.C. would invite Canada† and the

* The full text of the communiqué is given on page 203.

† See page 211 for statement on invitation.

United States to establish on an informal basis, a working relationship with the O.E.E.C. whereby the two countries could join with the O.E.E.C. in the discussion and consideration of the action to be taken on these problems (economic problems requiring co-operative action in the coming period) . . . The four Ministers (France, the United Kingdom, United States and Canada) were in agreement that the economic and financial problems arising from the defence effort fell primarily within the competence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They recognized also the concern of the North Atlantic Treaty with broader questions of economic relations among the signatory countries and welcomed the decision of the Council to have the deputies consider what further action should be taken under Article 2 of the Treaty. The four Ministers were further agreed that it was their hope, through a new working relationship, to proceed promptly toward finding a solution of the general economic problems which lie immediately ahead along lines which would eliminate conflict in their international economic policies . . .

After reading the announcement, Mr. St. Laurent said: "The Canadian Government welcomes this statement. If the Organization for European Economic Co-operation invites us to establish an informal working relationship with them, we should be glad to accept."

Then, after briefly reviewing the history and the structure of the O.E.E.C., Mr. St. Laurent stated: "This, then, is the organization with which we may be invited to associate. The European Organization might thus be extended to establish an informal relationship with Canada and the United States in the discussion and consideration of economic problems of common interest. Thus it may become an organization for North American-Western European co-operation . . . At the same time as such arrangements for informal economic co-operation in the immediate future are going forward, the deputies to the North Atlantic Council are to consider further the question of longer-term collaboration under Article 2 of the Treaty."

Mr. George Drew, Leader of the Opposition, said, in part: "There will be great encouragement in the fact that the very presentation of this statement indicates that the nations of the Atlantic community are extending their consideration beyond the military aspects of the North Atlantic charter, and are recognizing the necessity of implementing the general provisions of Article 2 as complementary to the purposes of Article 1."

Mr. M. J. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F. party, said in part: "... We have always emphasized the importance of Article 2 of the Atlantic Agreement. I am very glad indeed to learn that the Conference has come to some informal arrangement regarding the implementation of that part of the agreement ..."

Commonwealth Consultative Committee Meeting

On May 3, in response to a question by Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker (Progressive Conservative, Lake Centre), with regard to the possibility that the formation of a Pacific Pact might be discussed at the Commonwealth Conference being held in Sydney, Australia, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, stated: "... It is not expected by the Canadian Government that political questions of the kind indicated will be discussed . . . As we did not expect that this subject would be a matter of discussion, no decision has been taken by the government as to what the Canadian delegate would do if it is brought up."

Red River Valley — Reference to International Joint Commission

On May 17, the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Brooke Claxton, during the course of a statement on the international aspect of the flood situation in Manitoba, said, in part: "the fact that the Red River rises in the United States, many miles south of the International Boundary . . . means that the problem of flood control is international and can be solved only by joint action of the United States and Canada. For this reason, on January 12, 1948, both governments agreed to request the International Joint Commission to make recommendations to prevent the recurrence of floods in the area of the Red River Valley . . . Engineering investigations are being conducted for the Commission by an International Board of Engineers, which the Commission has established, and which works in close association with provincial and state engineering authorities. The Government of Canada has requested the Canadian section to expedite in every way possible the completion of the engineering investigation now in progress, and the recommendations that will be based on this investigation. In this connection the government was assured of the full co-operation of the United States".

On May 25, in reply to a question by Mr. J. A. Ross (Progressive Conservative, Souris), Mr. Claxton said that an Engineering Board had been appointed by the International Joint Commission on April 7, 1948, and that four progress reports had been submitted by the Engineering Board to the International Joint Commission. He then said: "The practice of the International Joint Commission is to make only one final report containing recommendations to the two governments. That is their function, and then it is the responsibility of the two governments to decide whether or not they shall act on the report . . . It is not the practice of the International Joint Commission to make available, either to the governments or to the public, working papers and material upon which the Commission arrives at its decision and recommendations; therefore it has never been the practice to table reports of this kind, and I understand that that will not be done in this case."

In answer to a question by Mr. Gordon Graydon (Progressive Conservative, Peel), as to the possibility of one or more members of the International Joint Commission appearing before the Standing Committee on External Affairs, Mr. Claxton said, in part: ". . . until the Commission, which is representative of both countries, has had an opportunity to consider all the information before it and arrives at a decision, it would not be proper for a member of the Commission to appear before a Committee of this House for the purpose of stating views and expressing opinions before even his colleagues on the other section, or perhaps on the Canadian section itself, had had an opportunity of considering the position."

"I suggest that that would end the usefulness of the Commission as an international organization which has been remarkably successful and which has presented an example to the whole world of the way in which two countries can co-operate. One of the secrets of its success has been the fact that it has been objectively representative of both countries, and that its recommendations have always been carried out."

On May 17 and 19, messages of sympathy regarding the flood conditions, received from the Prime Minister and the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, were read to the House.

Standing Committee on External Affairs

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met on May 1, 4, 9, 16, 18, 22 and 30. The following were among the particular subjects discussed: the proposed Japanese Peace Treaty; the possible negotiation of a Pacific Pact; relations with Spain; the Red River floods and the work of the International Joint Commission; and the work of the Department's Information Division. There was also some discussion on the vote for \$1.00 which covers the use of inconvertible currencies for the purchase and furnishing of properties in certain European countries.

On May 30, Mr. René Jutras, M.P. (Liberal, Provencher), spoke on Canada's participation in the work of the United Nations.

The principal witnesses before the Committee were the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, and the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Heeney, assisted by Messrs. Moran and Hemsley of the Department.

Special Committee of the Senate on Human Rights

On March 20 the Senate adopted a motion proposed by Senator Roebuck to appoint a Special Committee "to consider and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, what they are and how they may be protected and preserved, and what action, if any, can or should be taken to assure such rights to all persons in Canada." Open hearings were held between April 25 and May 10 at which testimony was given by a number of individuals and private organizations, mainly on Canadian aspects of Human Rights. On April 25 Mr. Gordon of the United Nations Secretariat made a statement on the activities of the United Nations in the field of Human Rights, dealing especially with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the preparatory work for the draft International Covenant on Human Rights. On May 3 an officer of the Department of External Affairs outlined to the Committee the principal problems which have arisen in drafting the Covenant on Human Rights, notably the difficulties of defining the nature of the Human Rights to be protected in such a legal instrument, whether economic and social rights should be included in the Covenant, whether the measures of implementation should include the right of petition by individuals and non-governmental organizations, and whether federal and colonial clauses should be included to meet the particular constitutional circumstances of a number of states.

Standing Committee On Public Accounts

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts has been meeting intermittently since April 25. Among the items discussed which are of interest to the Department of External Affairs were the following: the vote for \$1.00 which covers the use of inconvertible currencies for the purchase and furnishing of properties in certain European countries; the method of calculating allowances for officers abroad; and the question of travelling expenses.

Procurement of Military Equipment by the United States in Canada

On May 19, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton, said, in part: "... it has been announced officially in Washington that the United States Service Departments and Munitions Board have been requested by the

Secretary of Defence (United States) to develop a programme for the purchase in Canada, during the year beginning next July 1, on a reciprocal basis, of military equipment to the value of between fifteen and twenty-five thousand dollars."

"This announcement marks a major step in the integration of military production in the two countries. It is an extension into the peacetime period of the principles of the Hyde Park Declaration of 1941, which proved so effective during wartime . . ."

Economic and Social Council — Draft Covenant on Human Rights

On May 23, in reply to a question by Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker (Progressive Conservative, Lake Centre), as to whether the Canadian Government intended to establish a Committee of the House of Commons to consider the Draft Covenant on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Brooke Claxton, said, in part: "... My understanding is that the Covenant . . . will be based upon the Declaration of Human Rights (which) has been already the subject matter of wide discussion in the House and elsewhere, and consequently it does not seem that it would be useful at this time to set up a Committee to go into the Covenant".

Railway Connection Between Canada and Alaska

On May 3, in reply to several questions by Mr. Stanley Knowles (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre), Mr. Pearson indicated that no agreement had been reached between Canada and the United States for conducting a location survey for a railway connection between a Canadian railway point and Alaska, and that there had been no negotiations between Canada and the United States on the matter.



—United Nations

THE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN SESSION

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Hon. T. C. Davis was posted from the Canadian Embassy in China, to the Canadian Mission in Bonn, as Head of Mission, effective May 19, 1950.
- Mr. E. B. Rogers was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Legation in Czechoslovakia, as *Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.*, effective May 19, 1950.
- Mr. J. C. G. Brown was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Legation in Switzerland, effective May 5, 1950.
- Mr. R. Campbell was posted from the Canadian Legation in Denmark to Ottawa, effective May 8, 1950.
- Mr. C. C. E. Chatillon was posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in India, to Ottawa, effective May 22, 1950.
- Mr. H. M. Robertson was posted from the Canadian Embassy in France, to Ottawa, effective April 19, 1950.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Numan Tahir Seymen presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of Turkey on May 5. Mr. Seymen was born in Istanbul in 1890 and is married. He is a graduate of the School of Political Science of Istanbul. Mr. Seymen entered the Ministry of External Affairs in 1913 and served in the Consulates General of Turkey in Berlin and in Paris. In 1928 he was First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Moscow and in 1931 Counsellor of the Embassy in Teheran. In 1933 he was appointed Director General of the Commercial Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. In 1935 he was Consul General in Geneva and in 1938 he returned to the Ministry of External Affairs as Head of the Consular Division. In 1939 Mr. Seymen was appointed Assistant Secretary General for External Affairs. He was appointed Turkish Minister to Egypt in 1942 and since 1946 he has been Minister to Austria.

His Excellency Eugeniusz Jan Milnikiel, Minister of Poland left Ottawa on May 12 to return to Poland. Mr. Eugeniusz Markowski, Counsellor, is *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.

His Excellency Per Wijkman, Minister of Sweden, left on May 18 for a visit to Sweden. Mr. Hans Skold, Attaché, will be *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* during the Minister's absence.

New Appointments

Colonel G. G. Kolikov, Military Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, April 25.

Colonel E. G. Radominov, Assistant Military Attaché for Air, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, April 25.

Captain P. I. Egorov, Naval Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, April 27.

Mr. Miguel Paez Vilaro, Attaché, Legation of Uruguay, April 29.

Brigadier General Alberto Salinas Carranza, Military Attaché, Embassy of Mexico, May 6. Brigadier Salinas Carranza is concurrently Military Attaché at the Embassy of Mexico in Washington and resides there.

Mr. Joseph Godson, Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, May 11.

Captain Abel R. Trebino, Assistant Naval Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, May 12. Captain Trebino is concurrently Assistant Naval Attaché at the Embassy of Argentina in Washington and resides there.

Mr. Huseyin Kunter, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Turkey, May 18.

Mr. S. D. Kalelkar, Information Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for India, May 20.

Brigadier N. A. K. Raza, Military Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, May 23. Brigadier Raza is concurrently Military Attaché at the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington and resides there.

Major Eugene W. Green, Assistant Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, June 1.

Mr. Sigge Lilliehook, Second Secretary, Legation of Sweden, early in June.

Colonel Frederick Archibald Pillet, Senior Military Attaché and Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, June 15.

Mr. Christopher Lee Silverwood Cape, Assistant Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, early in July.

Departures

Mr. Bernard Fonseca, Public Relations Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for India, April 12.

Mr. Paul F. Duvivier, Second Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America, end of April.

Lieutenant General Leobardo C. Ruisz, Military Attaché, Embassy of Mexico, May 6.

Mr. Ake Frisk, Commercial Attaché, Legation of Sweden, May 8.

Mr. Edmund Semil, Cultural Relations Attaché, Legation of Poland, May 11.

Dr. Wifredo Brunet, Counsellor, Embassy of Argentina, May 12.

Captain Nikola Japundzic, Assistant Military Attaché, Legation of Yugoslavia, May 20.

Mr. Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Turkey, end of May.

Mr. J. N. O. Curle, Assistant Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, early in June.

Colonel Jack C. Hodgson, Senior Military Attaché and Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States, middle of June.

CONSULAR

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Dr. Lawrence Chalmers Tombs, Honorary Consul of Finland at Montreal, May 25.

Mr. Aatto Arthur Kajander, Honorary Vice-Consul of Finland at Port Arthur, May 25.

Mr. Kauko E. Maki, Honorary Vice-Consul of Finland at Sudbury, May 25.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Carlos Calzadilla G., Consul General of Panama at Vancouver, May 22.

Mr. A. Eugene Frank, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, May 25. Mr. Frank is also Third Secretary at the Embassy.

Mr. George A. Berkley, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Hamilton, May 25.

Mr. Richard L. Leonhart, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, May 25.

Mr. Robert J. Cavanaugh, Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, May 26.

Mr. Eugene L. Padberg Jr., Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, May 26.

Mr. Ralph Johnson, Honorary Acting Vice-Consul of Sweden at Prince Rupert, May 26.

Departures

Mr. Albert Smith, Honorary Consul of Haiti at Halifax, April 25.

Mr. Archibald A. McFadyen, Jr., Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, April 25.

Mr. Roberto Imberton, Consul General of El Salvador at Montreal, April 30.

Mr. Neill M. Coney, Jr., Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, May 8.

Mr. Piero Franco Gravina, Acting Consular Agent of Italy at Quebec, May 15.

Mr. S. C. Trehwitt, Honorary Consul of the Netherlands at Winnipeg, May 17.

Mr. José Sette Camara, Jr., Vice-Consul of Brazil at Montreal, May 19.

The Consulate General of Poland at Montreal was closed on May 1. Matters which came under its territorial jurisdiction are now being handled by the Legation of Poland at Ottawa.

The Department was notified on May 17 by Mr. Henry Richmond, Honorary Consul of Paraguay at Vancouver, that he had closed the consulate, February 24, on instructions received from the Minister of External Affairs of Paraguay.

Mr. Joao Severiano da Fonseca Hermes, Jr., has been nominated Consul General of Brazil at Montreal to succeed Mr. Horacio Sully de Souza. Pending the arrival of Mr. Fonseca Hermes, Mr. Jose Carlos de Souza Palhares, Vice-Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The Right Honourable Sir Basil Brooke, Bt., P.C., C.B.E., M.C., Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, visited Ottawa May 9 to

16; Toronto May 16 to 23; Montreal May 23 and 24, Quebec May 25.

Mr. Paul Ruegger, President of the International Red Cross, visited Ottawa May 23, 24 and 25; Toronto May 25 and 26.

The Honourable Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime

Minister of Pakistan, and the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan visited Ottawa May 30, 31 and June 1; Kingston and Toronto June 2; Niagara Falls June 2 and 3.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during May, 1950, and of those at which it may be represented in the future; earlier Conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs").

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Now published quarterly; next date of publication, August, 1950. See "External Affairs", May, page 191, for a complete list of the above conferences.)

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *ITU High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.* Florence and Rapallo—April 1-May. Delegate: J. B. C. Watkins, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Moscow; Alternate: L. E. Coffey, Department of Transport; Advisers: D. Manson, H. G. Richardson and F. P. Johnson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; R. H. Cairns, Department of Transport; A. R. Kilgour, Canadian Embassy, Paris.
2. *Sixth Session of the Social Commission of ECOSOC.* New York—April 3-May 5. R. B. Curry, Department of National Health and Welfare.
3. *Third Commonwealth Conference on Development, Design and Inspection of Clothing and General Stores.* San Jose—April 17-May 6.
4. *Preliminary Conference on Migration of ILO.* Geneva—April 25-May 7. A. D. Macdonald, M.P., Edmonton; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; S. H. McLaren, Unemployment Insurance Commission; N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.
5. *Conference on International Plant Quarantine Regulations.* The Hague—April 26-May 3. Dr. L. W. Koch, H. L. Seamans, Dr. A. D. Baker and W. N. Keenan, Department of Agriculture.
6. *Meeting to Investigate the Possibility of Co-ordinating the Work Control and Reporting of Animal Diseases (FAO).* Paris—May 1-5. Dr. S. H. Whitworth, Department of Agriculture (Observer).
7. *Meeting to Discuss Japanese Peace Settlement.* London—May 1. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian High Commissioner, London; R. E. Collins, Canadian Embassy, Washington; S. F. Rae, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
8. *South Pacific Air Transport Council.* Melbourne—May 2. C. T. Travers, Department of Transport; J. R. Maybee, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, Canberra.
9. *Executive Committee of the International Meteorological Organization.* Lausanne—May 2. Dr. A. Thompson, Department of Transport.
10. *Seventh Session of the Rubber Study Group.* Brussels—May 2-9. B. A. Macdonald, Canadian Embassy, Brussels; J. R. Nicholson, Sarnia.
11. *Meeting of Permanent Committee of International Office of Public Hygiene—* Geneva—May 5. N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.
12. *Ninth Session of the Council of FAO.* Rome—May 8. Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; R. G. C. Smith, Canadian Embassy, Rome.
13. *Ninth International Congress of the International Seed Testing Association.* Washington—May 8-13. W. H. Wright, G. A. Elliott and Dr. C. W. Leggatt, Department of Agriculture.
14. *Third Session of the World Health Assembly.* Geneva—May 8-27. Delegate: Dr. J. J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue; Alternates: Dr. H. A. Ansley, Department of National Health and Welfare; Dr. L. A. Miller, Deputy Minister of Health, Newfoundland; E. A. Côté, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; Adviser: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.
15. *Meeting of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee for South and South-east Asia.* Sydney—May 15. Delegate:

R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries; Alternate: Major General L. R. LaFlèche, Canadian High Commissioner, Canberra; Principal Adviser: D. V. LePan, Department of External Affairs; Advisers: N. Perry, Department of Finance; B. I. Rankin, Department of Trade and Commerce; G. K. Bouey, Bank of Canada; Secretary: J. R. Maybee, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, Canberra.

16. *Meeting to Discuss Problems of Foot and Mouth Disease (FAO)*. Paris—May 15-20. Dr. S. H. Whitworth, Department of Agriculture. (Observer).
17. *North Atlantic Council*. London—May 15-17. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; N. A. Robertson, Clerk of the Privy Council; R. G. Riddell and R. A. MacKay, Department of External Affairs.
18. *20th Session of the Executive Board of UNESCO*. Florence—May 15. V. Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium.
19. *Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO*. Florence—May 22-June 16. Delegate: Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy; Dr. M. E. Lazerte, University of Alberta; G. T. Page, Chemical Institute of Canada; J. de Ton-

nancour, Canadian Arts Council, Montreal; Alternates: S. Pollock, Department of Finance; Dr. J. E. Robbins, Bureau of Statistics; P. Tremblay, Department of External Affairs; Adviser and Secretary: J. C. G. Brown, Department of External Affairs.

20. *Ninth Plenary Conference of the International Cotton Advisory Committee*. Washington—May 22. Delegate: J. H. English, Canadian Embassy, Washington; Supplementary Delegate: A. O. Fairweather, Department of Trade and Commerce.
21. *112th Session of the Governing Body of ILO*. Geneva—May 26-June 3. Delegate: P. Goulet, Department of Labour; Alternate: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.
22. *Third World Petroleum Congress*. The Hague—May 28-June 6.
23. *Fourth Session of the Assembly of ICAO*. Montreal—May 30. Chief Delegate: Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; Delegates: C. S. Booth, Council Member for Canada; R. Vachon, Air Transport Board; Alternate Delegates: S. Graham, Department of Transport; A. S. Macdonald, Air Transport Board; J. H. Cleveland, Department of External Affairs.

FORTHCOMING

Now published quarterly; next date of publication, August, 1950. The following conferences are in addition to those listed in "External Affairs", May, page 193.)

1. *Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council*. New York—June 1.
2. *Technical Assistance Conference of ECOSOC*. Lake Success—June 12.
3. *Meeting of Agenda Committee of ECOSOC*. Geneva—June 26.
4. *Meeting of Executive Board of UNICEF*. New York—June.
5. *Eleventh Session of ECOSOC*. Geneva—July 3-August 16.
6. *North Atlantic Military Production and Supply Board*. Copenhagen—July 10.
7. *Fifth Congress of the International Conference of Social Work*. Paris—July 23-28.
8. *Eighth International Congress of Administrative Sciences*. Florence—July 25-August 2.
9. *Sixth International Congress of First Aid and Life Saving*. Lausanne—July 27-30.
10. *Twelfth Penal and Penitentiary Congress*. The Hague—August 14-19.
11. *ILO-WHO Joint Committee on Industrial Hygiene*. Geneva—August 28-September 2.
12. *Third Assembly of the World Federation of Mental Health*. Paris—September 1.
13. *Thirty-Ninth Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union*. Dublin—September 8-14.
14. *Meeting of Copyright Committee of UNESCO*. Washington—October.
15. *Fifth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Torquay, England—November 2.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Mimeographed Documents:

International Law Commission

1. *Report on the question of International Criminal Jurisdiction*

i) by Ricardo J. Alfaro; document A/CN.4/15; 3 March 1950; 46 pp.

ii) by Emil Sandström; document A/CN.4/20; 30 March 1950; 17 pp.

2. *Report on the High Seas* by J. P. A.

François; document A/CN.4/17; 17 March 1950; 99 pp.

3. *Report on Arbitration Procedure* by Georges Scelle; document A/CN.4/18; 21 March 1950; 99 pp.

4. *Report of the first session of the Ad Hoc Committee on slavery to the Economic and Social Council*; document E/1660, A/AC.33/9; 27 March 1950; 23 pp.

5. *Provisions concerning Freedom of Information in the draft covenant on Human Rights* (Note by the Secretary-General); document E/CN.4/360; 6 March 1950; 77 pp.

Economic Commission for Europe

6. *Report to the fifth session of the Economic Commission for Europe, by the Executive Secretary, on the future work of the Commission*; document E/ECE/-114/Rev. 1; 12 April 1950; 29 pp.

7. *Reports of the Committees to the fifth session of the Commission on their activities over the past year, and an additional note by the Executive Secretary*; document E/ECE/115 (A-I).

Security Council

8. *Annual Report of the Yugoslav Army Military Government of the Yugoslav Zone, Free Territory of Trieste, for the period from 15 September 1948 to 15 September 1949*; document S/1467; 9 March 1950; 54 pp.

(b) Printed Documents:

World Health Organization

1. *Proposed programme and budget estimates for the financial year 1 January-31 December 1951 with the Proposed programme and budget estimates for technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries for the second period*; Official Records No. 23; March 1950; 290 pp.; \$1.50.

2. *Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations 1949*; Official Records No. 24; March 1950; 113 pp.; 75 cents.

3. *Report of the Executive Board, fifth session, held in Geneva from 16 January to 2 February 1950 - Part II - Comments and recommendations on the proposed programme and budget estimates for 1951 including review of the organizational structure and administrative efficiency of the World Health Organization*; Official Records No. 26; March 1950; 93 pp.; 75 cents.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable from the King's Printer, at the price indicated.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Ottawa, May 15, 1950. Price, 25 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

- | | |
|--|---|
| No. 50/15— <i>Canada's World Trade</i> , an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, delivered to the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, on April 24, 1950. | No. 50/16— <i>Social and Cultural Problems in a Divided World</i> , an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, delivered to the Montreal Reform Club, on April 29, 1950. |
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The following serial numbers are available abroad only:

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| No. 50/13— <i>Canada's Armed Services and North Atlantic Defence</i> , an address by Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, delivered to the Annual Meeting of the Quebec Command of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., in Sherbrooke, Quebec, on April 19, 1950. | avril 1950, par M. Louis-S. St-Laurent, premier ministre du Canada, à l'occasion du cinquantenaire de la Chambre de Commerce de Granby. |
| No. 50/14— <i>Treatment of the Convicted Criminal</i> , an address by General R. B. Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, delivered to the Rotary Club in Hull, Quebec, on February 2, 1950. | No. 50/18— <i>The Canadian Constitution</i> , a speech by Mr. D. M. Johnson, High Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan, delivered to the Institute for International Affairs, in Karachi, on April 7, 1950. |
| No. 50/17— <i>Le Développement du Canada au 20^e Siècle</i> . Discours prononcé, le 29 | No. 50/19— <i>Your Northern Neighbour</i> , an address by Mr. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, delivered to the Bond Club of Chicago, on May 12, 1950. |

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

(Now published quarterly, except that changes will be noted as received. Next date of publication, August 1950. See "External Affairs", May, page 198 for a complete list of Canadian representatives abroad).

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective June 4, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	TO EUROPE	Call-signs
1415-1425	Opening Announcements (except Sundays and Saturdays)		CKCX & CHOL
1425-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Saturdays and Sundays)		
1520-1530	Opening Announcements (Saturdays only)		
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)		
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)		
1600-1630	Czech		
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)		CKCS & CHOL
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)		
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)		
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)		
1700-1730	English		
1730-1745	Czech		
1745-1815	French		
1815-1845	Dutch		
1845-1900	English		
1900-1920	Swedish		
1920-1940	Norwegian		
1940-2000	Danish		
2000-2030	German		
2030-2100	Italian		
2100-2130	Czech		
2130-2200	French		
2200-2300	English		
2300-2315	Czech		
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)		
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)		

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0350-0420	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Eastern Standard Time		CKRA & CKCX
1850-1940	Portuguese	
1940-2045	Spanish	
2045-2100	French	
2100-2145	English	
2130-2145	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2145-2235	Spanish (Sundays only)	CKRA & CKCS

CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres	CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres

PROGRAMME NOTES

General

The CBC International Service is carrying out plans to celebrate the anniversary of Canadian Federation throughout the world. A special July First programme of Canadian music has been produced and recorded in the studios of the CBC International Service in Montreal. The Toronto Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan plays "Images of Childhood" by Eldon Rathburn. The composition is part of the background music composed by Mr. Rathburn for the UNESCO film "Hungry Minds". The second part of the programme is "Suite for Orchestra" by Murray Adaskin, played by the CBC Montreal Orchestra under the leadership of Roland Leduc.

This half-hour programme has been transcribed and will be played together with a message from the Canadian representative in the various localities to which the programme has been shipped in disc form. The programme will be played as a salute to Canada on July 1, by the national broadcasting stations in the following cities:

Europe	Africa	Asia	Australia and New Zealand
Oslo	Cape Town	Hongkong	Wellington
Brussels	Nairobi	Singapore	Sydney
Hilversum	Salisbury	Karachi	
Paris		New Delhi	
Rome			
Dublin			
Central and South America, The Caribbean Area			
San Jose	San Salvador	Mexico	Rio de Janeiro
Montevideo	La Paz	Havana	Port-of-Spain
Panama	Bogota	Santiago	Sao Paulo
Quito	Caracas	Guatemala	Porto Alegre
Guayaquil	Buenos Aires	Lima	Medellin
		Kingston	Nassau
			Georgetown
			Bridgetown

The BBC in London will also salute Canada with a special hour-long edition of this musical programme.

The CBC International Service is at present planning its coverage of the meeting of the World Council of Churches, to be held in Toronto during the month of July.

English Language Service

On the occasion of the International Trade Fair in June the English Language Service had the opportunity to contribute to the Swiss Shortwave Service, the All-India Radio, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, as well as to the BBC. This international co-operation was continued by contributions to the broadcasting service in Karachi, Pakistan. Two items recorded during the visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali, and the Begum to Canada were relayed over London, and a half-hour programme describing the highlights of the visit was airmailed to Karachi for national transmission by Radio Pakistan.

The month of July marks the beginning of several new programme series scheduled for the summer months. Already in May the programme "Canadian Primer" was replaced by "Overheard in Canada" (Sundays at 2245 - 2300 GMT). This programme consists of excerpts from outstanding broadcasts originally presented over CBC National Network stations. In June "This Week" went off the air followed by "By Land, Sea and Air" (Tuesdays at 2245 - 2300 GMT) describing ways of travelling in Canada. In July "Canadians at Work" will be discontinued, and "Now it's History" will take its place (Fridays at 2230 - 2245 GMT). This programme presents a half-hour dramatized story of a period in Canadian history. A new documentary drama series "The Canadian Quill" will be broadcast Mondays at 2245 - 2300 GMT beginning on July 3rd. This series is a dramatization of Canadian writings, incorporating a Canadian author's biography.

In the field of sports the English Language Service will cover the important tennis meet, the Davis Cup Contest between Canada and Australia, which will be held July 27, 28 and 29.

French Language Service

The French Language Service has also introduced new programmes for summer listening. On June 2, a new series called "En Feuilletant . . ." made its start (Mondays and Fridays at 1745 - 1800 GMT). The programme consists of readings from Canadian novels, essays, short stories, and poetry.

Coming throughout July, Jean Mouton, French cultural attaché to Canada, presents "La Peinture Canadienne" in a series of talks (Mondays at 1800 - 1815 GMT).

Beginning June 24th at 1930 - 1945 Paris time, and continuing for twelve weeks, La Chaîne Parisienne of the Radiodiffusion Française will rebroadcast locally a programme of Canadian Folklore produced by the French Language Service. This programme is already heard in the Latin American and Caribbean areas.

Latin American Service

Through the Latin American Service of the CBC International Service, Canada will pay tribute to three Latin American republics during July. This Service will honour with special programmes the anniversaries of independence of the Republics of Venezuela, July 5; Colombia, July 20; and Peru, July 28.

Produced by the CBC International Service music producer, Patricia FitzGerald, the programme "Startime" heard over the CBC National Network, will be broadcast also to Brazil during the Portuguese language transmission period increased to one hour by 15 minutes of the time set aside for the Spanish language transmission. "Startime" will be heard every Sunday from 1900 - 2000 EST until July 23rd.



—NFB

CONFERENCE ON GRAIN LOADING REGULATIONS

Representatives from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada met at Ottawa in April for the purpose of revising regulations to permit increased loading of grain vessels in keeping with the International Conference on Life at Sea. Above, left to right, Captain H. J. Parker (U.S.A.); Captain J. S. Thomson (Canadian observer); Captain N. G. Roskrige (Australia); Captain J. E. Matheson (Canadian observer); Mr. George Daniel (United Kingdom); Captain J. W. Kerr (Canada); Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; Captain W. A. Hann (United Kingdom); Mr. Denis O'Neill (United Kingdom); Commander J. T. Standley (U.S.A.); Mr. H. V. Anderson, Chairman (Canada); J.-C. Lessard, Deputy Minister of Transport; Captain F. S. Slocomb (Canada).

Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's
Most Excellent Majesty, Controller of Stationery, 1950



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Vol 2

July, 1950

No. 7

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

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KOREA

ON JUNE 26, in the House of Commons, in answer to a question asked by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Drew, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, spoke in part as follows:

It appears . . . from the information which is now available that an unprovoked aggression has been committed by the forces of the government of North Korea, which we have not recognized, against the government of the Republic of Korea. Information which would substantiate that statement has been received by the United Nations Secretary-General from the United Nations commission stationed in Korea which has reported on this incident to Lake Success. As a result of that report, as hon. members know, a meeting of the Security Council was called yesterday. At that meeting a resolution was passed by unanimous vote, nine to nothing, with Yugoslavia abstaining and the U.S.S.R. of course absent.

Security Council Resolution

Mr. Pearson then read to the House the following resolution of the Security Council:

The Security Council,

Recalling the finding of the General Assembly in its resolution of 21 October, 1949, that the government of the Republic of Korea is a lawfully established government "having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the United Nations temporary commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of Korea reside; and that this government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the temporary commission; and that this is the only such government in Korea;

Mindful of the concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolutions of 12 December, 1948, and 21 October, 1949, of the consequences which might follow unless member states refrained from acts derogatory to the results sought to be achieved by the United Nations in bringing about the complete independence and unity of Korea; and the concern expressed that the situation described by the United Nations commission on Korea in its report menaces the safety and well-being of the Republic of Korea and of the people of Korea and might lead to open military conflict there;

Noting with grave concern the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea;

Determines that this action constitutes a breach of the peace,

I. Calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities; calls upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the thirty-eighth parallel;

II. Requests the United Nations commission on Korea

- (a) to communicate its fully considered recommendation on the situation with the least possible delay;
- (b) to observe the withdrawal of the North Korean forces to the thirty-eighth parallel;

(c) to keep the Security Council informed on the execution of this resolution;

III. Calls upon all members to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities."

Mr. Howard C. Green (PC, Vancouver-Quadra) subsequently asked whether the events in Korea had altered the attitude of the government toward the setting-up of a Pacific defence council. Mr. Pearson replied:

Nothing I have learned about this situation in the last forty-eight hours would alter any opinion I may have had previously about the desirability at this time of setting up a Pacific defence council along the same lines as the North Atlantic Council.

Mr. Pearson again referred to this subject when the estimates for the Department of National Defence were being discussed later that day. In the course of his remarks he said:

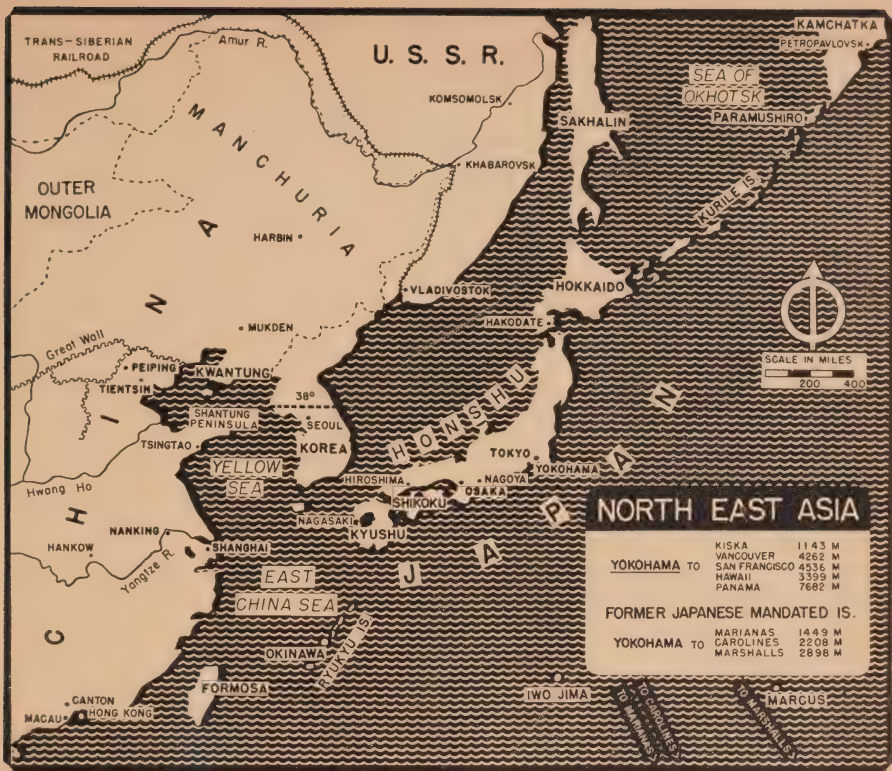
I should not like any honourable member to infer . . . that we in the government are not just as much concerned about the security of the Pacific as we are about the security of any other area in the world . . . but the form of collective security which might be appropriate for the North Atlantic region might not be appropriate in the present circumstances for another region, particularly the Pacific region . . . The arrangements which were worked out in connection with the North Atlantic Pact took a good deal of time and preparation and careful negotiation among all the governments . . . concerned . . . (who) were unanimous as to how the matter should be dealt with. We have not that situation in the Pacific.

. . . I should like to repeat however that this does not mean that we are not aware of the importance of collective defensive measures in the Pacific, just as we are in the North Atlantic. We are also quite aware that developments in the Pacific at this time centering around Korea might make this a most realistic matter for consideration.

President Truman's Announcement

On June 28 Mr. Pearson referred to President Truman's announcement that the United States would send air and sea forces to give the Korean government's troops cover and support. After expressing his confidence that all members of the House would applaud and support "this act of high courage and firm statesmanship on the part of the government of the United States", Mr. Pearson read the President's statement to the House. Mr. Pearson commented on this statement in part as follows:

I should like to point out . . . that although the United States government has taken this step on its own authority, it is acting not only in accordance with the spirit and letter of the charter of the United Nations, but also in pursuance of the resolution which was adopted by the Security Council on Sunday. This resolution, it will be remembered, called on all members of the United Nations to render every assistance in regard to its execution. It should also be borne in mind that the United States has accepted responsibility generally for the maintenance of international peace and security in the Pacific area, and specifically for the maintenance of the security of Japan as the power responsible under international agreements for the occupation of that country. Those specific responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities which are shared by all of the members of the Security Council—and indeed by all members of the United Nations—for



maintenance of international peace and security, have no doubt contributed to the decision by the United States to come at once to the aid of Korea. If any further international authorization were needed for the prompt and vigorous action which has been taken by the United States it has been provided by the further resolution of the Security Council which was passed last night recommending that the members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area concerned.

This resolution of the Security Council reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace;

Having called for an immediate cessation of hostilities; and

Having called upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the 38th parallel; and

Having noted from the report of the United Nations commission for Korea that the authorities in North Korea have neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn their armed forces to the 38th parallel and that urgent military measures are required to restore international peace and security; and

Recommends that the members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.

Mr. Pearson went on to say:

It is the firm hope of the Canadian government, as I am sure it is the firm hope of all members of this house and of the Canadian people, that this action which has now been taken by the Security Council and by the United States government in conformity with the resolutions of the Security Council will soon end the war in Korea and thereby make possible a fresh attempt to compose the differences which have long kept that country in a state of tension and unrest, and which have led to the present outbreak of hostilities.

Mr. Gordon Graydon (PC, Peel) then spoke regarding the Korean situation in part as follows:

On the question of foreign affairs this parliament has sought to speak with a united voice. On an occasion so important and serious as this I want to say that when the preservation of peace itself is at stake, the government can count upon the wholehearted and unanimous support of the opposition in any measures that can be taken which are proper in the circumstances for the preservation of that peace and security.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Stanley Knowles, (CCF, Winnipeg North Centre) stated in part:

... We welcome the steps that have been taken to make whatever action the present situation calls for not the action of one power, but the collective action of members of the United Nations ...

A Further Report

On June 29 when the estimates for the Department of External Affairs were being discussed, Mr. Pearson gave a further report on Korea. He stated in part:

... We have been discussing not only at Lake Success but in Washington with United States authorities what action Canada, as another member of United Nations, might appropriately take to help the government of Korea maintain itself in the face of this aggression. Also our High Commissioner in London is meeting with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and with representatives of other Commonwealth governments to see what can be done, to exchange views with these governments on what they are preparing to do ...

The secretariat of the United Nations, through one of its senior officials, was in touch with me yesterday to inquire whether we could do something which they consider of some immediate importance, and that is, to supply one or two military observers to join the United Nations commission in Korea ... The work of that commission is of great importance, especially that aspect of it which deals with observation and report to Lake Success on what is going on. They have a lack of trained observers for that purpose, and they asked us if we could help fill the gap. I at once got in touch with my colleague, the Minister of National Defence, and we have agreed that we would make two military observers available at once for that particular duty ...

In reply to a question by Mr. Howard C. Green, (PC, Vancouver-Quadra) as to the position of the Canadian government with respect to the Korean situation, Mr. Pearson stated:

... we ... stand beside the United Kingdom, the United States and all members of the United Nations who accept the Security Council resolution. I do not think I can go further than that. The Security Council resolution speaks for itself. Our obligations as a member of the United Nations with respect to that

resolution are just the same as if we had been a member of the Security Council and had voted for it at Lake Success.

As to what we should do to carry out this resolution or to participate in its carrying out is something which cannot be decided in an hour or a day, as the Leader of the Opposition said a few months ago. The situation is changing in Korea from hour to hour. Naturally any participation by ourselves in this collective effort—because that is the only encouraging feature about this whole tragic situation, that it involves for the first time, genuine, effective collective effort—must be guided by events.

. . . We have discussed at Lake Success with other members of the United Nations how we can concert our effort in this matter . . . I hope it will not be suggested that because I mentioned this afternoon that we were sending two military observers to Korea I necessarily wished the House to infer that that is necessarily a discharge of our responsibility . . .

. . . I am not at this time in a position to say how our responsibilities can best be discharged so that we will carry out the obligation we have taken as a member of the United Nations in regard to this matter. But let me say that Canada will do as she has always done: her full duty in regard to any international obligation that she has undertaken. Our obligation in this matter is one which springs from our membership in the United Nations, and that is the only obligation we have.

That is an extensive obligation because it imposes upon us the duty and privilege of doing what we can to see that peace is preserved, not only in Korea but in any country of the world where it may be challenged.

During the debate Mr. Solon E. Low, leader of the Social Credit party, said in part:

The party that I represent and for whom I am now speaking will back the Minister and the government in anything that they undertake to do to discharge Canada's responsibilities to the full in an effort to contain the trouble within Korea and to restore that Republic to its former territory.

Mr. St. Laurent's Statement

On June 30, before the prorogation of Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, made a brief report to the House of Commons with regard to Korea. He spoke in part as follows:

. . . As the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) said yesterday, our responsibility in this matter (Korea) arises entirely from our membership in the United Nations and from our support of the resolution of the Security Council passed on Tuesday last . . .

Any participation by Canada in carrying out the foregoing resolution—and I wish to emphasize this strongly—would not be participation in war against any state. It would be our part in collective police action under the control and authority of the United Nations for the purpose of restoring peace to an area where an aggression has occurred as determined under the Charter of the United Nations by the Security Council, which decision has been accepted by us. It is only in such circumstances that this country would be involved in action of this kind. The House, I think, has already approved this position.

I would add, however, that if we are informed that a Canadian contribution to aid United Nations operations, under a United Nations commander,

would be important to achieve the ends of peace, which is of course our only purpose, then the government wishes parliament to know that it would immediately consider making such a contribution. It might, for instance, take the form of destroyers to operate with other naval units of the United Nations . . . Hon. members will recall that our naval units there (Esquimalt) were to proceed to European waters for summer exercises. These arrangements will be suspended, and the move will now be made into western Pacific waters, where the ships would be closer to the area where they might be of assistance to the United Nations and Korea if such assistance were required. If the situation in Korea or elsewhere, after prorogation, should deteriorate and action by Canada beyond that which I have indicated should be considered, parliament will immediately be summoned to give the new situation consideration.

Meanwhile the government, within the mandate which the attitude of the House in the last two days has given it, will do its full duty, within the measure of its power and ability, as a member of the United Nations, in common with other members, to make the collective action of the United Nations effective, and to restore peace in Korea. If this can be done—and it can—then the chances of preserving and strengthening peace over far wider areas of the world than Korea will be immensely increased.



CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT OEEC* MEETING

Mr. S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, represented Canada at the meeting of the Council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation which took place in Paris on July 6.

The scope of the new informal association between the OEEC and Canada has not been defined in precise terms. This flexibility will permit it to take whatever form is likely to lead to the most fruitful results. Mr. Pierce was expected to explore and report on the implications of the new relationship having regard for the desire of the Canadian Government to participate actively in the work of the OEEC in any way that would usefully contribute to the development of this organization as an important agency for economic co-operation between the countries of Western Europe and of North America, and for the solution of common economic problems.

* OEEC—Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

THE LONDON MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL: MAY, 1950

The meetings of the North Atlantic Council held in London between May 15 and 19 were unusual in more than one respect. They offered the first opportunity that the Foreign Ministers of the Treaty countries had had for a full dress review of the work of the North Atlantic Organization since its establishment, and, for the first time since their organizational meeting last September, all the Foreign Ministers were present. The two previous meetings of the Council had necessarily devoted most of their attention to approving the terms of reference of the various bodies to be set up under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The London meeting of the Council included not only a critical review of the Organization, but afforded an opportunity for extended discussions, both formal and informal, of the problems of foreign policy facing the North Atlantic countries in all parts of the world. Although only four days were allowed for the meetings, there was much more time for a frank and full exchange of views than at previous meetings of the Council.

The conclusions of the Council have been published in a communique, the text of which was printed in the last issue of *External Affairs*.^{*} However, a few supplementary notes may serve to emphasize some of the more important achievements of the Council.

Organization: Committee of Deputies

From the first year's experience of the operation of the Organization set up under the Treaty, the Foreign Ministers came to the conclusion that more co-ordination of the work of the various Treaty agencies was required than could be provided by occasional brief meetings of Foreign Ministers. They accordingly decided to appoint a Committee of their Deputies to act for them in carrying on the day-to-day work of the Council between its sessions. The Deputies are to have their headquarters in London, and it is hoped that they will have their first meeting towards the end of July, probably under the chairmanship of the United States Deputy, Mr. Charles Spofford; the United Kingdom Deputy is to be Sir Derek Hoyer Miller.

On the organizational side, it was also agreed that a North Atlantic Planning Board for Ocean Shipping should be set up to advise the Council on shipping matters.

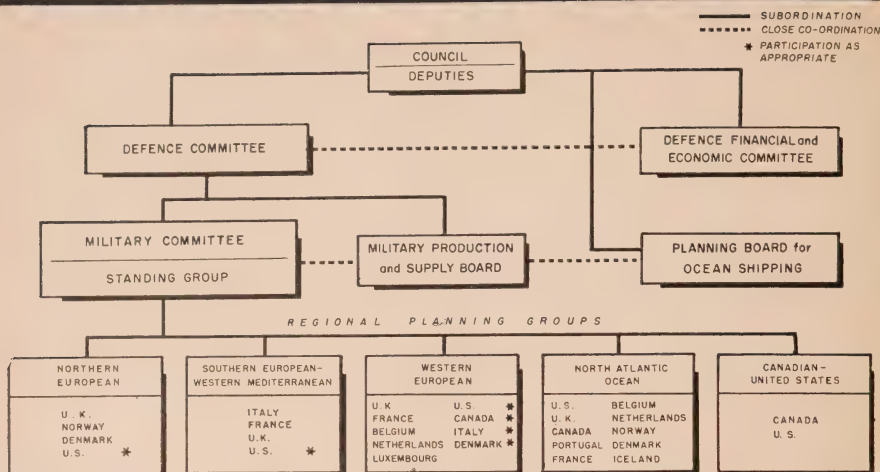
A more detailed analysis of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, together with an organizational chart, was published in *External Affairs* for January, 1950. An up-to-date organizational chart is published with this issue.

Balanced Collective Forces

Perhaps the most important problem with which the Council had to deal was its review of the progress of defence planning. The Council had already, at its second meeting, accepted the broad concept of strategy for the defence of the North Atlantic area, and this strategic concept had been worked out in

^{*} *External Affairs*, June, 1950, p. 203.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION



greater detail in the form of a military plan which had been approved by the Defence Committee meeting at The Hague on April 1. The Council went still further, in its development of the principle of defence co-operation among the North Atlantic countries, in agreeing that what was needed was "balanced collective forces, rather than balanced national forces". Mr. Pearson, in his report on the Council meeting to the House of Commons on June 5, called this "a decision in the military defence field which I think is without precedent in peacetime". He went on to say:

This is no less than the principle of the international division of labour to be applied amongst the members of the North Atlantic community for collective defence . . . This principle may come to mean the further application to defence of new techniques and tactics of scientific warfare, and eventually possibly to the abandonment of the old concept of defence by great masses of conscripted infantry, the bulk of which would be reservists called up on the outbreak of war.

Informal Association with OEEC

As announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, and by the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, France and Canada during the Council meeting,† one of the most important decisions reached at London, although outside the meeting of the Council itself, was that, subject to the formal invitation of OEEC which has since been accepted‡, both Canada and the United States should be informally associated with the OEEC, so that the principal countries concerned on both sides of the Atlantic might examine together the major economic problems they face as the end of Marshall Plan aid approaches in 1952. Mr. Pearson reported on this to the House of Commons in his statement of June 5, saying that:

the economic problems of the Western world cannot be solved by a purely European body . . . We should avoid putting ourselves, and the countries of

† See *External Affairs*, June, 1950, page 211 and page 227.

‡ See page 248.

Western Europe in the position of having to make a choice between OEEC and the North Atlantic Treaty machinery as an instrument of economic co-operation.

To avoid that dilemma, and as a constructive step forward, the governments of France, Great Britain, the United States and Canada have suggested the possibility that, for the time being, the United States and Canada should enter into informal, but I hope effective, relationship with OEEC . . . We are hopeful that, whatever form of organization eventually emerges, it will develop into an important agency for social and economic co-operation between free Europe and free North America, co-operation which may one day lead to an Atlantic commonwealth of free states.

Morale, Freedom and Power

Mr. Pearson concluded his report to the House on the Council meeting in the following words:

. . . The North Atlantic alliance was formed in the first instance in response to a physical threat, the threat of aggression against members of our community. Against a common danger we agreed to stand together and use our resources collectively for defence and peaceful development. I have always believed, however, that the North Atlantic Treaty was a response to a deeper and more significant compulsion than that of fear. All the circumstances of our times, political, economic, technical and cultural, point to the necessity for greater unity amongst the free nations of the world, and by unity we mean far more than paper agreements for common action in certain contingencies. We mean a genuine coming together of peoples on as wide a front as possible . . .

. . . I was profoundly impressed by the new spirit of hope in Europe and the United Kingdom. There is certainly no reason of any kind for us to be unrealistically optimistic about what is happening or what may happen and this is certainly no time for us to lower our guard in any respect. Nevertheless, there is a new feeling of confidence in Western Europe itself. Both the United Kingdom and Western European countries have made great strides in economic recovery, particularly during the last eighteen months. In this recovery aid from North America has been very important, but the countries themselves, by their own efforts, are primarily responsible for the advances they have made. The recovery of morale in Western Europe is perhaps of even greater importance. I think it is not an exaggeration to say that this is due in large part to our North Atlantic Treaty, and the action which has been taken under it . . .

May I conclude, Mr. Speaker, . . . by reading from my own statement at the final session of the Council . . . I said then: . . . 'Our Atlantic community, which is part of the larger community of the United Nations, is now strong in the power which freedom gives, and in the freedom which power makes possible' . . .

THE COMMONWEALTH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

On June 5 in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, made a short statement on the Commonwealth Conference, held in Sydney, Australia, in May, to discuss economic assistance to South and Southeast Asia. After stating that the Canadian government had been represented at this Conference by the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Mayhew, he spoke in part as follows:

The Commonwealth meeting in Sydney was an important one. This government appreciates its importance and is anxious to join the other Commonwealth governments in co-operating to improve conditions in that particular area of the world. Although there is no limit to our good will in this matter and in other similar matters, naturally there is a limit to our resources. In expending those resources we have to take into consideration other commitments. However, that is the only reservation to our co-operation with other Commonwealth countries in this matter.

At the Sydney Conference the representatives of the Commonwealth who met there recommended a number of points to their governments. It was proposed and agreed that assistance for economic development in that area should proceed by progressive stages under a general plan covering a period of, I believe, six years. Plans for economic development to that end are to be drawn up during the coming months, and the Commonwealth scheme for technical assistance for the area is also to be organized within the next two months.

Assistance under this scheme would be available to non-Commonwealth governments as well as Commonwealth governments in South and Southeast Asia. It is hoped that other than Commonwealth governments would participate in that assistance. This and related proposals of the conference will be under study by the Canadian government in the near future.

Report on the Conference

On June 29, during the debate on the estimates of the Department of External Affairs, the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. R. W. Mayhew, gave a full report on this Conference. He said that he regarded the Conference as one of the most significant meetings in the history of the Commonwealth. He then stated in part:

At this meeting we witnessed a convincing and heartening demonstration that 'Commonwealth' is no mere name, but a term that implies unity of purpose for the good of all. And, more than that, it was clearly shown that the Commonwealth is not an exclusive club, conferring benefits only on those fortunate enough to belong to it. The programme of assistance formulated at Sydney recognizes the needs and aspirations of all countries in South and Southeast Asia.

There were two very good reasons why Canada was represented at the conference in Sydney. First, Canada is a senior member of the Commonwealth and is anxious to assume its full share of the responsibilities of membership. Second, as five members of the Commonwealth are in this area—and as Canada is a Pacific power as well as an Atlantic power—we must look both west and east.

... The recommendations of the Conference are now being considered by the government here and by the other governments which were represented at the Conference in Sydney.



—*Australian Official*

COMMONWEALTH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The opening plenary session of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee was held in Sydney, Australia on May 15, 1950. Left to right: Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, India; Mr. J. A. Martensz, Mr. R. G. Senanayake and Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, Ceylon; Mr. D. V. LePan and Mr. R. W. Mayhew, Canada; Mr. P. C. Spender, Chairman, Australia; Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom; Mr. E. J. Williams, Mr. Chaudri Nazir Ahmad Khan and Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Pakistan; and Mr. J. G. W. Y. Pound and Mr. F. W. Doidge, New Zealand.

The final set of resolutions of the conference included the following recommendations:

(a) It was recommended that a report should be prepared setting out the need for development, the development programmes of the countries in the area which might be expected to be completed over a period of six years ending June 30, 1957, and the need for external assistance in order to carry out these programmes.

(b) It was also recommended that a Commonwealth programme of technical assistance should be established immediately to supplement the United Nations programme.

It was agreed that all the countries in the area, Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries alike, should be invited, as a matter of urgency, to prepare during the next two or three months a plan of economic development. These various plans, prepared by individual countries, would then be considered and consolidated at the next meeting of the Consultative Committee which is to take place in London in September.

... It was decided to inaugurate, without delay, a Commonwealth technical assistance scheme for the area to organize technical assistance on a bilateral basis between governments. The aggregate of assistance involved would be £8,000,000 sterling over a period of three years.

In reply to a question by Mr. Howard C. Green (PC, Vancouver-Quadra), Mr. Mayhew said that the Canadian government had decided to make available technical assistance to the value of \$400,000 for the first year of this 3-year period. Such technical assistance would be supplementary to that provided through the United Nations.

THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, 1950

The first Canadian International Trade Fair was authorized by an Order-in-Council dated August 6, 1946, and responsibility for its organization and operation was entrusted to the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, a division of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The traditional trade fair techniques which had served European commerce for centuries were adapted for the first Canadian International Trade Fair, held in 1948. The Government of Canada provided all the facilities for a world market-place, and invited the manufacturers and producers of every nation to show and sell their goods to business men from many countries.

The encouraging achievement of the first Fair resulted in the authorization of a second Fair, held in 1949. The lessons learned in 1948 were used to good advantage, and the second Fair was also a success, reports from 1949 exhibitors providing an impressive record of business done, agencies arranged, and international contacts established.

The third Trade Fair, in which exhibitors from 34 countries participated, was held at Toronto from May 29 to June 9, 1950. Reports of business actually transacted at the Fair, of important contacts established, and of discoveries of new market potentials, indicate that the 1950 Fair should do much to further the ideal to which it is dedicated: the promotion of international trade.

Increase in Exhibits

Exhibits in two buildings at the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto occupied a total area of 160,000 square feet—an increase of 37,000 square feet over last year's Fair. The number of exhibits, 876, containing the products of over 2,270 firms, was considerably larger than in 1949, when 1,034 firms participated in 486 exhibits. In all, 35,364 business men attended the Fair as representatives of firms in 57 countries, as compared with the 1949 total of 27,364 business visitors representing 56 countries. Over 90 per cent of the business men came from Canada, a fact which pleased exhibitors from abroad in search of dollars, and gave Canadian exhibitors an opportunity to widen their domestic market.

More than 1,000 visitors came to the Fair from the United States, most of them to do business rather than to observe. The greater percentage of these came from such highly-industrialized states as New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, though 29 other states were represented. In Canada, Ontario contributed the largest number of business visitors, 23,266, of which 15,647 came from Toronto itself. Quebec was well represented with 1,329 visitors, 949 of whom were from Montreal.

The final commercial and economic effects of the Fair will not become apparent for months, perhaps even for years. The purpose of the Fair is only partially to bring traders together to do business on the spot; it also furnishes an international showroom where trading nations can display to the rest of the world the goods they have to offer, and where buyers can compare the wares of several countries in order to choose the best supplier for their particular



—Photographic '49

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OFFICIALLY OPENED

The third Canadian International Trade Fair was officially opened in Toronto on May 29 by His Excellency M. Hubert Guérin, French Ambassador to Canada (at microphone), who had been welcomed on behalf of the Canadian government by Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

needs. Foreign exhibitors can examine the Canadian market at first hand, and design their exports to meet Canadian requirements.

Although the Fair is primarily a business enterprise, the three days on which it was open to the public gave exhibitors the opportunity of studying consumer reaction to their products, not in the abstract, but in relation to concrete questions bearing on the actual wares exhibited. The exchange of ideas, the discussion of new trends and products, and the actual negotiation of contracts, contributed to the promotion of international trade in a world greatly in need of it.

The decision of many foreign manufacturers to establish factories or agencies in this country, to meet an apparently high demand for their products, is an important development resulting from the Fair. Canada's industrial growth will be advanced thereby, and many foreign firms will obtain large supplies of Canadian dollars with which to buy needed goods from this country.

The reasons for the existence of the Trade Fair are based on the desire of Canada to develop its import-export trade. Canada, of course, is vitally affected by the unfavourable state of world trade, since, with a population of about half of one per cent of the world, this country is one of the big trading

nations. In per capita terms Canada's external trade is one and a half times that of the United Kingdom and three and a half times that of the United States.

The prosperity and economic welfare of this country depend upon conditions existing in both the United States and the United Kingdom. These two countries take 70 per cent of our exports and supply 80 per cent of our imports. Each of these countries in turn greatly depends on Canada. The Canadian market is one of the largest import markets in the world, and Canada is one of the largest customers of the United Kingdom and the largest cash customer of the United States.

The trade problems faced by Canada are primarily derived from the dollar problems of other countries, and particularly those of the sterling area. As part of its policy to increase imports from the United Kingdom, continental Europe and non-dollar countries generally, the Canadian Government considers that the Trade Fair is of definite assistance.

The potential usefulness of the Fair is becoming more and more widely apparent. Increased interest and understanding in the United States are considered of great value from a world trade point of view; and the success of Trade Fairs in Canada has caused United States government authorities to regard with some favour this technique as a means of helping to close the dollar gap by increasing imports from countries which are short of dollars.

Preparation for the 1951 Trade Fair are already under way, and initial indications are that it will surpass the efforts of the last three years in size, scope and results.

CANADA HOUSE*

Canada House is located in the heart of London. In close proximity are many metropolitan and national institutions typical of the life of a great city and the capital of a great country.

From Canada House a short passage leads across Cockspur Street to St. James Park, one of London's most beautiful "green islands", where trees and flowers, ponds and gravelled walks, provide an atmosphere of relaxation for the throngs of Londoners who work nearby. To the right of Canada House the Mall follows Carlton House Terrace to Buckingham Palace; to the left, the way passes under the Admiralty Arch to Whitehall. Whitehall is the "main street" of the official, governmental district. The Cenotaph stands in its centre; the Admiralty, the Horse Guards Building, and Scotland Yard are located here; it is connected with St. James's Park by Downing Street; and it terminates in Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament.

Across from Canada House, on the opposite side of Trafalgar Square, is the beginning of the Strand, a great commercial street of shops, offices, theatres and hotels; past the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, the Strand ends in Aldwych, the site of Bush House and Australia House, a block in which Lord Grey had hoped to establish the Canadian government offices.

* The 25th Anniversary of the opening of Canada House was marked on June 29, 1950.



—NFB

CANADA HOUSE

Canada House, on the west side of Trafalgar Square; to the right, one of the four lions at the base of Nelson's Column; in the background, Cockspur Street and the offices of the Canadian National Railways; to the left, those of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

To the right of the Strand, Northumberland Avenue leads to the Thames Embankment, from which is revealed a very different London. Beyond the bridges spanning the river looms Lambeth Palace, and the dome of St. Paul's is visible high above the city. The sights and sounds of the river suggest London's seafaring history; here, a few minutes from Canada House, is the threshold of the Atlantic Ocean.

Canada in London

But Canada House forms the centre of its own special world, a Canadian world in many respects. In the immediate neighbourhood are to be found the buildings of the transportation companies, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, as well as branch establishments of financial institutions such as the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Montreal, and the Sun Life Assurance Company. During the war, many canteens, clubs and hostels for Canadian servicemen were established in this part of the city.

Trafalgar Square

Canada House is one of several fine buildings which help to make Trafalgar Square one of London's most celebrated. The view from the windows of Canada House, especially that from the High Commissioner's office, includes the National Gallery; St. Martin's in the Fields, the parish church of the royal family; and, across the Square, South Africa House, a white stone building which forms the counterpart of Canada House. London's heaviest traffic streams past these buildings; this bustling activity contrasts sharply with the history and tradition associated with the Nelson Monument and the buildings which surround it.

The Building

Since 1825, the building which is now Canada House had been occupied by the Union Club, established to commemorate the union of the English and Irish Parliaments. When the club moved to Carlton House Terrace in 1923, its premises became available. Mr. P. C. Larkin, then High Commissioner in London, persuaded the Canadian Government to acquire the building. The alteration work was entrusted to Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., and took two years. Stucco was replaced by stonework matching that of the Medical College, which occupies about one third of the same block. Thus renovated, the block forms one homogeneous whole. The architect also provided a new entrance on Cockspur Street, closing up the previous one which opened on the Square, and erected behind the official quarters a six-storey annex for office space. The whole structure is built in a neo-classical style in harmony with that of the nearby buildings. Well-balanced and sober architecturally, its appearance is impressive without being ostentatious.

The Inauguration

King George V and Queen Mary were present at the inaugural ceremony on June 29, 1925. The High Commissioner, Mr. Larkin, and the architect greeted them at the entrance and gave them the keys to the magnificent bronze doors. In the hall, Miss Larkin offered a bouquet to Her Majesty. The Royal



—Maillard

QUEEN MARY REVISITS CANADA HOUSE

To mark the 25th anniversary of the opening of Canada House, Her Majesty Queen Mary, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone, paid an informal visit to the building on June 29, 1950, and signed the book which had been signed by their Majesties at the time of the opening. Above: H. M. Queen Mary, and Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

couple was then escorted to the High Commissioner's office, where a formal ceremony took place.

In his welcoming speech, the High Commissioner said:

It has for years past been felt that the various Canadian official activities . . . ought to be assembled at a central point, and when the Canadian Govern-

ment found that this site—the former home of the Union Club—was available, they seized the opportunity of using it as a dignified, conspicuous and convenient location for carrying on their work here. . . . It will, in addition, serve as an easily accessible centre for the many Canadians who visit this country in ever increasing numbers on business or pleasure. . . .

He concluded in expressing the belief that

within these walls we shall be able to carry on a useful work that will redound to the credit of our country and in some part assist in maintaining a community of interest in the great Commonwealth of Nations, of which Your Majesty is the head, and which are contributing so much to the happiness and prosperity of mankind.

His Majesty replied:

Canada is a great country: alike in the literal sense of vast extent from 'sea to sea' and great in achievement and in promise; and it is right and necessary that its official representatives here should be housed in a manner worthy of the Dominion and adequate to the discharge of their ever-growing and important duties. I sincerely congratulate you upon the wise instinct which led to the choice of a site so well adapted to your needs and also upon the admirable reconstruction that has been effected. . . . It is my earnest hope that it will in every way fulfil its purpose and that success may attend all who work within these walls.

In time, it has proved impossible to house all Canadian services in the building, but Canada House has remained an extremely useful centre for Canadian activities in London. Thousands of Canadians who came to Army Headquarters in the nearby Sun Life Building during the war, as well as the many travellers from Canada who visit London every year, have agreed with Mr. Larkin that the site chosen for Canada House is indeed most convenient. Those Canadians who have had the opportunity to visit the building, realize that the high commissioners and their staffs have successfully endeavoured to make it an effective and representative centre from which to conduct the affairs of the Government of Canada in the United Kingdom, in accordance with the wishes of its founders and the traditional character of Canadian missions in Commonwealth and foreign countries.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Korea

The situation in Korea was discussed at length in the House of Commons on June 26, 28, 29 and 30. A report of these discussions appears on page 243.

Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in London

On June 5, Mr. Pearson gave a report on the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in London, May 15-19.*

The debate was joined Mr. Gordon Graydon (PC, Peel), Mr. M. J. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F. party, Mr. Solon E. Low, leader of the Social Credit party, Mr. J. M. Macdonnell (PC, Toronto Greenwood), and Mr. J. H. Blackmore, (SC, Lethbridge).

Meeting of the Commonwealth Consultive Committee in Sydney, Australia

On June 5 and 29, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, and the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. R. W. Mayhew, respectively, reported on the Commonwealth Conference held in Sydney, Australia, in May, to discuss economic assistance to South and Southeast Asia. Extracts from their statements appear on page 252.

Niagara Diversion Treaty

On June 14 Mr. Pearson moved that the House of Commons approve the ratification of the Niagara Diversion Treaty between Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on February 27, 1950. He said in part:

The purpose of this Treaty is to provide for the permanent regulation of the diversion of water from the Niagara River for hydro-electric power, and to ensure the preservation of the scenic beauty of the Niagara River and Niagara Falls . . . Previous agreements of the use of Niagara water simply specified the total amount of water each country could divert. Any water remaining would flow over the falls. In this Treaty the procedure is reversed. Article 4 reserves definite quantities of water for flow over the falls and through the rapids; and article 5 authorizes the use of all remaining water for power purposes . . . Article 6 provides for equal division between the two countries of the water available for power purposes. This does not apply to the water that is added to the Great Lakes system through the Long Lac-Ogoki works; this water will still be used exclusively by Canada . . . It is expected that both countries will normally have the use of more water than before. More important for Canada, perhaps, is the fact that the existing temporary arrangements are being superseded by a permanent agreement. This will make possible the construction of new power plants of the latest design, making more efficient use of the available water . . . It is our hope that the Niagara Diversion Treaty will be ratified in the near future by the United States, in order that the redevelopment of the power facilities at Niagara may be started as soon as possible.

The House of Commons agreed to the motion to approve the ratification of the Treaty.

* A report on this meeting appears on page 249.

Standing Committee of the House of Commons on External Affairs

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met on June 6, 9, 12, 13 and 19.

On June 6, Mr. Raymond Eudes, M.P. (Liberal, Montreal Hochelaga), spoke on Canadian participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

On June 12, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, spoke on the Convention of the World Meteorological Association. He was assisted by Mr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, Assistant Comptroller, Meteorological Service, Department of Transport.

On June 13, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, made statements on the memorandum circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "A Twenty-year Programme for Achieving Peace through the United Nations", and on the work of the International Joint Commission in connection with the Red River floods. The Committee also discussed the association of Canada with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

On June 19, Dr. G. H. S. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, spoke on the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In addition, the following were among particular subjects discussed: departmental expenditures connected with Canadian representation at International Conferences, and with travel and removal expenses for the fiscal year 1949-50; Canadian participation in the work of the International Labour Organization, and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The principal departmental witness on these subjects was Mr. H. O. Moran, assisted by Mr. S. D. Hemsley.

Committee Report

On June 27, the Standing Committee on External Affairs presented its report to the House of Commons. After listing the main items discussed and the witnesses heard, and expressing its appreciation to the Secretary of State for External Affairs for attending five full meetings of the Committee, the report proceeded as follows:

The attention of the Committee was directed to the existing requirement of authentication by a United States Consul of oaths duly sworn to before Canadian notaries public for use in the United States Patent Office. As such authentication causes great inconvenience and added expense to Canadian applicants living at points remote from United States Consular Offices, and as the Canadian law never required such certification of oaths taken by United States citizens before Canadian Consuls, your Committee recommends that representations be made to the State Department of the United States Government to do away with the requirement of authentication of oaths by a United States Consul.

Your Committee recommends that the Department of External Affairs actively re-examine at once the question of the issuance and revocation of passports granted to Canadian citizens whose loyalty to alien systems of government takes priority over their loyalty to ours.

Your Committee recommends that the present practice of placing a nominal sum in the estimates of the Department to enable the use of blocked currencies to acquire real and personal property in foreign countries be revised so that such purchases can be made by a method under which such expenditures will be directly voted by Parliament.

Your Committee recommends that immediate steps be taken to accelerate the activities of the International Joint Commission with reference to the acute flood dangers which are ever present in the areas served by certain international rivers.

Your Committee approves of the action taken by Canada under the provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty in the interests of preserving world peace and security. Your Committee recommends that increasing attention be given to the Asiatic zone.

Your Committee recommends that continued pressure be exerted through diplomatic and other appropriate channels to hasten action by the United States Government so that an early start may be made on the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project.

Your Committee desires to record its appreciation to all the witnesses.

Standing Committee of the Senate on External Relations

On June 22 this Committee reported on the following items of the estimates of the Department of External Affairs:

- (1) Publicity and information;
- (2) Allowances in connection with representation abroad;
- (3) The establishment of offices or residences for missions abroad;
- (4) Canadian representation at international conferences;
- (5) Canada's assessment for the United Nations.

The Committee was of the opinion that government expenditures for publicity and information should be reduced to a minimum, especially with regard to the Department of External Affairs. It recommended a study of the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the establishment of a central bureau for government publicity.

It was the wish of the Committee that diplomats representing Canada abroad, and their staffs, should receive a remuneration enabling them properly to maintain and increase the prestige enjoyed by Canada, but it was pointed out that Canada is not a Big Power and that a proper sense of modesty should characterize its representation in foreign countries. It was similarly pointed out that reasonable economy should be exercised in the acquisition and furnishing of premises required for Canadian representation abroad. Frozen credits in foreign countries are now being used for expenses in this connection; the Committee stated: "Now that the extent of such credits is being determined, the amounts to be used out of such inconvertible deposits in foreign currencies should properly be indicated in the Estimates." Such an indication would eliminate the mention of Estimates of a nominal amount of \$1.00 for this purpose.

The Committee considered Canada's assessment for the United Nations was disproportionate with reference to its national income to that imposed on

certain other countries. While recognizing that active support of the United Nations is a fundamental basis of Canada's foreign policy, the Committee hoped that a readjustment of Canada's assessment might in due time be secured.

Report of the Special Committee of the Senate On Human Rights

The Special Committee of the Senate on Human Rights submitted its report on June 27. After outlining the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris in 1948, the report referred to the work of the Human Rights Commission in drafting the proposed International Covenant on Human Rights and commented: "While the terms of the proposed Covenant are not yet fully settled, your Committee regards with sympathetic approval this effort to bring about in the world at large a fuller recognition of human rights and a more universal practice of the fundamental freedoms".

The Committee contemplated in due course the incorporation in the Canadian constitution of a national Bill of Rights. As an interim measure it recommended that the Canadian Parliament adopt a Declaration of Human Rights which should be strictly limited to its own legislative jurisdiction. Such a Declaration could follow in its general lines the preamble and certain of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

On June 29, Mr. Raymond Eudes, (L., Montreal Hochelaga) who was Head of the Canadian Delegation to the Tenth Session of the Economic and Social Council, held at Lake Success in February-March, 1950, gave a report on the session to the House of Commons.*

Mr. Eudes spoke in part as follows:

. . . The most practical project so far undertaken by the Economic and Social Council is the programme of technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries. The potential results of this experiment in international co-operation, in terms of economic and social benefits to millions of people, are tremendous . . . Canada, as one of the highly developed countries, is co-operating actively in this work.

The . . . programme is not intended to provide capital funds for economic development. Its aim is to provide expert advice and assistance, on request, to governments of under-developed countries who lack the technical knowledge required to develop their economic resources. Responsibility for the programme as a whole rests with the Economic and Social Council . . .

The programme is to be financed by voluntary contributions from member governments of the United Nations. The programme's fund will amount to approximately thirty million dollars in the first year and it is expected that the United States will make a substantial contribution towards this total. A technical assistance conference of all members of the United Nations will consider the contributions and decide on the allocation of funds to the participating agencies.

* See page 272 for a report of the eleventh session of ECOSOC. A full report on the tenth session of the Economic and Social Council is contained in the "Canada and the United Nations" section of the March and April issues of *External Affairs*.

The programme will include the training of technicians of under-developed countries, the loan of experts to recommend what economic development can usefully be undertaken in any area, and the establishment of pilot projects where appropriate.

Military Relief Claims Between Canada and European Countries

On June 29 in reply to a series of questions by Mr. Gordon Graydon, (PC, Peel) concerning the settlements which had been reached on what are known as the Military Relief Claims between Canada and certain European countries, the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Finance, Mr. James Sinclair, spoke in part as follows:

. . . These military relief claims arose out of the necessity toward the end of the war of trying to re-establish immediately liberated and conquered countries. It is quite true that there was a plan under UNRRA to do that after the war, but we could not wait until then. Therefore the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada got together and agreed that they would pour in supplies to the civilian populations to help them back on their feet as quickly as possible. . . . in many of these countries there was no real government. There were provisional governments and governments in exile . . . Therefore it was not possible to carry out the usual formal arrangements which would be normally made by countries negotiating such supplies.

The understanding of the United States, Great Britain and Canada was that these countries who received the goods would at some time in the future, when and if they were able, make repayment.

Mr. Sinclair stated that Canada's share in the programme was 5 per cent of the entire sum spent. Canada's net claim against the nine European countries which had received assistance was to the amount of \$67,388,496.50 in United States dollars. Two years ago the United States had wiped out almost all of their claims which had been 12 times as large as Canada's. A year ago the United Kingdom also decided to make a settlement. Canada, Mr. Sinclair stated, had waited until the last for the following reasons:

. . . First of all, it was only proper that the big debtors should have the first opportunity. Second, we thought that the longer we waited the better shape these countries would be in to pay. I think that decision turned out to be a wise one.

He then said that an arrangement with the Netherlands had been made two years ago. Canada's claim had been for \$14,099,724 and in the end a settlement had been made for \$5,733,966. In the spring of 1950 the Canadian government had decided that the time had come to try to make collection of the other accounts. Mr. Sinclair then outlined the settlements which had been reached with the various European countries concerned. With regard to these settlements, he stated that:

From all the Northern countries except France . . . we have recovered 59 per cent of our original claims. In three of those countries, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark, we considered we got payment in full.

World Meteorological Organization

On June 5, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, moved that the House of Commons approve the Convention of the World Meteorological Organiza-

tion signed at Washington on October 11, 1947. He said in part:

The object of this resolution is manifold: first, to facilitate world-wide co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations for the making of meteorological observations; second, to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of information; third, to promote the standardization of meteorological observations; fourth, to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping and agriculture; and finally, to encourage research.

... It was decided at two international meetings, held at Toronto and Washington, to recommend the establishment of a World Meteorological Organization. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations . . . We have an excellent network of observation stations throughout the various regions of Canada, and we co-operate with the United States, with whom we operate joint-weather stations in the North . . .

On June 6 it was agreed that the Convention be referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs for further study. On June 13 the House of Commons agreed to the motion to approve the Convention.

Tax Agreements

On June 23 the House of Commons passed Bill No. 314, to amend the Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Acts of 1943 and 1944.

Mr. James Sinclair, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Finance, in speaking on the bill, said in part:



—NFB

DOUBLE-TAXATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Mr. Julian F. Harrington, United States Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., left, and Mr. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, sign a Double-Taxation Agreement in Ottawa on June 12, 1950. Under this agreement Canada and the United States will modify further their income tax laws for the benefit of those persons who have to pay income tax in both countries.

. . . The purpose of this Act is best described in the words of the original Protocol between Canada and the United States—for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income tax. In a country such as Canada, which has close business interests with both the United Kingdom and the United States, it is very important that we avoid double taxation on the same income in order not to impede business between ourselves and the United States or between ourselves and Great Britain. It is also very important that our taxing authorities co-operate to see that there is no opportunity for evasion by tax payers because of different taxation laws in the two countries . . . Because of the similarity between our tax laws and those of Britain, we have been able in the past to have our tax conventions with the United Kingdom more advanced than the ones we have with the United States. During recent years, however, continuous negotiation at Washington has resulted in the present Canada-United States taxing agreement coming much closer to the Canada-United Kingdom Agreement . . .

Japanese Peace Treaty

On June 15, in response to a question by Mr. Howard C. Green (PC, Vancouver-Quadra), concerning the meeting of Commonwealth representatives in London to discuss a Japanese Peace Treaty, Mr. Pearson said in part:

. . . The conference . . . was not so much a Conference as a meeting of Commonwealth representatives in the form of a working party to continue the discussions carried on at Colombo of what might be included in a Japanese Peace Treaty. The meeting took place in London, and was attended by a Canadian representative, our alternate on the Far Eastern Commission.

International Joint Commission

On June 29, in response to a question from Mr. R. Adamson (PC, York West) concerning the Columbia River, Mr. Pearson said:

There is a reference before the Commission covering the Columbia river. Under that reference extensive investigations are proceeding which include aerial reconnaissance, hydrographic mapping, establishing of gauging stations, ground water investigation, establishment of precipitation stations, and exploration of damsite and storage possibilities. Therefore the Commission is very active at the moment in regard to this reference.

Speech of the Deputy Governor General

On June 30, in his speech to the members of the Senate and the House of Commons, on the occasion of the prorogation of the second session of the twenty-first parliament, the Deputy Governor General Mr. Justice Patrick Kerwin, spoke in part as follows:

The North Atlantic Council has made a significant forward step by the formulation of the principle of balanced collective forces as the basis of the defence of the Atlantic community. The government welcomes the decision to have deputies of the Foreign Ministers appointed to maintain continuity in the work of the Council.

In order to further the economic co-operation of North Atlantic nations, Canada, along with the United States, has accepted an invitation to become associated on an informal basis with the work of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Canada was also represented at the Commonwealth meeting held in Australia to consider the means of assisting in the economic development of South and Southeast Asia.

The United Nations has recently been called upon to deal with a serious threat to peace in Korea. Though the situation emphasizes the grave concern which has long been felt over the failure of the Security Council to arrange for the provision of forces to implement its decisions in such cases, the prompt and energetic measures taken by individual members on its behalf and in conformity with its resolutions to restore and maintain peace in that area have met with general approval in all the free nations and will, I am sure, dispose them all to supply such form and degree of co-operation as may be required.

The government remains convinced that until there is genuine good will among all nations, the maintenance of peace will continue to depend upon the unity and strength of the free nations . . .

The Niagara Diversion Treaty between Canada and the United States to provide for the permanent regulation of the diversion of water from the Niagara river for hydro-electric power has been approved and it is the hope of the government that, in the interests of both countries, it will receive the early approval of the Senate of the United States . . .

The Canadian section of the International Joint Commission has been requested to expedite the investigation into measures required for the future control of the Red river.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Technical Assistance Programmes

Since its foundation, the United Nations has been concerned with the fact that two-thirds of the world's population is living in a condition of economic and social backwardness. Realizing that political security and peace can not be maintained as long as such a large proportion of the world remains economically insecure, the United Nations has set itself the task of extending a helping hand to the under-developed countries in raising their standards of living. Originally, the various specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the FAO and UNESCO, served as the organs through which action was taken to achieve this end. It became evident in 1948 however that the resources of the specialized agencies were not sufficient to make appreciable headway in the face of the immensity of the task before them.

Accordingly, Resolution 200 (III) the United Nations General Assembly in December 1948 established the Technical Assistance Programme to supplement the activities of the specialized agencies. By this Programme, the United Nations undertook to lend direct assistance to the under-developed countries by sending missions of technical experts to help them in surveying their needs and possibilities and by placing trainees from these countries in the universities and industries of the more advanced nations.

The Technical Assistance Programme is financed out of the regular budget of the United Nations. In 1949, \$500,000 was assigned for activities under the Programme. It soon became evident that this budget was too small and that a larger scheme should be developed whereby the techniques of modern industry and administration might be made available to the less advanced countries.

Point Four Programme

The United Nations therefore accepted with enthusiasm President Truman's statement in his message to Congress on January 20, 1949, that the United States "must embark on a bold new programme for making the benefits of (our) scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of the under-developed areas". President Truman went on to say: "We invite other countries to pool their technological resources in this undertaking. Their contributions will be warmly welcomed. This should be a co-operative enterprise in which all nations work together through the United Nations and its specialized agencies whenever practicable."

Since this statement was the fourth point in the President's survey of United States foreign policy, United States activities in the field of technical assistance to the under-developed countries have since become popularly known as the "Point Four Programme". The United States has undertaken, as part of the Point Four Programme, to support United Nations technical assistance activities.

At the Eighth Session of the Economic and Social Council early in 1949 the United States delegation introduced a resolution calling upon the Council to prepare an expanded version of the Technical Assistance Programme. This resolution was accepted, and accordingly the Economic and Social Council submitted the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance to the United



—United Nations

CHAIRMAN OF TECHNICAL MISSION TO BOLIVIA

Bolivia has been designated as one of the selected countries for the United Nations programme of technical assistance for economic development. Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of the Department of Resources and Development, Chairman of the Technical Mission to Bolivia, is shown above with other United Nations officials, before he proceeded to Bolivia with the members of his mission. Left to right: Dr. Keenleyside, Mr. David Owen, Assistant Secretary-General for the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs; His Excellency Eduardo Anze Matienzo, Bolivian Permanent Representative to the United Nations; and Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary-General for the United Nations Department of Public Information.

Nations General Assembly in the autumn of 1949. The General Assembly unanimously adopted this plan in November.

Under the Expanded Programme all interested countries will contribute to a special fund to finance United Nations aid in helping the under-developed countries to raise their standards of living. The Economic Secretariat of the United Nations, in co-operation with five specialized agencies, will co-ordinate activities under the Expanded Programme in the selection and dispatching of technical experts to the under-developed countries and in the placing of trainees from these countries in the more advanced nations.

On June 12, 1950, the United Nations convened the Technical Assistance Conference at which over sixty nations announced the amount of their contributions to the special fund which will finance the Expanded Programme. The

countries of the Cominform Bloc were not represented. The total of announced contributions to cover the first period of the Programme's operation, ending December 31, 1951, was \$20,000,000. Canada will contribute \$850,000.

Both the original Technical Assistance Programme which began in December 1948, and the Expanded Programme which will begin its activities this summer, are experimental and form a new departure in international endeavour. In many under-developed countries basic and even rudimentary knowledge concerning economic resources are non-existent. In others, an excess of population over the productive capacity presents a most difficult problem. In all these countries, no reservoir of skills and "know-how" sufficient to begin advances in economic development, exists. The activities of the Programmes will be confined for the first few years to the forming of recommendations to be offered to the governments of the under-developed countries. It is hoped that over a period of years the training aspect of the Programme will create a pool of technical skill and knowledge enabling a good start to be made towards goals of modernization and economic development.

The Technical Assistance Programmes are perhaps the most constructive effort yet made by the United Nations to grapple with world-wide economic difficulties. The support given to this international departure by the more advanced countries of the democratic West demonstrates their concern for the economic condition of the under-developed countries, and illustrates their confidence that economic progress can be achieved in an orderly and constructive manner through international co-operation rather than through the ruthless "dirigisme" proffered by present-day totalitarianism.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

As a result of the fighting between the newly-declared state of Israel and the surrounding Arab states which began in Palestine upon the termination of the United Kingdom Mandate in May 1948, the large majority of Palestinian Arabs fled those parts of the country which subsequently came under the control of Israel. It is estimated that 751,000 Arabs left their homes and arrived in Arab Palestine, Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, the majority in a state of almost complete destitution. In addition to this number, large numbers of Arabs in the remaining portion of Palestine became destitute as a result of the economic collapse of the country. Thus, the International Red Cross, which assumed the task of caring for these refugees, was faced with the problem of feeding and housing a total of 940,000 people. In response to an appeal by the late Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, a large number of countries and private organizations made special contributions to the International Red Cross to help them in coping with this problem. Since August 1948 Canada has contributed goods and supplies to the value of \$1,040,000.

Realizing that this problem was of a long-continued nature and that a lasting solution could not be found merely through continuing to feed these refugees, the United Nations dispatched the Economic Survey Mission to the Middle East with instructions to find means through which international assistance might eventually be terminated. After several months of study, the Mission reported that a real solution of the refugee problem by means of repatriation or re-settlement was not possible as long as the political stalemate between Israel

and the Arab states continued. However the Report made by the Mission suggested a constructive approach in proposing that the refugees no longer remain objects of charity and that useful work be provided for them by which they could become wage earners and cease to be the recipients of relief. According to the plan submitted by the Mission, increasing numbers of refugees would be put to work during 1950 on constructive projects, thus raising the productive capacities of the areas receiving the refugees. As the numbers of employed persons would rise, the number of persons drawing relief would fall, until a point would be reached where the number of relief recipients would be reduced sufficiently to allow the Arab states themselves to assume the remaining burden. The Mission therefore suggested the establishment of an agency to be financed by a fund of \$52,700,000 and charged with the task of providing relief and paid work to the refugees until June 30, 1951.

On December 2, 1949, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution, drafted in the light of the Interim Report of the Economic Survey Mission, which established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The Assembly also authorized the raising of a fund of \$54,900,000 through contributions by interested governments. Under this resolution both direct relief and paid work would be provided until December 30, 1950. After that date and until the termination of the programme on June 30, 1951, only paid work would be provided. Thus, the United Nations plans to employ the latent capacities of this mass of refugees in constructive work, thereby increasing the production and raising the standard of living of the Middle East.

The Secretary-General appointed a Canadian, Major General Howard Kennedy, to be the Director of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. General Kennedy has had wide experience in large scale enterprises in both the civilian and military fields. He was Quarter-Master General of the Canadian Army Overseas during World War II. Upon the selection of his staff, General Kennedy went out to the Middle East in April 1950, took over the task of providing relief from the International Red Cross and is now setting in motion several projects to provide paid work for the refugees.

The Canadian Government has informed the Secretary-General that Canada will contribute \$750,000 to the Agency for the period ending Dec. 31, 1950. It is expected that a large part of this contribution will be spent on Canadian commodities. The Canadian Government will give sympathetic consideration to a request for a further contribution of \$750,000 if the first amount is fully used by the end of 1950.

The Eleventh Session of ECOSOC

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, announced on June 20, 1950, that the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) would be as follows:

Chief Representative: Mr. Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works.
Alternative Representatives: Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare, Department of National Health and Welfare; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs; Mr. Arnold Smith, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.

In addition, officers of the Department of External Affairs and of the Department of Finance are attending the Council session as advisers to the Canadian Delegation.

This session of the Economic and Social Council opened in Geneva on July 3. It is expected to complete its work around August 16. It will be seen by the strong delegation that Canada is sending to this conference that the Government is attaching great importance to this particular session of the Council. Although the tenth session did some very useful work, a summary of which was published in the April issue of *External Affairs**, many important problems were left for consideration by the next conference. This eleventh session also coincides with the general desire among the members of the United Nations to investigate more closely, on the basis of their financial requirements, the usefulness of the various specialized agencies of the United Nations. For these reasons, the eleventh session of ECOSOC should provide a good opportunity to assess the value of the work being done in the international economic and social field by this organ of the United Nations, the functions which it can most usefully fulfil in the future, and the role which Canada should play in its development. During the last four years, the Council has worked out its organizational and procedural arrangements, has initiated various studies and has engaged in many debates on economic and social subjects of universal significance. The time has now come to take stock of these various activities and to decide which of them are effective, which can be improved and which are clearly unprofitable, at least in the immediate future.

Central Co-ordinating Body

The importance of the Economic and Social Council as a central co-ordinating body for all the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economical and social field has been stressed by Canada since the inception of the Council. Considerable progress has been made in this direction and it is the intention of the Canadian Government to encourage the trend towards sufficient co-ordination without losing sight of the necessity of preserving the semi-autonomous character of these specialized agencies.

The agenda of the eleventh session is a very heavy and varied one and it is certain that the maximum of effort will be required from every delegation if concrete results are to be achieved on the majority of the 51 items of the agenda.

While the Canadian Government has given equally careful consideration to all the subjects which are to be discussed at this session, it can be said that items 3, 5, 19, 22, 26, and 32 are perhaps the most challenging to the Canadian Delegation. These items deal respectively with the following matters:

- Item 3—Full Employment.
- Item 5—Technical Assistance and Economic Development.
- Item 19—Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
- Item 22—Forced Labour.
- Item 26—Long-range Activities for Children.
- Item 32—Refugees and Stateless Persons.

* *External Affairs*, April 1950, p. 144.

A report prepared by experts on national and international measures for full employment will form the basis for discussion of the item on Full Employment in the Council. The duties devolving upon the Economic and Social Council with regard to the question of technical assistance for economic development, and on the Technical Assistance Committee, will be two-fold: to decide upon the type of technical assistance that may be useful, eliminating thereby those which may be wasteful, useless or even harmful, and to select those countries which, because of their degree of under-development, are immediately entitled to such technical assistance. The highlight of the report of the Commission on Human Rights will of course be the draft Covenant on Human Rights which this Commission adopted at its sixth session and which is now being submitted to the Council for approval.

It is expected that the representatives of the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia will be absent from the eleventh session of the Economic and Social Council by reason of the representation on the Council of Nationalist China. While such a limited participation is of course not desirable and all 18 member states of the Council should be duly represented, particularly at sessions of this importance, it may be that the Council will be able to conduct its business with more dispatch and in a better atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill than has existed in previous conferences.

The Jerusalem Question

A new phase was reached in the efforts of the United Nations to make satisfactory arrangements for the administration of the Holy Places in Jerusalem when the Trusteeship Council decided on June 14 to refer the question back to the General Assembly. This is the second time the Trusteeship Council has reported to the General Assembly on this subject. The first was in the spring of 1948, when the Trusteeship Council's original draft statute for Jerusalem was completed. Armed conflict was then at its height and organs of the United Nations were engaged in the immediate effort to restore peace. The question of the permanent administration of Jerusalem was therefore left over for later consideration. Last December when the General Assembly asked the Trusteeship Council to revise the 1948 draft, the Council was authorized to approve the revised statute when it was completed and to put the statute into effect immediately, no matter what Israel and Jordan—who now occupy the city and its environs—might do to divert the Trusteeship Council from its purpose.

In *External Affairs* for May* it was indicated that some difficulty was expected in making progress toward the implementation of the revised statute for Jerusalem adopted by the Trusteeship Council on April 4. Mr. Garreau, then President of the Council, tried in April and May to secure the co-operation of Israel and Jordan in giving effect to the statute. The results of his mission proved disappointing. He reported to the Trusteeship Council in June that the implementation of the statute would seem to be seriously compromised under existing conditions. Jordan had not responded to his approaches at all. In the spring, the Jordanian representative had stated to the Trusteeship Council that his government would not discuss any plan for the internationalization of Jerusalem. It was not opposed, however, to having the United Nations assure itself

* *External Affairs*, May 1950, p. 171.

from time to time that the Holy Places were being properly protected under safeguards provided by the Government of Jordan, and that freedom of access to the Holy Places was actually enjoyed. By contrast, Israel had been willing to discuss the Jerusalem question with Mr. Garreau but it had also rejected the Trusteeship Council's Jerusalem statute for a variety of reasons which were set forth in a substantial memorandum. It offered an alternative proposal under which a United Nations representative would protect and supervise the Holy Places alone, while leaving the rest of the Jerusalem area to be administered by the occupying authorities.

It had now become clear that no statute meeting the requirements of the Assembly resolution in favour of complete internationalization of the Jerusalem area would command the co-operation of either Jordan or Israel. No provision was found in the Charter enabling the Trusteeship Council to impose a regime against the will both of the occupying authorities and of the inhabitants. Nine members of the Trusteeship Council therefore voted in favour of submitting the revised statute to the General Assembly. Iraq was the only member adhering to the view that an immediate attempt should be made to put the statute into effect regardless of local opposition. Another member, the Philippines, abstained. The Soviet Union was not represented, but had already announced the withdrawal of its former support for full internationalization. The vote indicated that in addition to the Soviet Union five other members of the Trusteeship Council who had voted last December for full internationalization of Jerusalem had now concluded that a modified form of internationalization would provide better safeguards for the Holy Places. It is expected that the issue will be discussed again during the fifth session of the Assembly scheduled to convene on September 19.

Proposed Amendment to Article 45 of the ICAO Convention

During the fourth session of the Assembly of ICAO, June 1950, a proposal was put forward by the delegations of Mexico, Argentina and several others to amend Article 45 of the Chicago Convention. This Article now provides that the seat of the Headquarters of ICAO shall be in Montreal. In order to transfer the Headquarters at any time it would be necessary to go through the somewhat long and complicated procedure of amending the Convention. Accordingly, it was generally agreed that at some time the Article should be replaced by one which would permit the Assembly to decide from time to time where the Headquarters of the organization would be located.

The alternative article proposed at the Assembly was unacceptable to the Delegation of Canada and to a large number of other delegations. It did not provide for prior notice or subsequent approval of member states. The site could therefore be changed by a two-thirds majority of representatives present at any meeting of the ICAO Assembly. In addition, a good deal of popular misunderstanding had arisen with respect to the intention of the proposed amendment. Acceptance of it at the time of the Assembly would undoubtedly have been interpreted as a declaration of intention to move from Montreal at an early date. A number of delegations which supported the proposal denied vigorously any such intention, and assured the Assembly that Montreal should, in their opinion, continue to be the seat of ICAO. The proposal was defeated in plenary

session on June 17 by a vote of 18 in favour and 12 against, with 7 abstentions. A two-thirds majority would have been required to carry the amendment and then it would have had to be ratified by member states.

A further objection to amending Article 45 at the present time is that the article concerning amendments to the Convention itself requires amending. At present, amendments to the Convention are binding only upon those states which ratify them. In consequence, the absurd situation could arise in which the proposed amendment to Article 45 would have been ratified by some states and not by others and, in consequence, for some states the headquarters could be moved by a vote of the Assembly and for other states it could only be moved by an amendment to the Convention.



U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL AT GENEVA

—United Nations

Mr. Trygve Lie, right, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on his 32-day trip to Europe, visited the Third World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization in Geneva on May 8. Above, Dr. Brock Chisholm, Canada, Director-General of the World Health Organization, and Mr. Lie.

CANADA APPROVES NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION

Canada signified her readiness to co-operate with nine other countries in the development and protection of the fishery resources of the northwest Atlantic when Parliament on June 1 approved the International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention.

This history-making convention was signed at Washington, D.C., on February 8, 1949, by representatives of 11 countries—Canada, United States, Newfoundland, United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Portugal, Spain, France and Italy.

To be brought into force, the convention had to be ratified by any four signatory governments. Such action already had been taken by Great Britain, Iceland and the United States, and therefore, deposit of the Canadian instrument of ratification at Washington, D.C., made the convention effective. Ratification of the convention by Canada extends to Newfoundland which entered Confederation since the signing ceremony took place.

A commission will be established on which contracting governments will be represented. This commission will have separate panels with jurisdiction over defined sub-areas of the northwest Atlantic in which governments with particular fishing interests will have representations.

There are five sub-areas, which cover the waters off the west coast of Greenland, and the waters off the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and the New England states.

The commission's primary functions will be to collect, collate and disseminate scientific information on international fisheries in the convention area. It will have no regulatory powers, but any of the panels which have jurisdiction over the defined sub-areas may make recommendations for joint regulatory action with regard to those stocks of fish that support international fisheries.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Dr. Victor Doré, former Canadian Ambassador to Belgium, was appointed Canadian Minister to Switzerland, effective June 13, 1950.

Lt.-General Maurice Pope, former Head of the Canadian Mission to the Allied High Commission in Bonn, was appointed Canadian Ambassador to Belgium, effective June 16, 1950.

Mr. G. G. Crean was posted from the National Defence College at Kingston, to the Canadian Legation in Yugoslavia, as Chargé d'Affaires a.i., effective June 9, 1950.

Mr. S. G. Lefeuve was posted from the Canadian Consulate General, in New York, N.Y., U.S.A., to Ottawa, effective June 15, 1950.

The following officers have been appointed to the Department of External Affairs:

Mr. H. J. Armstrong (April 1, 1950); Mr. C. E. Glover (May 29, 1950); Mr. H. A. B. MacCracken (June 15, 1950).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Stanley Woodward presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of the United States of America on June 22. Mr. Woodward was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on Mar 12, 1899. He was educated at St. George's School, Yale University, and l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques (Paris). He served with the United States Army in 1918 and taught at Yale-in-China, Changsha, from 1922 to 1923. Mr. Woodward joined the Foreign Service in March 1925 and was assigned to the Department of State. He served in Geneva from 1926 to 1929, in Brussels from 1929 to 1933 and in Port-au-Prince from 1933 to 1934. In October of that year he resigned from the Foreign Service. He was appointed Assistant Chief of Protocol in September 1937 and from January 1944 until his present appointment, he served as Chief of Protocol. Mr. Woodward is married.

His Excellency Per Wijkman, Minister of Sweden, resumed charge of the Legation, June 5, on his return from leave of absence.

His Excellency Hubert Guérin, Ambassador of France, left Ottawa on June 8 for a holiday in France. During his absence, Mr. Jean Basdevant, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef, Minister of Switzerland, left Ottawa on June 17 for a two months holiday abroad. In his absence Mr. Emile Bisang, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Vicomte du Parc, Ambassador of Belgium, left Ottawa on June 21 for a visit to Belgium. Baron Pierre de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim during the Ambassador's absence.

Mr. Richard W. Byrd, First Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America, was promoted to the rank of Counsellor, May 26.

New Appointments

Brigadier Alberto Salinas Carranza, who was appointed Military Attaché at the Embassy of Mexico in May, will also serve as Air Attaché.

Commander Juan Manuel Castro-Hart, Naval Attaché, Embassy of Peru, June 6. Commander Castro-Hart is concurrently Naval Attaché at the Embassy of Peru in Washington and resides there.

Air Commodore A. P. Revington, C.B.E., Air Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, June 9.

Captain Andrei Pekhterev, Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, June 11.

Alva L. Taber, Assistant Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, June 12.

Captain Francis H. Gardner, Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Embassy of the United States of America, end of July or early August.

Captain G. E. Fardell, R.N., Naval Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, in August.

Departures

Air Commodore C. W. Busk, C.B., M.C., A.F.C., Air Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

Mr. Jose Vicente Ayestaran, Vice-Consul of Argentina at Quebec, June 22.

Mr. F. N. Cabeldu, Honorary Consul of Belgium at Victoria, June 22.

Mr. Bernhard Day, Honorary Consul of Belgium at Toronto, June 22.

Mr. Gaston Legon, Honorary Vice-Consul of Belgium at London, June 22.

Mr. Pierre Le Ross, Honorary Vice-Consul of Belgium at Prince Rupert, June 22.

Mr. Genaro V. Paulino Alvarez, Consul General of the Dominican Republic at Montreal, June 22.

Mr. Ismael Mendez Zebadua, Consul General of Guatemala at Montreal, June 22.

Mr. Ettore Staderini, Consul of Italy at Montreal, June 22.

Mr. Thord Odegard O'Mejer, Consul of Norway at Toronto, June 22.

Mr. Carlos Calzadilla, Consul General of Panama at Vancouver, June 22.

Mr. Arthur Henry Carson, Honorary Consul of Thailand at Vancouver, June 22.

Mr. John H. Morgan, Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, June 22.

Mr. Levi P. Smith, Jr., Vice-Consul of the

United States of America at Windsor, June 22.

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Mr. Walter Hemming Nelson, Honorary Vice-Consul of Denmark at Prince Albert, June 19.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Mr. J. Varekamp, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at Montreal, June 22.

Mr. Thomas A. Kelly, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, June 25.

Mr. G. Edward Reynolds, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, June 26.

Mr. Arthur P. Allen, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver, June 26.

Mr. A. Hugh Douglas, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, June 26.

Mr. Ronald K. Beyer, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver, June 26.

Departures

Mr. Francisco Agramonte y Cortijo, Consul General of Spain at Montreal, June 7. Mr. Juan Manuel Castro-Rial, Consul, will be in charge of the Consulate General, pending the arrival of a successor.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Delegates to the Seventh Imperial Press Conference visited Quebec, June 8 to 10; Montreal, June 10 to 13; Ottawa, June 13 to 20; Brockville and Kingston, June 20; To-

ronto, June 20 to 23 and June 27 to 28; Hamilton, Niagara and Queenston, June 23; and Muskoka, June 23 to 27.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during June, and of those at which it may be represented in the future; earlier Conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs").

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Now published annually; next date of publication of complete list of Continuing Boards and Commissions, January, 1951. See "External Affairs", May, page 191, for a complete list of these.)

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. ITU High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. Florence and Rapallo—April 1-May-June. Delegate: J. B. C. Watkins, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Moscow; Alternate: L. E. Coffey, Department of Transport; Advisers: D.

Manson, H. G. Richardson and F. P. Johnson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; R. H. Cairns, Department of Transport; A. R. Kilgour, Canadian Embassy, Paris.

2. *Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO.* Florence—May 22-June 16. Delegate: Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy; Dr. M. E. Lazerte, University of Alberta; G. T. Page, Chemical Institute of Canada; J. de Tonnancour, Canadian Arts Council, Montreal; Alternates: S. Pollock, Department of Finance; Dr. J. E. Robbins, Bureau of Statistics; P. Tremblay, Department of External Affairs; Adviser and Secretary: J. C. G. Brown, Department of External Affairs.
3. *112th Session of the Governing Body of ILO.* Geneva—May 26-June 3. Delegate: P. Goulet, Department of Labour; Alternate: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.
4. *Fourth Session of the Assembly of ICAO.* Montreal—May 30-June 21. Chief Delegate: L. Chevrier, Minister of Transport; Delegates: C. S. Booth, Council Member for Canada; R. Vachon, Air Transport Board; Alternates: S. Graham, Department of Transport; A. S. Macdonald, Air Transport Board; J. H. Cleveland, Department of External Affairs.
5. *Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council.* New York—June 1. J. W. Holmes, Acting Head of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York. (Observer).
6. *Thirty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference.* Geneva—June 7-July 1. Head of Delegation: P. Goulet, Department of Labour; Delegates: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; H. Taylor, National Carbon Company, Toronto; C. Jodoin, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal; Advisers: A. MacInnis, M.P.; Brig. J. E. Lyon, H. R. Rutherford, R. H. Taber and Miss E. Hardy, Department of Labour; J. C. Whitelaw, K.C., Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Montreal; T. W. Smith, Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal; A. C. Ross, Canadian Construction Association; J. A. Brass, Railway Association of Canada; A. J. Kelly, Dominion Joint Legislative Committee; A. F. MacArthur, Ontario Federation of Labour, Toronto; G. Picard, Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, Montreal; C. C. Williams, M.P., Representative of the Province of Saskatchewan; Secretary and Adviser: J. Mainwaring, Department of Labour.
7. *Technical Assistance Conference.* Lake Success—June 12. J. W. Holmes, Acting Head of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, New York.
8. *International Convention for the Suppression of Forged Monies.* The Hague—June 14-18. Major J. A. Wright, R.C.M.P.
9. *Congress of International Criminal Police Commission.* The Hague—June 19-22. Major J. A. Wright, R.C.M.P.
10. *Canada - United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.* London—June 19. M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; Dr. J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; G. Major, Department of Trade and Commerce; J. J. Deutsch, Department of Finance; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs.
11. *Annual Meeting of the American Society of Engineering Education.* Seattle—June 19-23. Professor F. A. Forward and L. G. R. Crouch, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.
12. *Meeting of Executive Board of UNICEF.* New York—June 19. Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare.
13. *Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Review Conference.* London—June 21-July 15. Dr. E. S. Archibald, Dr. A. Leahey, Dr. H. S. Atkinson, E. B. Fraser, H. L. Trueman and H. L. Seamans, Department of Agriculture; J. G. Robertson, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
14. *Commonwealth Air Transport Council.* Montreal—June 22-24. L. Chevrier, Minister of Transport; J. R. Baldwin, Air Transport Board.
15. *Meeting of Union d'Assureurs Pour le Controle des Credits Internationaux (Berne Union).* Oslo—June 23-24. H. T. Aitken, General Manager, Export Credit Insurance Corporation.
16. *Meeting of Agenda Committee of ECOSOC.* Geneva—June 26. A. C. Smith, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
17. *International Conference on Coal Preparation.* Paris—June 26-July 1. R. E. Gilmore, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

FORTHCOMING

(Now published annually; next date of publication of complete list of forthcoming conferences, January, 1951. The following conferences are in addition to those listed in "External Affairs", May, page 193, and June, page 235.)

1. *Conference on Marine Signalling Services*. Paris—July 3-16.
2. *Executive Committee of the International Institute of Refrigeration*. Paris—July 12.
3. *Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission*. Oslo—July 17.
4. *Eighth International Congress of Administrative Sciences*. Florence—July 25-Aug. 2.
5. *ILO-WHO Joint Committee on Industrial Hygiene*. Geneva—August 28-September 2.
6. *First International Congress of Sociological Association of Sociology*. Zurich—September 4-9.
7. *Thirty-Ninth Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union*. Dublin—September 8-14.
8. *Fourth Extraordinary Radio Conference of the Telecommunications Union*. The Hague—September.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

United States of America

Convention between Canada and the United States of America modifying and supplementing the Convention and accompanying Protocol of March 4, 1942 for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion in the case of Income Taxes. Signed at Ottawa, June 12, 1950.

Convention between Canada and the United States of America modifying and supplementing the Convention of June 8, 1944 for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion in the case of Estate Taxes and Succession Duties. Signed at Ottawa, June 12, 1950.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

July, 1950

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Mimeographed Documents:

Annual report of the International Telecommunication Union; 15 May 1950; document E/1679; 11 pp.

Report of the Commission on Human

Rights (Sixth Session) Lake Success, New York, 27 March-19 May 1950; document E/1681, E/CN.4/507; 25 May 1950; 86 pp.

Report of the Statistical Commission (Fifth Session), May 8 to May 17, 1950; document E/1696, E/CN.3/113; May 19, 1950; 91 pp.

Population Commission (Fifth Session), May 22 to June 2, 1950; *Findings of studies on the relationships between population trends and economic and social factors* (Report submitted by the Secretariat):

Part 1—*Influence of economic and social development on population changes*; 11 April 1950; document E/CN.9/55; 170 pp.

Part 2—*Effects of population changes on economic conditions*; 1 May 1950;

document E/CN.9/55/Add.1; 88 pp.

Part 3—*Summary of principal findings relevant to economic development of under-developed areas*; May 2 1950; document E/CN.9/55/Add. 2; 14 pp.

(b) Printed Documents:

World Health Organization

Report of the Executive Board, fifth session, held in Geneva from January 16 to February 2, 1950 (Part I); Official Records No. 25; March 1950; 83 pp.; 50 cents.

Financial Report January 1 to December 31, 1949 and Report of the External Auditor; Official Records No. 27; April 1950; 39 pp.; 25 cents.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 19: Exchange of Notes between Canada and Sweden constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, June 30, 1949. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 24: Agreement between Canada and Denmark for Air Services between the two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, December 13, 1949. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 27: Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement between the Allied and Swiss Governments on the Question of German Holdings in Switzerland. Signed at Washington on May 25, 1946. Price, 10 cents. (Bilingual).

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada, June 15, 1950. Price, 25 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 50/20—*Canada, the Pound and the Dollar*, an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, delivered to the Canada Club, London, England, on May 16, 1950.

No. 50/21—*North American Security*, an address by General A. G. L. McNaughton, delivered to the Canadian Manufacturers Association, in Toronto, on May 25, 1950.

No. 50/22—*The North Atlantic Council Meeting*, a statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Af-

fairs, made in the House of Commons on June 5, 1950.

No. 50/23—*Our North American Partnership*, an address by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, delivered at St. Lawrence University, in Canton, N.Y., on June 11, 1950.

No. 50/24—*North America in the Post-War World*, an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, delivered at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, on June 18, 1950.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Now published quarterly, except that changes will be noted as received. Next date of publication, August 1950. See "External Affairs", May, page 198 for a complete list of Canadian representatives abroad).

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective July 3, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1415-1425	Opening Announcements (except Sundays and Saturdays)	CKCX & CKNC
1425-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
1520-1530	Opening Announcements (Saturdays only)	
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	
1600-1630	Czech	
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1700-1730	English	
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	
1815-1845	Dutch	
1845-1900	English	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	German	
2030-2100	Italian	
2100-2130	Czech	
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0350-0420	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English Programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

Eastern Standard Time

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1850-1940	Portuguese	CKRA & CKCX
1940-2045	Spanish	
2045-2100	French	
2100-2145	English	
2130-2145	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2145-2235	Spanish	CKRA & CKCS

CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKLO	9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres		

PROGRAMME NOTES

General

News and commentaries from the United Nations as well as from Canada constitute the main part of the CBC International Service programmes now as it did when the Service first began its operations.

The English Language Service broadcasts Canadian and international news three times daily; the French Language Service also has three daily newscasts, and similarly news is incorporated in the programmes broadcast by the foreign language sections.

A number of commentaries are broadcast weekly by the International Service. The following material is made available to all language sections and used regularly by two or more of the sections: *Capital Report*, on political events in the federal capital of Ottawa; *Weekly Commentary*, on a topic of importance, whether political, economic, or cultural, attracting attention at the time; *Labour Report*; *Business Review*; *Weekend Review*, summary of the outstanding news of the week; and *Press Review*, a survey of Canadian press opinion as expressed in leading French and English language newspapers.

Each of the various language sections uses one item or more from the above mentioned material every week, but in addition the sections also have their individual correspondents at the United Nations headquarters in Lake Success who in weekly broadcasts inform the listeners about the work of the United Nations and its numerous agencies.

Programmes planned especially for the summer months already begun in June and July, continue throughout the month of August. Among the events taking place in Canada during August the CBC International Service plans to cover the Gaelic Mod and Highland Dancing, an annual event held in St. Ann Nova Scotia. This year's Gaelic Mod will be held August 9-12. The Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto lasting from August 25 to September 9, will also be given coverage by the CBC International Service.

Latin American Service

During the month of August the Latin American Service inaugurates two new programme series. In a weekly quarter-hour transmission taking place Mondays at 1945 hours E.S.T. and repeated Wednesdays at 2215 hours E.S.T., the Spanish section will broadcast short interviews with all consular representatives from Latin American countries stationed in Montreal.

Beginning at the end of July and continuing during the month of August, a series describing the leading Canadian industries will be broadcast once a week. The quarter-hour programme will be heard in Spanish on Tuesdays at 1945 hours E.S.T., repeated Saturdays at 2215 hours E.S.T. The series will be heard in Portuguese Saturdays at 1915 hours E.S.T.

Through the International Service Canada will pay tribute to three Latin American republics on the occasion of their independence day. Bolivia will be saluted on August 6, Ecuador on August 10, and Uruguay on August 25.

French Language Service

During the month of August the French Language Service will continue its series "En Feuilletant . . .", broadcast Mondays and Fridays at 1745-1800 hours G.M.T. The programme, consisting of readings from Canadian novels, essays, short stories, and poetry will feature the following books and authors throughout August.

August 4: "Né à Québec", a romantic biography of Louis Joliet by Alain Grandbois.

August 7: "La Sentinelle", a short story by "Ringuet", pen name for Dr. Phillippe Panneton.

August 11: "A l'ombre de l'Orford", poems by Alfred Desrochers.

August 14: "Les Plouffe", a novel by Roger Lemelin.

August 18: "Bonheur d'Occasion"—English title "The Tin Flute", a novel by Gabrielle Roy.

August 21: Poems by St. Denys Garneau.

August 25: "Nos charmants voisins" and "Nos animaux chez eux" by Claude Melançon.

August 28: Poems by Emile Nelligan.

English Language Service

The documentary drama series, "The Canadian Quill", broadcast Mondays at 2245-2300 hours G.M.T. will continue during the month of August. Similar to the French programme "En Feuilletant . . ." it deals with Canadian literature, presenting a dramatization of Canadian writing with a Canadian author's biography incorporated.



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Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, Canada

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—Kersh

RT. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING
1874-1950

On July 22, 1950, at his summer home at Kingsmere, the former Prime Minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, died in his seventy-sixth year.

Mr. King became Prime Minister of Canada for the first time in 1921, and he retained this office for more than twenty-one of the next twenty-seven years. When he handed on the prime ministership to the Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent on November 15, 1948, because of illness, he had been longer in power than any other Commonwealth statesman. In addition to being Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, Mr. King was also Secretary of State for External Affairs during his terms of office until September 4, 1946, when he handed that portfolio to Mr. St. Laurent, then Minister of Justice. As Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. King was responsible for a great expansion of the Department.

The guidance which Mr. King gave to Canada's external policy is most evident in his participation at international conferences. He represented Canada in both the League of Nations and the United Nations. He was elected Vice-President of the Assembly of the League in 1928 and 1936. He led the Canadian delegation to the San Francisco Conference in April 1945 and on behalf of Canada signed the Charter of the United Nations on June 26 of that year. He was Chairman of the Canadian delegations to the Conference of Paris in July 1946 and to the third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations at Paris in September 1948. He also represented Canada at Imperial Conferences in London in 1923, 1926 and 1937, and at the meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London in 1944, 1946 and 1948.

CANADA AND THE KOREAN CRISIS

IN the early hours of the morning of Sunday, June 25, North Korean forces, led by tanks, crossed the 38th parallel and attacked the Republic of Korea. The cold war, which had dominated the field of international relations in the last three years, was over; with the North Korean attack began a new and more critical phase in relations with the U.S.S.R. Aside from bringing about a deterioration of relations between the Great Powers, the attack on Korea constituted a direct challenge to, and indeed a threat to the very existence of, the United Nations and, as such, a serious blow to the hopes of humanity for peace.

Why had Korea, this relatively unknown country of 30,000,000 people, become so vital to the peace and security of the world? In August 1945, with the collapse of the Japanese empire, Koreans had believed that at last freedom and independence were at hand. For the sake of convenience, and in order to meet explicit Soviet wishes, it had been arranged that American troops would receive the surrender of the Japanese south of the 38th parallel, while the Russians would do likewise north of it. The dividing line along the 38th parallel had been chosen simply for administrative convenience, as it was expected that both American and Russian forces would withdraw after elections had been held to establish an independent Korea, in accordance with a pledge given to Korea by the Allies in 1943, to which the Soviet Union had subscribed after declaring war on Japan in 1945.

At the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in December 1945, it had been decided to establish a joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. commission for the purpose of co-ordinating the steps necessary for the establishment of a unified and independent Korea. However, all subsequent efforts to implement this agreement were frustrated by the intransigence and delaying tactics of the Soviet Union.

Case Submitted to United Nations

The United States, unwilling to delay further the realization of Korean independence and unity, submitted the case of Korea to the United Nations. At the second session of the General Assembly, in November 1947, the United Nations called for an election in Korea under the supervision of a United Nations Temporary Commission, in order that the Korean people might choose representatives to a national assembly which would establish a national government and draft a democratic constitution. Following the ratification of such a constitution, Russian and American troops were to withdraw and the Commission was instructed to report to the United Nations as to the completion of the withdrawals.

However, the Soviet occupation authorities refused to allow the United Nations Commission to enter their zone, so that it had to restrict itself to the southern zone occupied by American forces. An election in the U.S. zone was held in May 1948 under the supervision of the U.N. Commission*, following which the Government of the Republic of Korea was established in Seoul on August 15, 1948. In December, 1948, this Government was recognized by the United Nations as the only validly elected lawful government in Korea, and, but for a Russian veto, would shortly have been admitted to the United Nations.

* In December 1948 the General Assembly re-established the Temporary Commission for an indefinite period as the United Nations Commission on Korea.



—United Nations

THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE KOREAN QUESTION

A general view of the Security Council conference room during the vote of the Sanction Resolution presented by the U.S.A., which opened the way for unreserved military operations by the 59 U.N. Members. With the U.S.S.R. absent, and Yugoslavia voting against, the vote was seven to one in favour of the Resolution, Egypt and India reserving their votes until receipt of instructions from their Governments. At left, the seven hands in favour of the resolution are shown raised; they are those of China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Norway, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

American forces in Korea were withdrawn in June 1949, their withdrawal confirmed by the United Nations Commission on Korea, and full sovereignty thus restored to the Korean Republic. The United States had, nevertheless, continued to give economic assistance and support to the Republic of Korea, both directly and within the framework of the United Nations. An American military mission had helped in the training of the Korean Army, and the United States had equipped this army with light defensive weapons.

Meanwhile, behind the Iron Curtain which it had clamped along the 38th parallel, the Soviet occupation authorities were busy laying the foundations of yet another "popular" democracy. A well-organized Communist party was built up and the powers of government slowly transferred to it. A large corps of Soviet military advisers supervised the training of a sizeable North Korean army, which was then equipped with Russian-made weapons, including tanks and planes, as well as machine guns and rifles. On September 9, 1948, "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was proclaimed. It claimed jurisdiction over the entire country. Subsequently, in December 1948, judging that the domination of the Communist party over North Korea was secure, the Soviet Union withdrew its occupation troops.

United Nations Menaced

The armed attack of June 25, 1950 on the Republic of Korea gave a new, symbolic importance to that country. Not only had the Republic been brought into being under the auspices of the United Nations, but also, in view of the economic and military assistance provided by the United States, South Korea was regarded by public opinion all over the world as an American protégé. Thus, the attack launched against it by North Korean forces was both a serious challenge to the United States, whose prestige and interests were clearly involved, and also a grave and direct threat to the continued existence of the United Nations as an organization for the prevention of war. There was little doubt that the aggression against South Korea constituted an even more serious menace to the United Nations than did the threat presented to the League of Nations by Japanese and Italian acts of aggression in the thirties.

History, however, did not repeat itself and the challenge of aggression was this time squarely met. At the request of the United States, an emergency meet-

ing of the Security Council was convened for the afternoon of Sunday, June 25. The Council determined that the North Korean aggression was a breach of the peace, called for "the immediate cessation of hostilities," and demanded that the authorities of North Korea "withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the 38th parallel". The resolution was adopted by nine affirmative votes, with Yugoslavia abstaining and the U.S.S.R. absent. On Tuesday, June 27, President Truman declared in a statement to the press that "the attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that Communism has gone beyond the point of subversion to conquer independent nations and will make use of armed invasion and war. It has defied, the statement went on, the orders of the Security Council of the United Nations issued to preserve international peace and security." Consequently, the President "ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support." Later the same day, the Security Council met again, and noting from the report of the United Nations Commission on Korea that the authorities in North Korea had neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn their armed forces to the 38th parallel, it "recommended that members of the United Nations furnish assistance to the Republic of Korea, so as to enable it to repel the armed attack made upon it." This resolution was carried by seven votes to one; Yugoslavia, having introduced an alternative resolution, voted against the one finally adopted by the Council. India and Egypt were still waiting, at the time of the vote, for instructions from their governments.

India's Position

Two days later the Government of India made its position clear. It said "that whatever the nature in the past of border incidents between North and South Korea, it appears clear from the information available that a large scale invasion of South Korea by armed forces of the North Korean Government has taken place." This information, the statement went on, was supplied by a variety of sources, the most authoritative among them being the United Nations Commission on Korea, on which India is represented, and which, at the time of the invasion, was in Seoul. It was in view of this information that India supported the first resolution of the Security Council. The Government of India, the statement continued, had given its most careful consideration to the second resolution of the Security Council in the context both of events in Korea and of India's general foreign policy. Because it was opposed to any attempt to settle international disputes by resort to aggression, the Government of India had instructed its representative on the Security Council to support also the June 27 resolution of the Council, calling on its members to furnish assistance to the Republic of Korea to enable it to repel the armed attack. The Indian Government pointed out that its decision did not involve any modification of India's foreign policy, which was based on world peace and the development of friendly relations with all countries.

There was, at first, no official Russian reaction to the Korean crisis and to the resolutions of the Security Council. Editorials in the Russian press accused the United States of intervening in the internal affairs of a foreign country, and the United Nations of having become a tool of American foreign policy. It was not until July 4 that Mr. Gromyko, the Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., made known in a statement the views of the Soviet Government. He repeated the claims of the North Korean authorities that the fighting in Korea was the result of an attack by the troops of the South Korean 'authorities', and charged

that the attack was the result of a plan prepared in advance with the complicity of the United States Government. The United States intervention was not in accordance with a directive of the Security Council, since it was known that the Government of the United States had begun to intervene with arms before the session of the Security Council of June 27 and without considering what the decision of the Security Council would be. The Security Council, by its resolution of June 27, had set its seal upon the *fait accompli* presented to it by the United States Government. It had, at the same time, the Soviet statement continued, grossly infringed the Charter of the United Nations since, contrary to Article 27, it had reached an important decision in the absence of two of the permanent members of the Security Council, namely, the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. Furthermore, since, in the view of the U.S.S.R., the vote of Kuomintang China did not count, the Security Council resolution had not received the seven votes required to make it valid. It therefore followed that the Security Council resolution was illegal, and it was evident that the United Nations had become an obedient tool for the policy of American ruling circles. In spite of this, Mr. Gromyko declared, the Soviet Government would persist without change in the policy of consolidation of peace in the whole world and would maintain its traditional principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other states. He concluded by stating that the United Nations could only accomplish its obligations concerning the maintenance of peace if it demanded the absolute cessation of American military intervention and the immediate evacuation of American armed forces from Korea.

Canada Supports Security Council Resolutions

In Canada, official as well as public opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of the resolutions passed by the Security Council. In the House of Commons, on June 28, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, stated that, although Canada did not have a vote in the Security Council, "the House will support, as indeed does the Government, the action taken by the Security Council because it represents collective action through the United Nations for peace". The United States had acted "not only in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Charter of the United Nations, but also in pursuance of the resolution which was adopted by the Security Council on Sunday (June 25)". Mr. Pearson explained that the Charter of the United Nations had intended that such an act of aggression be met "by the despatch of forces put at the disposal of the Security Council by member governments as the result of prior agreements". Since agreement on the forces to be put at the disposal of the Security Council had proved impossible, the responsibility for checking aggression had to be shouldered "by individual members of the Security Council acting within the terms of the Charter, but on their own initiative". "If any further international authorization were needed", Mr. Pearson added, "for the prompt and vigorous action which had been taken by the United States, it has been provided by the further resolution of the Security Council."

Speaking for the Progressive Conservative party, Mr. Gordon Graydon stated that "the House listened with keen interest and with unqualified approval to the statement of the Secretary of State for External Affairs". He assured the Government that it could count upon "the whole-hearted and unanimous support of the Opposition in any measures that can be taken, which are proper in the circumstances for the preservation of peace and security".



—RCN

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE TO U.N. FORCES IN KOREA

On July 12, 1950, in a message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Canadian Government stated that three Canadian destroyers, which had previously sailed from the Pacific Coast of Canada for western Pacific waters, were available to the United Nations, and that appropriate action was being taken to place them at once in the operational control of the Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. forces for the defence of Korea. Above are shown the three destroyers on their way to Pearl Harbour. To the left is the "Sioux"; in the foreground, the "Athabaskan", with the "Cayuga" on her port beam.

On Friday, June 30, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, told the House of Commons:*

if a Canadian contribution to aid United Nations operations, under a United Nations commander, would be important to achieve the ends of peace, which is of course our only purpose, then the Government wishes Parliament to know that it would immediately consider making such a contribution. It might, for instance, take the form of destroyers to operate with other naval units of the United Nations, though our destroyers could not in any event reach Korean waters in less than about three weeks' time, because after all it is more than six thousand miles from Esquimalt.

Hon. Members will recall that our naval units there were to proceed to European waters for summer exercises. These arrangements will be suspended, and the move will now be made into Western Pacific waters, where the ships would be closer to the area where they might be of assistance to the United Nations and Korea if such assistance were required. If the situation in Korea or elsewhere, after prorogation, should deteriorate and action by Canada beyond that which I have indicated should be considered, Parliament will immediately be summoned to give the new situation consideration.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. George Drew, welcomed the assurance of the Prime Minister that "in the event of deterioration of the situation, which would call for action, Parliament will immediately be summoned". He thought it was heartening to see "the first real effort to make the collective principle of the United Nations Charter effective in the form of sanctions".

Security Council Resolution

On July 7, the Security Council passed a third resolution with respect to Korea. In this resolution it recommended that members making military and other assistance to Korea available, should do so to a unified command under the United States. It requested "the United States to designate the commander of such forces", and authorized "the unified command to use the United Nations flag in the course of operations, currently with the flags of the various nations participating". This resolution thus demonstrated clearly to the world that the

* The text of the Prime Minister's statement was quoted in the July issue of *External Affairs*, p. 247.

action undertaken in Korea was, notwithstanding the preponderance of American forces, a United Nations undertaking. Having considered this resolution, the Canadian Government announced, on July 12, that three Canadian destroyers were "hereby made available to the United Nations", and that action was being taken to place them at once under the operational control of the Commander-in-Chief of United Nations forces in the defence of the Republic of Korea.

On July 14 it was learned that Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, had sent personal messages to Marshal Stalin and to the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson. These messages stated the Indian view that the Security Council should seat Communist China and that Russia should return in order that the United States, Russia and China, with the co-operation of other governments, might confer either in the Security Council, or informally outside the Council, with the object of finding a basis upon which to bring about a permanent solution of the Korea problem. The messages expressed the hope that the Russian and American leaders would lend their support to this undertaking. In his answer to Mr. Nehru, Marshal Stalin welcomed the Indian Prime Minister's "initiative in trying to restore peace in Korea" and asserted that "re-activation of the Security Council should be the first step". In other words, Communist China should be permitted to take its seat in the Council. Mr. Acheson, in his answer to Mr. Nehru's mediation offer, stated that while the United States would accept the decisions of other members of the Security Council on the question of seating the Chinese Communists, it was not prepared to make concessions of principle to the Soviet Union in order to discuss the Korean question with the U.S.S.R. in the Security Council. Canada too, while approving the motives behind the Nehru initiative, could not agree that the seating of the Chinese Communists in the Council should be a pre-condition to the discussion of a settlement of the Korean problem.

Canadian Attitude on Chinese Representation

The Canadian attitude on Chinese representation was summarized by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, in a public address on July 14. Referring to the Soviet boycott of the United Nations, Mr. Pearson declared: "There is a great deal to be said for having the Government of China, which is at present in the control of the continent of China, speak for China in the United Nations, but the free people of the world are not to be brow-beaten into a decision on this point by tyrannical exercise of this kind of pressure."

On July 14 the Secretary-General of the United Nations announced at a press conference that there was an urgent need for additional effective assistance to the Republic of Korea and, on the same day, he addressed to all member states which had backed the Security Council resolutions a message in these terms. In a telegram to the Canadian Government, Mr. Lie requested Canada to examine its capacity to provide an increased volume of combat forces, "particularly ground forces". The Canadian Cabinet met on July 19 to consider this appeal. The official statement issued by the Prime Minister on that date reads as follows:

The attack of the North Korean aggressors on South Korea is a breach in the outer defences of the free world. Each of the free nations has its responsi-

bilities. So far as Canada is concerned, we have our obligations as a member of the United Nations. We have our obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty. We have our joint responsibility with the United States for the defence of the North American continent.

The resistance to aggression in Korea is to restore peace and to check those aggressive forces which threaten a world war. As an essential step to this end the nations of the free world must examine urgently and carefully where each can make its weight most effectively felt in the overall defence pattern.

The Cabinet has had under consideration the communication addressed last Friday by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the 52 nations which had supported resistance to aggression in Korea. The Secretary-General has asked these governments to consider what assistance they could offer to the United Nations Commander.

The Cabinet has given full and earnest study to the Secretary-General's request for assistance in the light of both the needs of the Korean situation and of the other interests and responsibilities of Canada. In this connection, the Cabinet has had before it detailed reports from the three Armed Services and the advice of the Chiefs of Staff. We have also been in touch with the civil and military authorities of the United States.

Already three Canadian destroyers are proceeding to Korean waters. To be prepared for other eventualities, including the requirements for supporting



—National Defence

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THUNDERBIRD SQUADRON INTERVIEWED

Wing Commander C. H. Mussells, DSO, DFC, commanding officer of 426 Thunderbird Squadron being interviewed by CBC International Service announcer Ken Davey, while the squadron was awaiting orders to move to the west coast to commence the Pacific airlift in support of the United Nations forces in Korea.

the ships now in the Far East, authority has been given for the Navy to place additional ships in commission, to bring others up to full complement, and to recruit whatever additional men are needed. In making this decision the Government has kept in mind the well understood role of the Canadian Navy in protecting sea lanes against submarines, mines and coastal raids.

Having in mind the other obligations for the employment of Canadian ground forces, the Cabinet has reached the conclusion that the despatch, at this stage, of existing first line elements of the Canadian Army to the Korean theatre would not be warranted. However, with a view to strengthening the Canadian Army to meet future requirements the Cabinet has authorized recruiting above present ceilings and the acceleration of other aspects of the Army programme. Should a decision be taken by the Security Council of the United Nations to recruit an international force for service, under the U.N. Commander, in Korea, the Canadian Government will give immediate consideration to Canadian participation in such an undertaking. Any participation of this nature would require approval by Parliament in accordance with my statement made in the House of Commons on 30th of June.

It has been indicated to the Government that transport by air is an immediate need. The Government has, therefore, decided to provide at once a long range RCAF transport squadron for service in the Pacific airlift. The programme for increasing the operational strength of the RCAF is being accelerated. Canadian aircraft production is being speeded up, and additional personnel will be recruited and trained.

The Korean situation cannot be viewed in isolation. The attack on the Republic of Korea has increased the cohesion of resistance to aggressive Communism in other parts of the world. The measures which the United States Government have taken and are taking are far-reaching and significant. Here in Canada we also shall press on with measures which will increase the preparedness of this country. We are increasing immediately our defence effort and expenditure. We are also giving consideration to further measures of aid by this country to our North Atlantic partners.

Grave decisions may lie ahead but it is deeply sustaining to know that the well-nigh unanimous weight of Canadian public opinion is behind the Government in its decision that Canada do its share in resisting aggression and restoring peace.

In accordance with this statement, No. 426 Transport Squadron, R.C.A.F., began movement from its base at Dorval, Quebec on July 25 for service in the Pacific airlift. While other offers of assistance were being announced, including offers of contingents of ground troops from the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia, Turkey and Thailand, the Security Council met twice, on July 25 and 28, to consider General MacArthur's first report to the Council on operations in Korea. It was while this report was under consideration by members of the Council, that the U.S.S.R. announced on July 27, its intention to return to the Security Council. The month of July ended on a note of speculation as to the significance of this important reversal of policy.

CANADIAN MUSIC ABROAD

The increased knowledge of Canadian music abroad during the past five years may be attributed to at least three causes: the common experience of the Second World War shared by the peoples of the western world; the desire of many Canadian musicians to gain recognition abroad; and the fact that the overseas broadcasting policies of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation have made Canadian music better known in foreign lands.

To performers—pianists, violinists and singers—the establishment of some sort of identity in the United States had for years been almost a *sine qua non* of a hearing in Canada; in the same way, many French speaking artists, such as Paul Dufault, Rodolphe Plamondon, Sarah Fischer and Raoul Jobin, had sought first the approval of concert audiences in Paris. The easiest way to manage a tour of Canadian cities had been to perform in New York or Paris and then to re-enter Canada under the sponsorship of organizations such as the Community Concerts of Columbia Artists Management Incorporated, and the National Concert and Artists Corporation. Recently the efforts of the provincial departments of education, and of such organizations as the Canadian Federation of Music Teachers, to provide audiences for concerts arranged under Canadian auspices have resulted in a considerable measure of success for certain musical groups, among them the Leslie Bell Singers and the Parlow String Quartet.

Foreign Tours Increase

Canadian composers and performers were anxious to make the most of the opportunity offered them after the war to establish reputations for themselves in Europe. Probably the most salutary development since the war has been the greatly increased direct contact of Canadian musicians with foreign audiences. It is possible that this relationship may be helped in the future by such fellowships as those provided by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO. Great credit is due to musicians such as Sir Ernest MacMillan, Raoul Jobin, Alexander Brott and Eugene Kash, Musical Director of the National Film Board, who have spent much of their time during the past few years visiting foreign lands to perform and conduct programmes of Canadian music. As early as 1945, Sir Ernest MacMillan toured Australia as the guest conductor of concerts arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission; and he conducted the Orquestra Sinfonica Brasileira in a series of concerts in Rio de Janeiro in 1946. Mr. Jobin has also toured in South America. During the autumn of 1948, Mr. Brott visited seven countries of western Europe: Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Belgium. In the summer of 1949, he again toured western Europe, performing and conducting the principal orchestras in the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and England. At the request of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Brott conducted a special Dominion Day broadcast of Canadian music which was transmitted to the countries of the Commonwealth on July 1, 1949.

Last summer Mr. Kash visited London and attended the Edinburgh Festival with the National Film Board film "Children's Concert". He subsequently showed this film in Paris, and later gave a concert of contemporary French music at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the same week he joined the pianist André Collard in two recitals.

At the Edinburgh Festival last summer, Canada was represented by the Junior Elgar Choir under the direction of Mr. C. E. Findlater. The pianist Reginald Godden was especially well received in London in the course of a tour in 1949, and George Haddad, pianist, who has toured Europe extensively, is performing in Norway this summer. The Montreal choir *Les Disciples de Massenet* recently toured in France on the invitation of the French government, and were granted the privilege of singing in Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. The name of Wilfrid Pelletier has long been connected with opera in the United States; for many years associated with the Metropolitan Opera in New York, he has also conducted opera in several other cities, among them Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

It is an anomaly of the Canadian cultural scene that, although music is an art in which Canadians have made significant contributions, the works of Canadian composers and the talents of Canadian performers remained, until the end of the war, little known to the Canadian public. Prior to that time many Canadian orchestras and performers were unwilling to risk the use of much Canadian material, while the early entry of United States agencies into what might be called the "recital business" created conditions that made the success of Canadian performers themselves difficult to achieve. As a result, many Canadian concert-goers remained largely unaware of the wealth of musical ability that was being trained in this country.

Situation Improves

Since 1945, this situation has steadily improved. The number of orchestras and performers willing to introduce new Canadian works into their repertoires has notably increased, and an audience for Canadian composers and musicians is being created. Marked improvement has also occurred in the opportunities for Canadian composers to have their scores published. Several publishing houses have helped to bring about this state of affairs by issuing compositions by Canadian composers in the classical as well as the popular mode. Firms such as the Anglo-Canadian Music Company Limited, the Canadian branches of Chappell Limited and the Oxford University Press, the Frederick Harris Music Company Limited, Gordon V. Thompson Limited, and Boosey and Hawkes (Canada) Limited, have made an important contribution to music in Canada in this way, at the same time making Canadian scores available in increasing numbers for performance abroad. The establishment within the last few years of BMI Canada Limited, an affiliate of Broadcast Music Incorporated of the United States, directed jointly by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, has further increased the opportunities for publishing Canadian scores. Already this organization has issued more than thirty works by young Canadian composers such as Barbara Pentland, Harry Somers, Jean-Papineau Couture, Albertine Caron-Legris and Kenneth Peacock.

Few recordings of Canadian music are produced commercially. The recent production by the CBC IS of limited quantities of recordings of Canadian music for the use of Canadian posts abroad has emphasized this fact. The first album so produced was sold to the Canadian branch of RCA Victor; but since that transaction the CBC has been unable to stimulate further commercial recordings of serious Canadian music. Thus, apart from this album, there is little available in recorded form to those interested in Canadian music, save a num-

ber of streamlined versions of French-Canadian folk songs and a plethora of popular dance tunes and so-called "rustic" songs.

Since its inception in February 1945, the International Service has also made known to listeners in Latin America and Europe a large number of new Canadian musical works. Besides these broadcasts, the CBC IS has donated many albums of Canadian compositions and recorded programmes containing works by Canadians to foreign radio stations. The curious result has been that there are a number of compositions written in this country that have been heard by foreign radio audiences but not by Canadians. In fact, certain Canadian composers are better known in Mexico and Denmark than they are at home.

By playing CBC IS recordings on suitable occasions, several Canadian posts abroad, such as those at Rome and Copenhagen, have been able to arouse considerable interest in Canadian music on the spot, and to create a demand for further information about the composers and for scores of the works themselves. It is hoped that the state of musical publication in Canada will in time permit all requests of this kind to be met.

The National Film Board, which has fostered some important musical talent, also spreads the knowledge of Canadian music abroad in its own way, on the sound tracks of documentary films; but such music travels under the handicap of comparative anonymity.

While Canadian music is perhaps not yet as well known abroad as Canadian painting*, the initiative of individual artists, the inspiration of a desire for cultural exchanges evident in many western countries, and the encouragement given by the increasingly frequent publication of Canadian music, will continue to do much to make this aspect of Canadian artistic development more widely appreciated.

* See "External Affairs", May 1950, p. 175.



—Planet News

CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR DELEGATES AT LONDON

Delegation from the Canadian Congress of Labour to The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, London, England, November 28 to December 9, 1949. From left to right are shown: F. W. Dowling, Canadian Director, United Packinghouse Workers of America; Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Congress of Labour; J. E. McGuire, National Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers, and Sam Baron, Canadian Director, Textile Workers Union of America.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

The formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London, in December 1949, reflects the determination of a large part of the world's trade union movement to resist any attempts to subordinate the legitimate aims of labour to the foreign policy of a single power.

When the World Federation of Trade Unions was founded, in 1945, it brought together every major trade union movement except the American Federation of Labour. At that time, with the comradeship of the war years fresh in mind, hopes were high that here at last was an international labour organization which would be free from the political strife and ideological conflict which had wrecked its predecessors.

The W.F.T.U. started off well and although it contained both communist and non-communist members, there was tacit agreement that neither side should attempt to turn the organization into an instrument for the propagation of its own philosophy. With the development of Soviet foreign policy and the extension of Soviet control over the whole of Eastern Europe, however, communists in the W.F.T.U. came to out-number non-communists in the proportion of three to one. The communist unions were not able to resist the temptation which their majority control offered or perhaps had received new orders from Moscow, and before long it became apparent that they intended to ride roughshod over the minority unions and turn the W.F.T.U. into a communist forum and an instrument of Cominform policy.

Non-Communist Members secede

The appearance of the Marshall Plan project provided a striking example of communist intransigence within the W.F.T.U. When the unions from the democratic countries sought to have the Plan discussed by the Executive Bureau of the W.F.T.U., they were met with a flat refusal by the communist majority in the Bureau. The Marshall Plan remained an issue upon which there could be no compromise within the W.F.T.U.

When the W.F.T.U. convened in Paris in January 1949, the free trade unions had already made up their mind that they were no longer to participate in a body which violated their principles and which was contrary to their ideas of international organization. Led by American, British and Netherlands trade unions, the non-communist members, including representatives of Canadian Labour, "walked out" of the Paris meeting.

Soon after this break, the seceding unions set up a Preparatory Commission which met in Geneva in June 1949 and laid the groundwork for a new world labour organization, which would be free from communist domination.

The work of the Preparatory Commission was given formal expression at a twelve day conference held in London from November 28 to December 9, 1949. At this Conference delegates of 87 organizations from 53 countries representing more than 47 million members, together with representatives of the International Trade Secretariats, established the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Notable amongst the delegates at London were represen-



DELEGATES AT LONDON FROM THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Photographed at the first Congress of the new world labour body are shown from left to right: George Erasmuson of the International Chemical Workers' Union; Claude Jodoin, Vice-President, TLC; Sam Finlay, Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers; Percy Bengough, President, TLC.

tatives of the A. F. of L. which had refused to join the W.F.T.U. because of the communist influence in that organization. The London conference elected officers, approved the draft constitution as modified in committee and then transformed itself into the First Congress of the new organization.

The fact that the big labour unions in the United States and the United Kingdom had no intention of dominating the new organization was brought home at the outset with the election of M. Paul Fiert of Belgium as President and Mr. J. H. Oldenbrock of the Netherlands as Secretary-General. It was also decided that the Headquarters of the new organization would be established in Brussels.

In addition to the Congress which convenes every two years, the constitution of the I.C.F.T.U. provides for a General Council of some eighty members which will meet in the years between Congress meetings and an Executive Board elected by Congress which will meet at least twice a year.

Representation on the Executive Board is drawn from the various areas as follows:

Africa	1
Asia and Middle East	3
Australia and New Zealand	1
United Kingdom	2
Continental Europe	5
Latin America	2
North America	4
West Indies	1

One of the main principles underlying the new organization is autonomy for national affiliates. No affiliate no matter how small its membership, is com-

pelled to accept the viewpoint of any other national trade union centre and the constitution provides effective democratic machinery for ascertaining common aspirations and for meeting common needs.

An interesting feature of the constitution of the I.C.F.T.U. is the provision for the establishment of regional organizations within the parent body. The constitution itself does not specify what form these should take or what should be their relationship to the Congress, but it was subsequently decided at the London Conference that while the regions should be afforded a high degree of autonomy in matters falling within their purview "the regional machinery must be regarded as being directly responsible to the Confederation." It is not expected that regional machinery will be set up until the Executive Board have had time to study the question and make recommendations.

Policy Outlined

In the Declaration of Economic and Social Demands which, along with a general manifesto, was unanimously adopted at the London Conference, the I.C.F.T.U. sets forth the policy it intends to pursue in carrying out its aims. In the economic field the Declaration pledges support for the European Recovery Programme and urges the reduction of tariffs and closer economic co-operation to remove international trade restrictions. It further demands a share in the discussions of the ILO, ECOSOC and the OEEC. Turning to social conditions the Declaration calls for the elimination of race, creed and sex discrimination in conditions and opportunities of work and the recognition by governments of the right to work, to choose employment, to form trade unions and to strike. It also envisages the setting of minimum wage standards and states that the long-term aim of the I.C.F.T.U. is to establish the principle of a guaranteed annual wage.

Among its political demands, the Declaration urges the early unification and integration of Western Europe, the re-admission of Germany, Austria and Japan to international organizations, support for the United Nations, international control of atomic energy, universal disarmament and the encouragement of democratic movements against totalitarian regimes.

As a political force, the I.C.F.T.U. will have a large part to play in preventing the spread of communism and one of its aims as set forth in the preamble to its constitution is "to co-ordinate the defence of free trade unions against any campaign aiming at their destruction, or at the restriction of their rights or at the infiltration and subjugation of labour organizations by totalitarian or other anti-labour forces."

There is general agreement, amongst leaders of the free trade unions, that the Confederation will best fulfil this aim and its role as a counter-poise to the W.F.T.U. by pursuing a positive social programme rather than by adopting a purely negative attitude of opposition to Communism.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER ANGLE, DSO

Brigadier H. H. Angle, DSO, (Canadian Army Reserve), Chief Observer for the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan, lost his life on July 17, 1950, in an aeroplane accident in the Punjab-Kashmir border country. The crash took the lives of twenty-two people, including Brigadier Angle and other United Nations personnel.

Born and educated in England, Brigadier Angle came to Canada as a young man and made his home in British Columbia. He early joined the Canadian Non-Permanent Active Militia, and was commissioned in the British Columbia Dragoons in 1934. A citizen-soldier, by 1939 he was the owner of a large fruit farm in the Okanagan Valley and a Captain in his regiment, of which he was Assistant Adjutant.

Upon the outbreak of war, in order to join an Active Force unit, the Canadian Seaforth Highlanders, he reverted to the rank of Lieutenant. He served with distinction and gallantry in Italy and Northwest Europe, and was awarded membership in the Distinguished Service Order, afterwards returning to Canada as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding his old regiment, the British Columbia Dragoons. On his retirement to the Army Reserve, he accepted appointment as District Magistrate for Kelowna, at the same time again taking up the management of his fruit farm.

At the end of 1948, the Canadian Government was asked by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to furnish four senior officers for service as Military Observers with the U.N. Commission on India and Pakistan which was endeavouring to restore and maintain peace in Kashmir. Brigadier (then Lieutenant-Colonel) Angle offered his services in this capacity and proceeded to the Indian sub-continent in January, 1949.

Before completion of his tour of duty, he was appointed Military Adviser to the Commission. Shortly afterwards, he succeeded Lieutenant-General Maurice Delvoie (Belgian Army) as the Commission's Chief Military Observer, following his promotion at the request of the United Nations to Acting Brigadier in order that he might be qualified in rank for this post. It was in discharge of these important duties that he met his death.

Tributes and Expressions of Sympathy

A large number of tributes and expressions of sympathy on the loss of Brigadier Angle have been conveyed to the Canadian Government. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, has written:

"Brigadier Angle was noted for his efficiency, his integrity, his exceptional devotion to duty and his fine spirit of co-operation which endeared him to all of his colleagues. His record of accomplishment will always be warmly remembered in the annals of the United Nations."

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Owen Dixon, United Nations Mediator, have also telegraphed the joint expression of their deep regret. When Sir Owen Dixon called upon the Canadian High Commissioner in Karachi in order to express his sympathy, he spoke of Brigadier Angle in the most moving terms. Brigadier Angle had been a great man with a brilliant future. The maintenance

of the cease fire line between Indian and Pakistani forces in Kashmir, Sir Owen said, had been the personal achievement of Brigadier Angle, who had performed his duties with conspicuous ability and success, and had gained and kept the friendship and complete confidence of the highest ranking military authorities on both sides. The United Nations, India and Pakistan, as well as Canada, had lost a devoted servant, whose services had been of inestimable value.

Other messages have been received from Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sir Benegal Rau, Permanent Delegate of India to the United Nations, the High Commissioners in Canada for both Pakistan and India, and Mr. Andrew Cordier, Assistant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Writing of Brigadier Angle's death, Mr. Pearson, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, said "I think that Canadians are known in the world for their willingness and ability to perform practical and constructive tasks with distinction and with a high sense of duty. Brigadier Angle has contributed greatly to this reputation and every Canadian will be proud of his record. I am deeply sorry that his service has exacted of him and his family so great and tragic a sacrifice."



—Fotobureau "Meurer"

BOOK PRESENTATION IN THE HAGUE

To mark the official presentation of approximately 12,000 books and periodicals by the Canadian Book Centre of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO to the libraries of the Netherlands, a simple ceremony was held at the Royal Library in The Hague. The Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Pierre Dupuy, is shown presenting a book to the Librarian, Dr. J. Brummel; on the Ambassador's right stands Mr. J. Reinik, Secretary-General of the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Interim Committee: Disposal of Eritrea

The United Nations General Assembly has had before it for some time the question of the disposal of the three former Italian colonies in Africa, which was referred to it on September 15, 1948 by the Four Powers under the terms of the treaty of peace with Italy. The Assembly was able to reach a decision on Libya and Italian Somaliland on November 21, 1949 but it did not feel at that time that it had enough information to make an enlightened choice among the various proposals offered for the third territory, Eritrea. Three alternative plans had considerable backing. Some members advocated the union of Eritrea with Ethiopia, in accordance with the wishes of Ethiopia and a considerable part of the Eritrean population itself. Others echoed the demand for a separate Eritrean state, which had been voiced by Italy and by representatives of the Independence Bloc in Eritrea. Still others believed that Eritrea should be partitioned, as suggested by the United Kingdom, the eastern half of the territory being attached to Ethiopia and the Western Province to the Sudan.

To ascertain more fully the wishes of the inhabitants and the best means of promoting their welfare, the General Assembly instructed a Commission of five members to go to Eritrea and report its findings to the Secretary-General by June 15. The Commission was to take into account not only the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants but also the interests of peace and security in East Africa and the rights and claims of Ethiopia. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly was to consider the recommendations of the Commission for Eritrea and to prepare conclusions for the use of the Assembly itself when it reconvened in the autumn of 1950.

Commission Report

After two months spent in hearing depositions in various parts of Eritrea, the Commission submitted its report to the Secretary-General on June 8. In slightly altered form the three proposals mentioned above and considered by the Assembly in 1949 still commanded support, members of the Commission being unable to agree on any one of them. The Guatemalan and Pakistani members recommended independence for Eritrea after a period of tutelage under direct trusteeship of the United Nations, which was not to exceed ten years. The Norwegian member recommended that the whole territory should be joined with Ethiopia, constitutional provisions to be determined by the Ethiopian government. The Western Province, however, might be left provisionally and for a limited period of time under the present British administration, to give the inhabitants time to make up their minds whether they would prefer to join the Sudan instead of Ethiopia. The Burmese and South African members of the Commission recommended federation of Eritrea and Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown, transitional measures to be supervised by an advisory council appointed by the General Assembly. Ethiopia and Eritrea would each have legislative and executive autonomy. Certain specified powers would be reserved for the federal authorities. The federal area would form a customs union and its people would have a common citizenship.

On July 13 the Interim Committee began a general discussion of the Commission's report, which continued at intervals until the end of the month. Each

of the three proposals found supporters. Some speakers who expressed a preference for full incorporation of Eritrea in the Ethiopian Empire, however, and some who supported the proposal for an independent Eritrean state indicated that their governments would be willing to consider federation as a second choice. The Canadian delegate, Mr. John W. Holmes, speaking on July 14, was among those who advocated "the creation of a federal system in which the right of all the inhabitants of Eritrea would be guaranteed and in which the people of Eritrea would have an adequate voice". This was, he thought, the solution most likely to find acceptance by the largest number of Eritreans. Others taking the same position included the United States, New Zealand, and Bolivia, as well as South Africa, the first proponent of federation in the Interim Committee.

Consideration of a specific draft resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly was deferred until August.

The Economic and Social Council

One of the more important subjects being discussed at the eleventh session of the Economic and Social Council relates to the financing of the economic development of the under-developed countries. A number of delegates, speaking for the under-developed countries, have stressed that investment capital must flow from the developed countries in order to finance the necessary costs of economic development in the backward areas of the world. Some delegates from the European countries have pointed out that Europe has ceased to be a reservoir for investment capital and that those European countries possessing colonial dependencies are at present investing considerable sums in their economic development. The United States and Canadian Delegates have stated, however, that capital investment in the economies of the under-developed countries is dependent upon the emergence of a climate for investment favourable to the flow of capital from the developed countries. In this respect the Canadian Delegate, Mr. Alphonse Fournier, the Minister of Public Works, supported in general the recommendations made by the Sub-commission on Economic Development calling for improvements in the financial institutions and government fiscal policies of the under-developed countries. At the end of July, this question was still under consideration in the Economic and Social Council.

Full Employment

At this Session of the Council the question of "Full Employment" was also considered in the light of a Report prepared by a number of economic experts on "National and International Measures for Full Employment". This Report was criticized by some delegates for recommending too many automatic devices for the maintenance of full employment without appreciating sufficiently the special features of the national economies of member nations. On the other hand, the experts' Report was widely praised for having drawn attention to the need for considering the problem of maintaining full employment in relation to the need for developing the backward areas of the world and for removing the under-employment which is common there. At the end of July a Drafting Sub-committee consisting of representatives of Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Brazil, France and India was seeking to prepare a common

resolution recommending measures to be followed by national governments in the domestic field to maintain high levels of employment.

The Economic and Social Council is studying the Draft Convention on Human Rights. When this Convention is finally drawn up it will serve as a medium through which governments may guarantee fundamental freedoms and rights to their citizens. The Draft Convention will probably be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations in September for comment, with a view to presenting it for final approval and adoption in 1951.



CANADA-FRANCE AIR AGREEMENT

A bilateral agreement for air services between Canada and the Republic of France was signed in Ottawa on August 1. Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, signed on behalf of Canada while Mr. Jean Basdevant, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the French Embassy in Ottawa, signed on behalf of his government.

The agreement provides for direct carriage of traffic between Canada and France. Montreal and Paris have been designated as the airports at which France and Canada may exercise their respective traffic rights.

It is understood that Air France, the airline which will be designated by the French Government to operate the Paris-Montreal route, has already opened an office in the new International Aviation Building in Montreal and plans to inaugurate commercial flights in the early autumn of this year. Trans-Canada Air Lines, which will be designated as the Canadian airline to operate on this route, is surveying the possibility of initiating operations some time prior to the main summer traffic season of 1951.



—United Nations

GENERAL MACARTHUR RECEIVES UNITED NATIONS FLAG IN TOKYO

During a brief ceremony held at Command Headquarters, General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, presented the U.N. Flag to General Douglas MacArthur and passed on the hopes expressed by Secretary-General Trygve Lie that the flag would bring to the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces "success in the effort he has undertaken on behalf of the United Nations". The United Nations standard is flanked by the United States flag and by General MacArthur's personal five-star flag. General MacArthur, at right, greets General Collins.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- The Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon has returned to Dublin, Ireland, as first Ambassador of Canada.
- Mr. H. M. Robertson was posted from the Canadian Embassy in France to Ottawa, effective June 16, 1950.
- Mr. J. H. Thurrott was posted from the Canadian Embassy in Belgium to Ottawa, effective June 26, 1950.
- Mr. M. N. Bow was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, New York, effective June 30, 1950.
- Mr. R. A. J. Philipps was posted from the National Defence College at Kingston to Ottawa, effective July 3, 1950.
- Mr. J. E. Thibault was posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in South Africa to Ottawa, effective July 6, 1950.
- Mr. W. S. Durdin was posted from Ottawa to Frankfurt, Germany, as Canadian Consul, effective July 14, 1950.
- Mr. G. C. Langille was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in Argentina, effective July 18, 1950.

The following officers have been appointed to the Department of External Affairs:

Mr. E. W. T. Gill (March 15, 1950); Mr. J. C. Langley (June 26, 1950); Mr. D. H. W. Kirkwood (July 3, 1950); Mr. L. H. B. Peebles (July 17, 1950).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency A. H. J. Lovink presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of the Netherlands on July 11. Mr. Lovink is a distinguished career officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. He was Ambassador at Chungking from 1943 to 1947 and Ambassador at Moscow in 1947. From 1948 to 1949 he was Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague. In June, 1949, he was appointed High Representative of the Crown at Jakarta (Batavia), where he remained until the transfer of sovereignty over Indonesia on December 27, 1949.

The Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., M.C., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, left Ottawa on July 15, for a short visit to the United Kingdom. During his absence, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon is Acting High Commissioner.

His Excellency Urho Toivola, Minister of Finland, left Ottawa on June 30 for a holiday in Finland. During his absence, Mr. Olavi Lahonen, Second Secretary, is chargé d'affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Per Wijkman, Minister of Sweden, left Ottawa on July 29, for a vacation in Sweden. During his absence, Mr. J. Sigge de Lilliehöök, Second Secretary, is chargé d'affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Mato Jaksic relinquished his post as Minister of Yugoslavia on August 2. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. Djuro Vukolic, Second Secretary, is chargé d'affaires ad interim.

The address of the Legation of Norway is now 140 Wellington Street, telephone number 5-4569.

New Appointments

Mr. Don C. Bliss, Counsellor of Embassy, of the United States of America, June 24.

Mr. Rodolfo Gaston Zapata Quesada, Counsellor, Embassy of Argentina, June 26.

Mr. David Osborne Hay, D.S.O., M.B.E., Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, July 4.

Mr. W. F. Darke, Agricultural Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, July 6.

Brigadier P. C. Banerji, Military Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for India, July 6. He is concurrently Military Attaché at the Embassy of India in Washington and resides there.

Mr. Horacio Roberto de Leon Belloc, Economic Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, July 14.

Mr. Rolando dalla Rosa Prati di Collecchio, Counsellor, Embassy of Italy, July 25.

Mr. H. O. E. Söderberg, Civil Air Attaché, Legation of Sweden, end of July.

Mr. K. A. East, Assistant Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. He is expected to arrive August 15.

Mr. Claes Wilhelm Hultgren, Attaché, Legation of Sweden. He is expected to arrive September 1.

Departures

Brigadier General Irving W. Dooh, Military Attaché, Embassy of China, June 10.

Mr. Lu Tsung-Yu, Third Secretary, Embassy of China, June 10.

Mr. Shen Tseh Shin, Attaché, Embassy of China, June 10.

Brigadier D. Chaudhuri, Military Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for India, July 6.

Mr. J. K. Batey, Assistant Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, July 18.

Mr. Mario Majoli, Counsellor, Embassy of Italy, July 21.

Mr. K. G. Hultström, Civil Air Attaché, Legation of Sweden, end of July.

CONSULAR

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Mr. George A. Berkley as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Hamilton, July 19.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Mr. Casimer T. Zawadski, as Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, July 17.

Mr. Laurence C. Frank, as Consul General of the United States of America at Winnipeg, July 18.

Mr. Douglas Flood, as Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 19.

Mr. Cecil Hill, as Honorary Consul of Peru at Toronto, July 19.

Mr. Jose Alberto Caballero, as Vice-Consul of Argentina at Vancouver, July 20.

Mr. Fernando Carderera, as Consul of Spain at Montreal, July 20.

Mr. Ralph G. Saucedo, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Niagara Falls, July 20.

Mr. Joseph W. Sowell, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Edmonton, July 20. Mr. Sowell who is Vice-Consul at Winnipeg will be temporarily in charge of the Consulate at Edmonton during the absence of Mr. Paul C. Seddicum, Consul.

Mr. Stephen Olesnevich as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Saint John, New Brunswick, July 20. Mr. Olesnevich who is Vice-Consul at Montreal, will be tem-

porarily assigned to the Consulate at Saint John for the period from July 5 to August 3.

Mr. Frederick Joseph Lindow as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, July 21.

Departures

Mr. Demetrius Floras, Consul of Greece at Toronto, May 25.

Mr. Edward B. Cleaver, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Edmonton, June 1.

Mr. John E. Guiney, Jr., Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, June 2.

Mr. Jose Leopoldo Romero, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, June 6.

Mr. Wen-Tao Weng, Consul of China at Winnipeg, June 10.

Mr. Chung-Chu Chow, Vice-Consul of China at Winnipeg, June 10.

Mr. Walter H. McKinney, Consul General of the United States of America at Winnipeg, end of June.

Mr. Sherburn Dillingham, Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, July 17.

In the absence of Mr. H. Merrell Benninghoff, Consul General of the United States of America at Halifax, since May 22, Mr. John M. Kavanaugh, Vice-Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The Right Honourable P. C. Gordon-Walker, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for

August, 1950

Commonwealth Relations of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa, July 8 to 11.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during July, and of those at which it may be represented in the future; earlier Conferences may be found in previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Now published annually; next date of publication of complete list of Continuing Boards and Commissions, January, 1951. See "External Affairs", May, page 191, for a complete list of these. The following item is in addition to those listed in the May issue.)

1. *North Atlantic Council Deputies*. London 1950—L. D. Wilgress, Canadian High Commissioner, London.

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *ITU High Frequency Broadcasting Conference*. Florence and Rapallo—April 1-July. Delegate: J. B. C. Watkins, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Moscow; Alternate: L. E. Coffey, Department of Transport; Advisers: D. Manson, H. G. Richardson and F. P. Johnson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; R. H. Cairns, Department of Transport; A. R. Kilgour, Canadian Embassy, Paris.
2. *Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau Review Conference*. London—June 21-July 15. Dr. E. S. Archibald, Dr. A. Leahey, Dr. H. S. Atkinson, E. B. Fraser, H. L. Trueman and H. L. Seamans, Department of Agriculture; J. G. Robertson, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London.
3. *International Conference on Coal Preparation*. Paris—June 25-July 1. R. E. Gilmore, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
4. *Conference on Marine Signalling Services*. Paris—July 3-16. Norman Wilson and W. J. Manning, Department of Transport.
5. *Eleventh Session of ECOSOC*. Geneva—July 3-Aug. 16. Chief Representative: A. Fournier, Minister of Public Works; Alternates: Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs; Alternate and Chief Adviser: A. C. Smith, Canadian Embassy, Brussels; Advisers: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; Miss B. M. Meagher, Department of External Affairs; J. G. H. Halstead, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; Secretary: J. E. G. Hardy, Department of Finance.
6. *Meeting of Council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation*. Paris—July 6. S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
7. *Eighth International Congress of Agricultural Industries*. Brussels—July 9. D. A. B. Marshall, Canadian Embassy, the Netherlands (Observer).
8. *Fourth World Power Conference*. London—July 10-15. C. E. Webb, Department of Resources and Development; Dr. D. A. Keys, National Research Council; R. E. Gilmore, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
9. *Seventh International Botanical Congress*. Stockholm—July 12-20. A. E. Persild, National Museum of Canada; Dr. B. Boivin, Dr. J. W. Groves, Dr. W. A. T. Hagborg and Dr. M. K. Nobles, Department of Agriculture.
10. *Fifth International Congress on Scientific Research*. Paris—July 17-21. Dr. D. A. Keys, National Research Council.
11. *Sixteenth International Congress of Ophthalmology*. London—July 17-21. Dr. G. A. Ramsay, McGill University, Montreal (Observer).
12. *Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission*. Oslo—July 17. H. D. Fisher, Department of Fisheries; Alternate: E. J. Garland, Canadian Minister, Oslo.
13. *Fifth Congress of the International Conference of Social Work*. Paris—July 23-28. Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare.
14. *Sixth International Conference of Radiology*. London—July 23-29. Dr. W. A. Morrison, Dr. A. Cipriani and Dr. G. C. Laurence, National Research Council; Dr. H. A. Robertson, Immigration Medical Staff, London.
15. *Specialist Conference on Fuel Research*. London—July 24-28. R. E. Gilmore, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
16. *Fourth International Congress of Soil Science*. Amsterdam—July 24-August 1. Dr. E. S. Archibald, Dr. A. Leahey, Dr. H. J. Atkinson and Dr. M. I. Timonin, Department of Agriculture.

17. *Meeting of Standing Committee of Commonwealth Consultative Committee on South and South-East Asia.* Colombo—July 24. Canadian Delegate: D. M. Johnson, Canadian High Commissioner, Karachi.
18. *Conference of Experts on Excess Popu-*

lation and Migration. Paris—July 24. Expert Adviser: O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne.

19. *Meeting of European Customs Union Study Group.* Brussels—July 24. B. A. Macdonald, Canadian Embassy, Brussels. (Observer).

FORTHCOMING

(Next date of publication of complete list of forthcoming conferences, January, 1951. The following conferences are in addition to those listed in recent issues of "External Affairs.")

1. *Joint Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee.* Ottawa—August 8. H. J. Carmichael, Industrial Defence Board; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
2. *Meeting on Herring Technology.* Bergen, Norway—September 24-29. Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Department of Fisheries.
3. *Meeting of the Directing Council and Sanitary Conference.* Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic—September.
4. *International Council for Exploration of the Sea.* Copenhagen—October 2-10.

Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Department of Fisheries.

5. *Meeting of Livestock Production in American Countries.* Costa Rica—October 9-20.
6. *Annual Convention of United States Association of Military Surgeons.* New York—November 9-11.
7. *Fifth Session of the United Nations Narcotics Commission.* New York—November 30. Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Canadian Representative on the Narcotics Commission.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The following list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

a) Mimeographed Documents:

1. *Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Europe* submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe to the eleventh session of the Economic and Social Council, 22 May 1949 - 15 June 1950; document E/1674, E/ECE/119; 15 June 1950; 61 pp.
2. *Report of the International Refugee Organization* (second annual report to United Nations); document E/1675; 2 May 1950; 71 pp.
3. *Report of the Social Commission* (sixth session) Lake Success, New York, 3 April - 5 May 1950; document E/1678, E/CN.5/221; 8 May 1950; 118 pp.

4. *Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*, document E/1710, E/CN.11/241/Rev.1; 23 May 1950; 158 pp.
5. *Report of the Population Commission* (fifth session) Lake Success, New York, 22 May to 2 June 1950; document E/1711, E/CN.9/62; 6 June 1950; 29 pp.
6. *Report of the Commission on the Status of Women* (fourth session) Lake Success, New York, 8 to 19 May 1950; document E/1712, E/CN.6/154; 31 May 1950; 41 pp.
7. *Draft code on offences against the peace and security of mankind* (Report by J. Spiropoulos); document A/CN.4/25; 26 April 1950; 65 pp.

b) Printed Documents:

1. *International Control of Atomic Energy*; documents A/993, A/1045 and A/1050; (1949); 41 pp.; 30 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fourth Session, Supplement No. 15.
2. *Report of the United Nations Commission for Eritrea*; document A/1285; (1950); 129 pp.; \$1.50; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 8.
3. *Question of an international regime for*

the Jerusalem area and protection of the Holy Places (Special Report of the Trusteeship Council); document E/1286; (1950); 33 pp.; 30 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 9.

4. *Transport and Communications Commission* (Report of the fourth session, 27 March-4 April 1950); document E/1665, E/CN.2/92; 14 pp.; 15 cents; Economic and Social Council Official Records: Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 2.
5. *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* 1949; document E/CN.11/260; 25 June 1950; 485 pp. \$3.00; Sales No.: 1950.II.F.1. (Department of Economic Affairs).
6. *An International Index of Films on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources* (Prepared for the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources (UNSCUR) August-September 1949; document E/CONF.7/3/Rev.1; 175 pp.; Sales No.: 1950.II.B.10.
7. *Proceedings of the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources*, 17 August-6 September 1949, Lake Success, New York, Vol. 1, Plenary Meetings; document E/CONF.7/7; 431 pp.; \$3.00; Sales No.: 1950.II.B.2 (Department of Economic Affairs).

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

- No. 50/26—*Canada and the Korean Situation*, an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, before the joint meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada and The American Society of Civil Engineers in Toronto, on July 14, 1950.
- No. 50/27—*The Commonwealth as a Regional Force*, a lecture delivered by Mr.

R. G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs, on July 9, 1950, at the Mount Holyoke Institute of the United Nations on "Regional Forces in International Relations: East and West."

- No. 50/28—Statement made on July 19, 1950, by the Prime Minister, Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent, on further Canadian assistance to U.N. Forces in Korea.

The following serial number is available abroad only:

- No. 50/25—*The Unfolding Pattern of Northern Development*, an address by Mr. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Re-

sources and Development, to the Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines at Edmonton, Alberta, on July 5, 1950.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Commercial Secretary.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Columbiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Minister.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
Czechoslovakia.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Prague 2 (Krakowska 22)
Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Bonn (Zittelmannstrasse, 14)
“.....	Head of Military Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	Ambassador.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	High Commissioner.....	Karachi (Hotel Metropole)
“.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	“ (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road)
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Philippines.....	Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Manila (8-12 Escolta)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	Singapore (Room D-2, Union Building)
Spain.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Madrid (70 Avenida José Antonio)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (43 St. Vincent St.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (Istiklal Caddesi, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu)

Union of South Africa..	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
"	Commercial Secretary.....	Cape Town (Grande Parade Centre Building, Adderley St.)
"	A/Trade Commissioner.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	Ambassador (vacant).....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
"	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.....	London (Canada House)
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 504, 620 Fifth Avenue)
"	Permanent Delegate.....	Geneva ("La Pelouse", Palais des Nations)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
"	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
"	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
"	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
"	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
"	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
"	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
"	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Caracas (8° Peso Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)



—NFB

CANADA AND UNITED STATES RATIFY FISHERIES CONVENTION

On July 13, 1950, Canada and the United States exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Convention for the extension of reciprocal port privileges to halibut fishing vessels on the Pacific coast of the two countries. This exchange brought into force the Convention which was signed in Ottawa on March 24, 1950. Above, Mr. Stanley Woodward, newly-appointed Ambassador of the United States to Canada, left, is presenting the American instrument of ratification to Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective August 6, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1415-1425	Opening Announcements (except Sundays and Saturdays)	CKCX & CKNC
1425-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
1520-1530	Opening Announcements (Saturdays only)	
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	
1600-1630	Czech	
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	CKCS & CKNC
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1700-1730	English	
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	
1815-1845	Dutch	
1845-1900	English	
1900-1920	Swedish	
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	
2000-2030	German	
2030-2100	Italian	
2100-2130	Czech	
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

0350-0420	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays and Mondays)	CKLX & CHOL
0840-1030	English Programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL & CKLO

Eastern Standard Time

TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1850-1940	Portuguese	CKRA & CKCX
1940-2045	Spanish	
2045-2100	French	
2100-2145	English	
2130-2145	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
2145-2235	Spanish	CKRA & CKCS

CKNC	17.62 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CKRA	11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CHOL	11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKLO 9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres			

PROGRAMME NOTES

General

On the occasion of the death of the former Prime Minister, Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King on July 22, the CBC International Service joined in the tribute paid to the late statesman. Immediately upon receipt of the announcement, the news was broadcast to listeners in Latin America and the Caribbean area. Programmes broadcast on Sunday, July 23, told listeners in twelve languages about the loss Canada had suffered, giving a review of the historic events which took place during Mackenzie King's long tenure of office. Later accounts of the laying-in-state and the funeral service were also broadcast.

Other events covered extensively in CBC International Service transmissions during the month of July were the departure of three Canadian destroyers for participation in naval operations in the Pacific and the take-off of the 426 Thunderbird Squadron of the RCAF. While the squadron was awaiting orders to move to the West Coast to commence the Pacific airlift in support of United Nations forces in Korea, the commanding officer, Wing Commander C. H. Mussells, DSO, DFC, of Montreal, was interviewed by Ken Davey of the CBC International Service.

English Language Service

Beginning Sunday, September 3, the English Language Service will feature a new series called "The Canadian Family Tree". Replacing the programme "Cross Section", the new series will be heard Sundays at 1715 hours GMT to 1930 hours. The programme is designed to give overseas listeners an impression of the origin of a number of Canadian families. In the programme a Canadian will tell where his ancestors came from, how they came to Canada, where they settled, and what they did to earn a living in their country of adoption.

Latin American Service

Through the Latin American Service of the CBC International Service, Canada will pay tribute to several countries in Central America and Latin America during the month of September. This service will honour with special programmes the anniversaries of independence of Brazil, September 7; Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, September 15; Mexico, September 16; and Chile, September 18.



—W. Nydegger

CANADIAN MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS

Dr. Victor Doré, newly appointed Minister of Canada to Switzerland, presented recently in Berne his letters of credence. This picture was taken after the presentation of credentials, at the main entrance of the Federal Palace, Berne. Left to right: Mr. P. E. Renaud, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation; Dr. Doré, Minister; Mr. de Grenus, of Protocol Division of the Swiss Political Department; Mr. T. M. Burns, assistant Commercial Secretary; and Mr. L. A. Chevrier, Immigration Attaché.

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THE KOREAN CRISIS

IN the August issue of *External Affairs* the outbreak of hostilities in Korea occasioned by the naked aggression against the Republic of Korea and the measures taken subsequently by the free world to meet this challenge were treated in some detail.

At the end of that account, which was brought up to July 31, the Soviet delegate had just announced the decision to return to the Security Council in order to take his turn as President during the month of August. The following record of events connected with Korea during the month of August will therefore concentrate rather heavily on the diplomatic battle in the Security Council brought about by this unexpected move.

On January 13, the Soviet representative walked out of the Security Council when it refused to oust the representative of China. In the succeeding months, the Soviet Union and its satellites had followed similar tactics in over thirty other United Nations organs, stating in each case that they would not take their places while the representatives of the "remnant Kuomintang clique" were present. Yet on August 1, the Soviet delegate returned to a United Nations body on which still sat the representative of Nationalist China whom Mr. Malik had himself so often abused.

There had been no previous indication that the Soviet Union might reverse its policy, though we have often in the past become accustomed to these startling reversals. To mind come immediately such examples as the announcement of the Nazi-Soviet Pact in the summer of 1939; and the sudden lifting of the Berlin blockade in 1949. As a result, there was a great deal of speculation as to the reasons motivating the Soviet Union's decision to return to the Security Council.

Reasons for Soviet Return to Security Council

Two main hypotheses were advanced: according to the first, the Soviet return meant the recognition of a mistake, of a tactical error in carrying out an otherwise unchanged strategy; it did not imply any change from the basic Soviet policy of aggression and subversion aimed at world domination. According to the second, the Soviet leaders, impressed by the strong and unexpected reaction of the free world in Korea, had decided upon a pause, a withdrawal from an exposed position by an endeavour to negotiate a settlement of the Korean conflict.

Again, according to the first theory, the U.S.S.R. returned to the Security Council in order to prevent it from becoming an efficient instrument to stop aggression. The Soviet Union, this argument went on, had other aggressions planned, and it wanted to be in the Security Council in order to veto any action by the Council aimed at checking these. Meanwhile, it could use the Council, as it had in the past, as a forum for a propaganda drive aimed at undermining the public opinion of the free world, both in Europe and in Asia.

According to the second theory, on the other hand, the U.S.S.R. had not counted on United Nations intervention in Korea and was preparing to offer mediation as a way out. This move would have the added advantage of furthering the current Soviet 'peace offensive'. Furthermore, a compromise peace coming at a time when United States military fortunes in Korea were at their lowest, would leave American prestige in Asia seriously damaged. At the same time, the return of peace to Korea might lull United States public opinion and statesmen into a renewed feeling of security and thereby induce a slow-down in the huge re-armament drive contemplated by the United States.

The world did not have long to wait. From the performance of Mr. Malik during the first days of his return to the Security Council, it was clear that the Soviet Union had returned to the Security Council in order to press on with its propaganda offensive against the free world. At once, Mr. Malik ruled that Dr. T. F. Tsiang, the Delegate of Nationalist China, did not represent China. "Tsiang," he said, "was a private individual, who had usurped the lawful place of a State, member of the United Nations—the People's Republic of China—and had fortuitously appeared here at the Council table." The ruling was overruled, but India voted in favour of the President's view.

A long procedural wrangle about the agenda then began. Prior to the return of Mr. Malik, the Security Council had been considering an item entitled "Complaint of Aggression against The Republic of Korea". A resolution in this sense had been introduced by the United States on July 31 and normally would have been taken up by the following meeting of the Security Council. However, on assuming the Presidency, Mr. Malik proposed the following agenda:—

- (a) Recognition of the representative of Communist China.
- (b) Peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

A whole week of heated debate ensued, and although the question was technically a procedural one, the delegates fully discussed the substance of the problems on which they were opposed. At the end of the week the Council, having rejected the two items of the President's proposed agenda, was left with the United States draft resolution, as the only item on its agenda.

New Proposal Introduced

Instead, however, of going ahead with consideration of this resolution, Mr. Malik introduced a new proposal for achieving peace in Korea. It called for an immediate "cease fire," for the "withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea", and for an invitation to the Chinese Communist and North Korean Governments to send representatives to the debate.

The Security Council spent the second week of August debating whether, according to a previous Security Council decision, Ambassador Chang, the representative of the Republic of Korea, should be invited to attend the meetings which were to discuss the aggression against the Republic of Korea. During the whole week the Council majority endeavoured to secure from the President a ruling on this question, which, if put to a vote, would have decided the controversy. Mr. Malik, as President, refused point blank to rule on points of order. He instead suggested that the majority introduce a resolution to seat Ambassador Chang, if this was what it wanted. It was obvious that he would then veto the resolution and thus decide the dispute in his favour.

As in the previous week, Mr. Malik endeavoured to cloud the issue by introducing a question not directly connected with the points at issue: he read to the Council an "urgent" message from the North Korean Government, which accused the United States of waging an inhuman and barbarous war in Korea. He thereupon introduced another resolution whereby the Security Council would condemn the United States for "inhuman, barbarous bombing of the peaceful population of Korea". A private meeting of the Security Council members was then held in an attempt to persuade Mr. Malik to abandon his filibustering tactics. The attempt failed. This made it quite clear that the President was determined that no business whatsoever would be transacted in the Security Council during his term as President.

At this point of the stalemate, Sir Benegal Rau, the Indian Representative, made a tentative proposal, intended to break the deadlock. He suggested that a committee

consisting of the six non-permanent members of the Security Council be appointed to study the Korean question and make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of the dispute and the long term future of that country. According to the Indian Representative, the six small powers "could not be accused or suspected of any expansionist ambitions". "At some point," he went on, "this Council will have to frame and publish its own proposals for the future of Korea, once hostilities had ceased and the North Korean authorities had withdrawn their forces in accordance with the Security Council's resolutions. The Committee's work may assist towards that end."

India's Proposal

This proposal met with warm support from the French and Yugoslav delegations and aroused general sympathy among the small-power delegations. Sir Benegal later declared that his resolution would give the Committee broad powers to examine all proposals for a settlement and not merely those "in accordance with resolutions already adopted by the Council". He agreed that, since all of the non-permanent members of the Council except Yugoslavia had voted for the 'cease fire' and withdrawal of the North Korean troops to the 38th Parallel, there was no need to instruct the delegates to be bound by that resolution. A specific mention of it, he thought, would provoke a Soviet veto, since the Soviet Union held the previous Security Council resolutions on Korea to be illegal. The United States, however, could not agree with this late amendment and argued that the Russians might use the proposed Indian resolution to support their allegations that the previous resolutions of the Security Council on Korea were illegal.

Similarly, it appeared that Mr. Malik was also, if for different reasons, dubious about the Indian proposal. If the Korean question was referred to a Committee of the six non-permanent members of the Security Council, it would interrupt the propaganda campaign which was being waged by the Soviet Union in the Security Council. Furthermore, this Committee might make recommendations which the Soviet Union would be forced to veto, thereby upsetting the very basis of its propaganda. Although itself unimpressed with the Indian plan, the Soviet Union apparently hoped that it would be rejected by the United States so that the former could then accept it in perfect safety. The Soviet Union would then use the United States rejection of the Indian plan in its propaganda to Asian countries as yet another proof of United States disdain for Asian opinion.

In the event, the Indian Delegation decided against introducing a resolution giving effect to the suggestions which Sir Benegal Rau had put forward. Nevertheless, it did not seem that the Indian plan had been totally abandoned, and the general impression was that a proposal along somewhat similar lines might be introduced later on.

In the fourth week of August the Security Council was presented with a new issue. A cablegram was received from the Foreign Minister of The People's Republic of China accusing the United States Government of "open encroachment" on the territory of China and of "direct armed aggression", together with a "total violation of the United Nations Charter" with regard to Formosa. The cablegram went on to ask the Security Council to condemn the United States Government for its "criminal" act and to take immediate measures to bring about "the complete withdrawal of all United States armed invading forces from Taiwan (Formosa) and from other territories belonging to China". In a letter to the Secretary-General, Ambassador Austin stated that the United States had not encroached on the territory of China, nor taken aggressive action against China. The action which the United States had taken with regard to Formosa was "an impartial neutralizing action addressed both to the forces on Formosa and to those on the mainland". As President Truman had solemnly declared, the United States had no designs on Formosa and would there-

fore "welcome the United Nations consideration of the case". It would also approve a "full United Nations investigation here or on the spot".

In view of this letter, the Security Council voted to include a new item on its agenda, which was entitled "complaint of armed invasion of the Island of Taiwan (Formosa)". Mr. Malik then proposed that a representative of the People's Republic of China be invited to attend meetings of the Security Council during the consideration of the new item as the complainant in the case. The Soviet proposal was rejected on the grounds that it was premature, but Mr. Malik reserved the right of his delegation to re-introduce this proposal when the Council began considerations of the Formosa item.

Soviet Attitude on Korea

At the end of Mr. Malik's Presidency of the Security Council, the main lines of the Soviet case on Korea as well as its main policy aims could be estimated. Mr. Malik shamelessly maintained the early assertion of the North Korean Government that the aggression had come from South Korea, at the bidding of the United States. Disregarding all the facts, he went on to assert that the fighting in Korea was, in fact a civil war in which no foreign nation had the right to interfere. In spite of this, the United States had sent armed forces to Korea; its planes were devastating Korean towns and inflicting heavy casualties on civilians. The American 'ruling circles' had decided to transform Korea into a cheap labour colony. The United States was in fact championing throughout Asia the case of reactionary Western imperialism against the natural wishes for freedom of the Asian peoples. No "United Nations tags or flags could cover up the stark fact of American aggression in Korea". On the other hand, the Soviet Union was working for peace; it had proposed an item for the agenda of the Security Council entitled "peaceful settlement of the Korean problem". This item had been set aside at the instigation of the United States, which thereby clearly showed that it was not interested in promoting peace. In spite of this, the Soviet Union, pursuing its peaceful endeavours had, through its representative in the Security Council, called for a hearing of representatives of both North and South Korea. It was obvious that in the interest of a peaceful solution to the dispute both sides had to be heard. Yet the United States Delegation "supported by the delegation of Marshalized countries, upon which pressure had been brought to bear by the United States Senate", had blocked the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union.

Although the Soviet line of reasoning appeared ridiculous in Western eyes, it may have had a different effect on the peoples of Asia. Whereas the Western powers had concentrated on proving the legality of their case and on winning the interminable procedural wrangle, the Soviet Union had on its side concentrated on putting forward a clear and simple picture, cleverly based on the old prejudices of the Asian peoples towards the Western world. The Soviet return to the Security Council had also served several subsidiary purposes of Soviet policy: the striking unity which the free world had displayed in the early stages of the Korean crisis had been broken several times during the lengthy Security Council debates. A dangerous attempt had been made to drive a wedge between the countries which had recognized Communist China and those which had not. And to add to the problems thus created, the Soviet Union, by returning to the Security Council, had served notice that the Council's difficulties in dealing with any future Communist aggression would be substantially increased.

While this frustrating diplomatic battle was going on in the Security Council, the free world, acting on the basis of the Security Council's resolutions of June 25, June 2 and July 7, was busy throughout August gathering the strength that would ultimately defeat the aggressor in Korea. Offers of assistance of varying kinds poured into the Secretariat from most of the 53 nations that had approved these resolutions. Promises of military aid came from at least sixteen countries: Australia, Belgium,

Canada, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The most substantial of these offers came from the United Kingdom. On July 26 it was announced in London that the United Kingdom Government would undertake to provide a completely self-contained force for service in Korea. Less than a month later the United Kingdom authorities despatched two battalions of infantry for immediate employment with United Nations forces defending the Pusan bridgehead. Meanwhile both New Zealand and Australia promised ground forces before the end of July, the former offering to contribute an artillery regiment with supporting elements, and the latter announcing its decision "to provide ground troops for use in Korea, the nature and extent of such forces to be determined following discussions which the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) would have in the United States". On August 3 the Australian Government decided to raise the Australian Infantry Force in Japan to full war establishment and announced that from this force and from the regular army in Australia a ground contingent of approximately 2,000 men would be sent at the earliest possible time to Korea. On August 4 the Government of South Africa placed a fighter squadron with air crew and ground personnel at the disposal of the Unified Command.

Offers of Aid

During the same period numerous other offers of armed aid for the United Nations in Korea gave the lie to the Soviet charges in the Security Council that only the United Kingdom and other members of the Commonwealth, apart from the United States, were providing armed forces to resist the North Korean aggression. Thailand's offer of July 24 of a combat team of 4,000 officers and men was quickly followed by the Turkish decision to send a combat force of 4,500 to Korea. The Netherlands announced its decision to raise two companies of combat troops, while France, in spite of the heavy burden which it was carrying in Indo-China, offered a special infantry force of 800 men. Belgium later became the third Western European country to offer ground forces. Two Latin American countries, El Salvador and Costa Rica, offered volunteer troops to be trained in the United States, while Panama promised a corps of volunteers to the Unified Command. Many countries offered aid in other forms, and at the end of August a number of member states were negotiating with the Unified Command with a view to determining the best means of making available the military or economic resources at their disposal.

The Prime Minister's Speech of August 7

An important Canadian contribution to the United Nations effort was announced by the Prime Minister in a radio address on August 7 when he told the nation that the government had authorized the recruitment of an additional army brigade, to be available, with Parliament's approval, for service in Korea.

He began his statement by comparing the Communist aggression in Korea with other aggressions of the not too distant past, in the following terms:

There was of course, nothing really new about the Communist aggression in Korea: the same kind of thing had happened—though not in the same way—over and over again since the end of the war in 1945. What was new was the prompt action of the United Nations, led by the United States, in resisting the Communist attack on Korea.

The action of the United Nations in Korea is not war; it is police action intended to prevent war by discouraging aggression. That is why Korea is so important to all of us who want to avoid another world war; and that is why the government at once pledged Canada's support to the United Nations action in Korea.

There was only one way to avoid war and that was to "call a halt to aggression".

It is going to be hard for nations hungering for peace and not yet recovered from six years of total war, once again to give first place to re-armament. But events force us to be realistic. If we are to avert the danger which threatens the free world, we must marshal and increase the resources available to resist aggression; we must build up military strength backed by industrial strength; we must accept the economic and financial policies which will enable us to maintain our strength.

The Prime Minister went on to explain why Canada could not at once send ground forces for use by the United Nations in Korea.

... at this time, we have no expeditionary force in being. Moreover, before the aggression in Korea, no definite plans existed for the creation of a United Nations force. And that was certainly not the fault of Canada. As early as 1946 I myself stated to the Assembly of the United Nations that the people of Canada were anxious to know what military contribution they would be expected to make to the international forces to be established under the United Nations Charter. But, in spite of its obligations under the Charter, the Soviet Union, by its willful obstruction, prevented an international force from being set up.

The action taken by the United Nations in respect of Korea is in fact its first effective attempt to organize an international force to stop aggression. In consequence, the government and the people of Canada were faced with two questions.

First, how much and in what way should we contribute to the United Nations police action in Korea and, secondly, how much and in what way could we increase our ability to participate in other common efforts, either under the United Nations Charter or the North Atlantic Treaty.

... There has been talk of a United Nations Police Division of Volunteers and this may in time work out, and be of value for areas other than Korea. If and when such a division is formed along lines considered practicable, the government will recommend appropriate Canadian participation.

But we feel the present situation calls for something more immediate. The government has therefore authorized the recruitment of an additional army brigade which is beginning on Wednesday. This brigade will be known as the Canadian Army Special Force and it will be especially trained and equipped to be available for use in carrying out Canada's obligations under the United Nations Charter or the North Atlantic Pact.* Naturally, this brigade will, subject to the approval of Parliament, be available for service in Korea as part of the United Nations forces, if it can be most effectively used in that way when it is ready for service. The way in which it could be used in the United Nations force is being discussed with the Unified Command.

... In accordance with the policy announced on July 19, we are also pressing on with recruiting for the other active forces of the Army, for the Navy, and the Air Force which are all being expanded, and for the reserve forces which form such an important part of the defence system of Canada.

We are accelerating the production of our new all-weather two-seater jet fighter, the CF-100, now known as the "Canuck". Its tests have exceeded expectations. This week will see the test flight of the first of the F-86 Sabres manufactured in Canada.

We are greatly expanding our capacity to produce the Orenda jet engine.

At the same time, we are stepping up our production programme for naval vessels, armament, ammunition, radar and other types of equipment.

We are working in the closest co-operation with the United States to the end that our joint resources and facilities are put to the most effective use in the common defence effort.

We have in Canada a capacity for defence production far greater than we need to meet our own defence requirements, heavily increased though these will be. We are looking forward confidently to an acceleration and an intensification of our joint production efforts. To this end, the Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee is meeting in Ottawa tomorrow.*

* For the full text of Mr. St. Laurent's statement, see the Department's White Paper *Canada and the Korean Crisis* (King's Printer, Ottawa, price 15 cents).

On August 11 it was announced that the services of the Canadian Pacific Airlines passenger planes, on the Vancouver-Tokyo route, were being placed by the Canadian Government at the disposal of the Unified Command. These services consisted of two weekly round-trip flights with C.P.A.L. retaining priority for thirty to thirty-five eastbound passengers, or approximately one flight.

The contribution of a Canadian Army Special Force for Korea and this increased participation in the air-lift, were well received in United Nations circles. In particular, many observers considered that by creating a brigade available for use by the United Nations, Canada had set an example which might be most important as a means of equipping the world organization to take effective collection action against aggression.

When Parliament re-convened at the end of August its immediate preoccupation was with the Canadian railway strike. However, on August 31 the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, gave the House a full review of the Government's attitude towards the Korean crisis and towards the general international situation.*

* The text of Mr. Pearson's address will be found in "External Affairs in Parliament", at p. 339 of this issue. See also "Canadian Policy in the Far East", pp. 326 to 330.



—Photo News

CANADA-NEW ZEALAND AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED

Mr. Albert Rive, left, High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand, and Mr. F.W. Doidge, New Zealand Minister of External Affairs, sign the Canada-New Zealand Air Transport Agreement in Wellington, New Zealand, on August 16, 1950.

CANADIAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST

It is essential to an understanding of Canadian policy in the Far East to know something of the special environment into which it is being projected, and also to be aware of the significant change in international attitude which Canadian involvement in Korea and elsewhere in Asia, represents. Not many years ago it might have been a presumption to write or speak of a Canadian Far Eastern policy. For the first 75 years of nationhood, it had seemed that the international interests of the Canadian people—the *raison d'être* of any democratic foreign policy—lay in another part of the world entirely. The development and improvement of relations with the United States, the Commonwealth, and the peoples of Western Europe was all that was required to fulfil the modest international aspirations of a younger nation. Even up until the Second World War the conduct of Canadian foreign policy required nothing more than an occasional glance westward across the Pacific.

But as overseas events change and shift their area of greatest emphasis, a foreign policy dedicated to the national needs must change also. Such a shift in emphasis has taken place: no longer is Western Europe the undisputed centre of gravity for the rest of the world. A host of problems in Asia demand the sympathetic attention of the Western Powers if the newly independent nations of that continent are to retain their freedom. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, pointed out in an address before the Canadian Club in Victoria, B.C., on August 21, good progress has been made since the war in solving the problems of the Western European and North Atlantic communities by such means as the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, the Council of Europe and the North Atlantic Treaty; but meanwhile, on the other side of the world, relatively little progress has been made in dealing with the post-war problems of the Pacific area.

Mr. Pearson went on to emphasize the need to view events in Korea in the broader context of Asian affairs as a whole. In his words:

We will not, I think, fully understand the significance of the United Nations action in Korea—nor will we be able to make that action effective and beneficial—for Korea and beyond Korea—unless we of the Western democracies realize something of the forces that have been working in Asia over the years.

Nationalism: Understanding The Asian Viewpoint

Since the recent war the following Asian countries which previously had been non-self-governing have secured their national independence: Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines. In addition, the Indo-Chinese States of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have been granted a large measure of autonomy within the French Union. The old colonial order, which had its good as well as its bad features, has ended. It was in connection with this nationalist awakening that Canadian Far Eastern policy met and passed one of its first major tests. In 1948 and 1949, as a member of the Security Council of the United Nations, Canada was able to assist materially in resolving the dispute between the Netherlands and the embryo state of Indonesia, by which the latter secured its independence. Canadian policy at that time, by striking a balance between traditional friendship for the Dutch and support for the legitimate aspirations of Indonesian nationalism, sought to avert a threatened breakdown in East-West relations. Similarly in Indo-China, the Canadian Government has observed with satisfaction the progress toward freedom which the French Government is seriously sponsoring, and hopes that the establishment of three autonomous Indo-Chinese states within the French Union will provide a means by which the national aspirations of the Indo-Chinese people will be met. Since the conflict in Korea has placed a new strain on relations between the East and the West, it is regarded by the Canadian Government as more important than ever that the Western Powers spare no effort to appreciate the point of view of the new nations

of Asia. This principle was emphasized recently by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Paul Martin when, speaking before the Kiwanis Club of Westboro, Ontario, on August 22, he said:

To understand the complexity of establishing co-operative and friendly relations with Asian countries, we must free ourselves from our absorption in the present moment of time and range backward in history. The civilizations of Asia, as you know, all have a long and illustrious past, of which Asian peoples are justifiably proud. Even before many of the countries of Asia became colonies of European nations, their peoples had fallen into lethargy. Their civilizations have been like sleeping giants, lying in caves, surrounded by the treasures which are the memorials of their past greatness. These nations are now stirring from this long sleep. They are stretching and asking for room in which to exercise and develop themselves.

I am convinced that if these re-awakened Oriental civilizations, so different from our own, can be saved from being engulfed in the destructive tide of communism, they will contribute greatly to the enrichment of the life of the whole human race. But the process of mutual enhancement and understanding cannot occur overnight. The problem of establishing fruitful relations with the countries of Asia is bound to be long and difficult, and it will call for tact and sympathy and help from the nations of the West—and particularly from this continent.

Social and Economic Problems in Asia

Coincident with the attainment of political independence, there has grown among the Asian peoples a desire for change in the old economic and social order, which had given them so little in terms of human welfare. Their own resources being inadequate for the tremendous tasks which confront them, they are obliged to look to external sources for help. In his August 21 address, the Secretary of State for External Affairs described the dilemma which these countries face in their efforts to secure the better life to which they are entitled. He said:

Where can Asia get this help? From international communism led by the Soviet Union, or from free democracy led by the Western powers? Both offer co-operation. One is a spurious, but also a superficially enticing offer; of paradise at once, if only communism is established and the bourgeoisie liquidated. The other, the democratic, is a genuine, but less exciting offer of help and co-operation with results to be achieved slowly, with toil and effort. In this competition for the friendship of Asia, Western countries, moreover, have to live down the reputations with which they have been branded, often unfairly, as colonial and exploiting powers. Communism, on the other hand, has no such reputation to live down in Asia where its sordid, anti-national record is not yet generally known. We in Canada, who live well and enjoy political freedom, know that communism is a debasing and degrading economic and political system. The masses of continental Asia, however, do not. They have never had a standard of living comparable even to that in the Soviet Union today, nor have they, for the most part, known the civil and political liberties that we take almost for granted, and by which we have been enriched for so many years. So communism looks more attractive to many of the peoples of Asia than it does to us; and communist propaganda is skilled and unscrupulous in taking advantage of this fact. Lenin and Stalin put up communist theory in a package specially designed for marketing in the colonial areas of Asia, and their salesmen are having far greater success in peddling their wares in that part of the world than elsewhere.

It is basic to the foreign policies of the Western Powers—including Canada—that the glaring economic deficiencies and disparities that exist in Asia must by some means somehow be alleviated and eventually removed. As Mr. Pearson put it in addressing the House of Commons on August 31:

For just as it is impossible to have a healthy society in any one country if some individuals are living below the level of subsistence, so it is impossible to have a healthy world society when whole nations are subject to starvation and disease.

A good start has been made in this respect by a policy of economic and technical assistance to Asian countries. The Canadian Government supports this policy by contributing to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to the programmes of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee for South and Southeast Asia (see *External Affairs*, July 1950, pages 252 and 253). A Canadian contribution of \$400,000 for the first year of a three-year programme of technical assistance sponsored by the Commonwealth Consultative Committee was announced in June. A second meeting of the Committee to consider further plans for assistance to Asia will be held in London in September.

At the same time there is no disposition on the part of the Canadian Government to regard the task of economic and social adjustment in Asia as one that can be solved quickly or by outside assistance alone. Self-help and mutual aid among the Asian countries must play a part. Canadian policy also emphasizes that, in the economic as well as other fields, the assistance given must be related to the special circumstances surrounding the new nations of Asia. In particular, the existence of a special Asian viewpoint on Asian problems must be respected: in many ways this makes the manner in which the assistance is given as important as the gift itself.

Mr. Martin dealt with this point in his August 22 address. He said in part:

... We must try to extend economic assistance in such a way that it will be most effective and in such a form that it will avoid any suspicion that Western countries, by economic means, are attempting to re-assert the dominance and control which they once exercised over these countries. Asian countries are profoundly opposed to what they regard as Western imperialism. They have their own national and cultural birthrights which they are not willing to sacrifice in exchange for any amount of assistance from the West.

At the same time, in our dealings with them, we must avoid impeding those social changes which they themselves feel are necessary. As a consequence of the long centuries of torpor of which I have spoken there are vast arrears of social adjustment to be made up. It may be that Asian countries will find valuable the experiments that we have made in trying to spread the national wealth more evenly and in trying to protect every citizen from the worst ravages of misfortune. I, myself, am somewhat inclined to doubt whether we can assist much in the progress of social change in civilizations so different from our own. But we must try to do nothing which would stand in the way of necessary social change in Asia. For it is only by assuring the individual citizen in these countries at least some tangible betterment in his lot that the new independent regimes, which have so recently been established, can maintain themselves and can become a firm bulwark against the false attractions that Communism holds out.

Collective Security in the Pacific

Speaking in the House of Commons on August 31, the Secretary of State for External Affairs termed the aggression in Korea "a plain and unmistakable military challenge" to the free world. He went on to say that he thought it of some significance that international communism had chosen Asia as the scene of attack, since this made it possible for the aggressor to use only Asian troops and for the United Nations intervention to be misrepresented as aggression by Western capitalism against the popular forces of Asia.

There may also have been another reason. A similar attack in Europe would have invoked against the aggressor the provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty. In that area Canada and eleven other nations had already reinforced their general responsibilities under the United Nations Charter by the specific obligations of a precise treaty. In the absence of any such collective security arrangement in the Pacific, the would-be aggressor might have thought that it would be impossible for the members of the United Nations to concert their forces against him.

It has been urged that a Pacific pact modelled along the lines of the North Atlantic Treaty should be concluded, so as to define the precise obligations and lay the necessary military plans for defence against aggression in the Pacific area. It is, however, the view of the Canadian Government that the essential conditions for such a pact do not exist at present. Mr. Pearson dealt also with this point in his speech at Victoria on August 21. He said in part:

We must . . . be wary of coming too easily to the conclusion that arrangements which have proved their effectiveness in one part of the world can be readily adapted to meet the needs of another. There are undoubtedly basic differences which we cannot ignore between the present situation in the East and that in the West, in so far as a collective security pact is concerned. In the North Atlantic we had a true community of nations with longstanding economic, political and cultural ties between them, similar political systems, and a demonstrable collective capacity to contribute to the common defence. We had an easily definable geographical area, on which it was in our collective interest to forbid an aggressor to trespass. Not all of these fundamentals are present in Asia, thus making the problems of regional defence and collective security in that area infinitely more difficult. There is the question too of whether a requisite number of Asian nations—all of whom have pressing internal problems to solve—would be willing to support such a Pact. There has grown up among the new nation states of Asia a distinctive point of view which manifests their desire to settle their own problems, including their security problems, in their own way. This view is particularly strong in India and Indonesia and it is one which we should respect. In my view, a Pacific Security Pact at this time, which would include Asian and non-Asian countries, of varying degrees of stability and development, and without the ties that link states of the Atlantic community, would be an uneasy and artificial creation, without strong foundations.”

He went on to say that this did not mean that Canada recognized no obligations regarding collective security in the Pacific. Canadian participation in the United Nations action in Korea had proved the contrary. But as Mr. Martin pointed out in his August 22 address, while it is supremely important to help the free nations of Asia to keep their freedom, this cannot be done by military force alone, or even mainly by military force. Canadian policy therefore emphasizes that the immediate need is for the strengthening of East-West relations generally and for the cultivation by the Western powers of a sympathetic understanding of the uniquely Asian viewpoint on the problems of the area.

Collective Security Within The United Nations

Thus when aggression commenced in Korea, the obligations of the member states of the United Nations to assist the Republic of Korea, in the absence of a precise treaty providing for collective security in the Pacific area, arose solely out of their general responsibilities under the Charter. What these responsibilities were, however, had never been clearly defined. The framers of the Charter had originally planned that aggression of the type committed in Korea would be met by collective forces pledged to the United Nations in advance: in other words by a standing international police force. The intransigent attitude of the U.S.S.R. had, however, prevented implementation of the articles of the Charter specifically designed to provide for military sanctions against an aggressor. Consequently, as Mr. Pearson pointed out in the House of Commons on August 31, the Security Council was only able to act because of the rather fortuitous absence of the Russian representative from the council table.

It is a cardinal principle of Canadian policy in the Korean crisis that Canada's immediate obligation does not go beyond the restoration of peace and the defeat of aggression in Korea. It has been frequently emphasized by Government leaders that the United Nations action covers Korea and nothing else: that it does not, for example, extend to Formosa.

But there is at the same time an awareness that similar acts of aggression may be repeated elsewhere. This possibility has led the Canadian Government to consider how the kind of collective action which has proved so effective in Korea might be drawn upon, if needed, to put down aggression in other parts of the world. The special United Nations character which has been given to the Canadian Army Special Force illustrates one step that has been taken. This Force is being made available for use not only in Korea, but also for service wherever Canada's obligations under the United Nations Charter or the North Atlantic Treaty may require it to serve. In designating the uses to which the force may be put, the Canadian Government had primarily in mind the need to make a start toward providing the United Nations with the military strength which the framers of the Charter intended that it should have.

The Future of Korea

The immediate objective of the United Nations forces in Korea is, of course, the military defeat of the Communist aggressors. Sooner or later, however, the United Nations will have before it the equally difficult task of restoring peace and establishing a free and self-governing unified Korea. The way in which the first phase—the military phase—is carried out will largely determine the success of the peace. It is for this reason that Canadian Government leaders have placed particular emphasis on the need to see the Korean crisis in the broad context of Asian affairs as a whole and on the crucial importance of the attitude adopted by non-Communist leaders in Asia towards the eventual settlement. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs pointed out in his address at Victoria,

We get, these days, a lot of good advice from Asian leaders on the handling of Asian problems. This would be a good occasion to offer them responsibility for translating this advice into action.

In the House of Commons on August 31 Mr. Pearson dealt with possible procedures by which a settlement in Korea might be found. He suggested that at the next General Assembly of the United Nations a small body, which would have Asian representatives in the majority, should be appointed with the special responsibility of proposing the kind of settlement for Korea which should come into effect once the military phase of the United Nations action has been successfully completed. He also enumerated four principles on which he thought the settlement would have to be based: "The settlement," he suggested, "must be such as to remove the possibility of a repetition of the recent attack; it must commend itself to the inhabitants of Korea; it must command support from Asian opinion; and it must recognize the progress which has already been made under the auspices of the United Nations in establishing an independent government in Korea."

UNESCO CONFERENCE AT FLORENCE

The Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO was held at Florence, Italy, from May 22 to June 17, 1950, under the presidency of Count Stefano Jacini of Italy. It was attended by the delegations of 53 Member States, together with representatives of the United Nations and specialized agencies, and observers from a large number of international non-governmental organizations.*

The majority of national delegations came to Florence convinced that the Fifth Session would be the most critical session of the UNESCO General Conference since its inception. The views of all delegations were based on fuller information supplied by the Executive Board against the background of experience gained in four years of UNESCO's activity. There existed, too, a determination on the part of most delegations, the Executive Board and the Director-General to formulate practical and effective lines of action at this session. Although the impression had been gained previously that the Conference would be primarily concerned with mapping out a sound basic programme and a programme for 1951, it rapidly became apparent that the Director-General wished to consult the member states, in addition, on three major questions of policy. These questions were the definition of UNESCO's contribution towards the furtherance of international peace; the increased participation of member states in UNESCO's work; and the possibility of increasing the financial contribution to UNESCO by member states.

UNESCO'S Contribution to Peace

This question gave rise to the most important debates of the whole Conference. The Director-General's conviction was that UNESCO should not remain indifferent to the present ideological and political conflict between East and West. He considered that UNESCO should not merely encourage international co-operation among various professional disciplines but that its activities should be more fully integrated with those of the United Nations.

The debate on this question was precipitated by the introduction of Czechoslovak, Yugoslav and Belgian resolutions which in one form or other called upon the conference to reaffirm UNESCO's concern with the problem of peace. When it became apparent that the conference did not appear to favour UNESCO's directing its efforts primarily towards the furtherance of international peace and showed reluctance to increase the Organization's budget, the Director-General handed in his resignation. He withdrew his resignation, however, when the conference agreed to re-examine the three principal questions of policy on which he had asked for guidance. As for the question of UNESCO's role toward peace, the conference adopted a resolution jointly introduced by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, India, and Italy, instructing the Director-General to prepare a programme, for examination at the next session, tending more directly towards the maintenance and consolidation of peace.

* The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy, and included the following:

Delegates:

Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Dean of the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta;
Mr. Garnet T. Page, General Manager, Chemical Institute of Canada;
Mr. Jacques de Tonnancour, Montreal School of Art and Design, and l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

Alternate Delegates:

Mr. Sidney Pollock, Department of Finance;
Dr. John E. Robbins, Bureau of Statistics;
Mr. Paul Tremblay, Department of External Affairs;

Adviser and Secretary:

Mr. Gordon Brown, Department of External Affairs.



—Picchi

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO UNESCO

The Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO was held at Florence, Italy, with the Canadian delegation headed by Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy. Above, left to right, Dr. M. E. LaZerte, University of Alberta; Mr. Garnet T. Page, General Manager, Chemical Institute of Canada; Mr. Jacques de Tonnancour, Montreal; and Mr. Désy.

Participation of the Member States

The Director-General also sought the opinion of the General Conference on the possibility of increasing the participation of the member states in UNESCO's activities. He argued that there were very definite limitations to what the Secretariat could independently achieve and that member states had an unfortunate tendency to expect miracles from UNESCO, while they were reluctant to match UNESCO's efforts at home. The Executive Board supported the position taken by the Director-General on this point, and various proposals were submitted to the Conference aiming at an increased participation by the member states in UNESCO's undertakings. A series of resolutions concerning national commissions was adopted with the intention of bringing about a closer integration of their work with that of the Secretariat.

Financial Contributions of the Member States

The Director-General was not satisfied with the Executive Board's refusal last March to support his request that member states be asked to increase their contributions to UNESCO. He hoped that if the programme that he presented was considered adequate, the dimension of the tasks that UNESCO was instructed to perform would convince member states that the financial means of the organization were insufficient. It became evident during the conference, however, that no government was prepared to increase its contribution. A compromise solution was reached to the effect that the member states will continue to be assessed an amount which, if it were

to be paid by all members, would provide for the full budget of the organization. In view of the fact that some members may fail to make their payments, the Director-General has been authorized to use certain surplus monies including the surplus of 1947, the increment resulting from the recent admission of new member states and the additional funds which have become available owing to the devaluation of the pound. In this manner the budget of UNESCO will amount to \$8,200,000, a sum which would not have been available for next year's budget if the financial regulations had been strictly adhered to. It was also decided by the General Conference, at the suggestion of the United States delegation, that UNESCO could call upon private and public sources for certain specific projects of primary importance, e.g. programme activities in Germany.

The Programme Activities of UNESCO

The Programme and Budget Commission of the conference, which was under the able chairmanship of Mr. Roger Seydoux of France, examined in detail the basic continuing programme of the organization and its programme of activities for 1951. The Director-General attached special importance to the approval by the General Conference of the basic programme and to the concentration of purpose on which considerable work had been done by the Secretariat. In the view of the Canadian delegation, the basic programme presented a reasonably cogent and logical whole and was worthy of general support. The delegation also considered that the draft programme for 1951 should be supported in general but it drew attention to projects which were more properly the responsibility of other international organizations and to items which did not appear to be either practical or desirable at this time. In particular the Canadian delegation pressed for the adoption of priorities in the programme and it was in this connection that the delegation submitted a resolution on the adoption of "Central UNESCO Themes". During the discussion of the Director-General's report, in the first week of the conference, forty delegations of member states presented their views on the activities of the organization. A majority of delegations, including the Canadian, called for further concentration of the programme and of the purpose of UNESCO.

Site of the Sixth Session

The conference had before it a United States proposal that the sessions of the General Conference should be held once every two years instead of annually as at present. The case for biennial conferences was a strong one: biennial conferences would give more time to plan and make available money to execute the programme of the organization; they would relieve the secretariat, and the member governments of the wasteful burden of preparing for and participating in annual reviews of UNESCO's activities. The United States proposal was discussed in this context and the consensus of opinion was in favour of biennial sessions of the General Conference. Since the adoption of the proposal required a constitutional amendment, however, it was decided to ask the Director-General to study the question and to submit draft amendments to member states six months in advance of the Sixth Session.

It was agreed that the Sixth Session should be a short business session and note was taken of an invitation from the Uruguayan Government to hold the Seventh Session in 1952 at Montevideo.

Withdrawal of Czechoslovakia and Hungary

UNESCO has three satellite member states: Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. The first of these did not attend the Fifth Session while the latter two announced at the first meeting their intention of withdrawing if the conference refused to accept their demands that the delegation of Nationalist China be excluded. Mr.

Jean Désy was the chairman of the Credentials Committee where this question was studied.

In the committee it was apparent that it would be impossible to produce a report flatly accepting or rejecting the Chinese credentials. It was first noted, therefore, that under the rules of procedure of UNESCO, the Chinese delegation could be seated until the objections to its credentials had been settled. The Yugoslav and Indian delegation rejected a United States contention that the question was purely technical and that UNESCO had no jurisdiction to decide the wider issue since memberships in the United Nations, which Nationalist China still enjoyed, carried with it the right to membership in UNESCO. They pointed out that the participation of a Nationalist Chinese delegation could not promote the aims of UNESCO because the Chinese Government could not carry out its obligations under the constitution.

The committee finally agreed that the Chinese delegation should be admitted but, in addition, that the General Conference should be advised to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Security Council and the General Assembly to resolve this problem of which delegation should represent China.

Use of Spanish as a Working Language

Until the Fifth Session, English and French were the full working languages of UNESCO. Spanish was, from the Third Session, considered a working language when there were facilities for simultaneous interpretation. At Florence, Spanish was adopted as a full working language. The financial expenditure involved in its use at Sessions of General Conference and in issuing publications in Spanish will be approximately \$125,000 annually.

Conclusion

The Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO has succeeded in defining more clearly the basic objectives of the Organization and has put forcefully before the member states the question of the future orientation of its activities. The large measure of self-criticism displayed in Florence by the members of the Secretariat indicates that UNESCO is approaching maturity. It would nevertheless be dangerous to assume that the organization will now proceed unhindered toward its goal of international understanding by means of education, science and culture. The record to date shows that while serious problems have been faced, other problems—many of which have been purely technical in character—have been by-passed. That the organization will continue to be criticized by both those who favour it and those who can see no useful purpose in its activities must therefore be expected. It must be recognized, however, that necessary and effective work is being done by UNESCO in many fields, and that the members of the Secretariat of the organization are capable and conscientious.

THE SEVENTH IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

The Seventh Imperial Press Conference* opened in Quebec City on June 8, 1950, and continued until June 27. Leaders in the newspaper world—publishers, editors and correspondents, representing the Press reaching some 30,000,000 readers in eighteen Commonwealth countries—met to discuss matters of common concern.

One of the most important functions of such a Conference is to afford an opportunity for editors and publishers from the far corners of the Commonwealth to meet on an informal and friendly basis. The Conference did not remain in Quebec City, but travelled to Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, and concluded its sessions in the Royal Muskoka Hotel at Muskoka, thus giving delegates from other countries a chance to see something of Canada while carrying on their deliberations.

Freedom of the press was the keynote of the Conference. This note was sounded by Sir Harry Brittain, founder of the Empire Press Union, soon after the Conference opened in Quebec, when he stated that this subject would be "the great topic of our meetings." It was a subject, "which" he added "the Imperial Press Conference of 1909 had not seen fit to discuss, as it was a freedom which was taken for granted." He believed, however, that this basic human right now appeared to be in jeopardy. At the inaugural dinner in Quebec Colonel J. J. Astor of the *London Times*, newly appointed Chairman of the Conference, likewise emphasized the role which the Empire Press Union would be called upon to play in the defence of freedom. Again in Montreal the delegates were told by Mr. John Bassett, President of the *Montreal Gazette*, that they were witnessing a titanic struggle between the free press of the democracies and the regimented press of Communist nations for the possession of the very mind of humanity. He urged that those who possessed a faith in democratic principles be not only on the defensive, but be also prepared to fight to preserve a free press and a free mind.

Ottawa Sessions

The business sessions of the Conference opened in Ottawa on June 14 and for four days delegates discussed such problems as Commonwealth press communications, colonial press laws, the training of journalists and freedom of the press. After welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Government of Canada at the opening session, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Lionel Chevrier, spoke of the phenomenal advance which had been made over the past few decades in the communications field. He assured the delegates that the governments of the Commonwealth appreciated the importance of the dissemination of news and that they had always given earnest consideration to the applications from the Empire Press Union for low press rates. He pointed out that the comparison of the 1938 traffic with the 1949 showed conclusively that the lowering of press rates had resulted in a great impetus to the spread of news within the Commonwealth. Mr. Chevrier added that he believed that the free and unfettered despatch of news throughout the world was one of the strongest deterrents to future war.

Developing the discussion on press communications, Mr. Vincent Fairfax of Australia, introduced a three-point proposal which called for:

- (1) the maintenance of the penny-a-word rate within the Commonwealth;
- (2) the development of improved independent press channels of communication operated and controlled by newspapers or news agencies;
- (3) full use of teleprinter services for domestic distribution at reasonable cost.

Mr. M. N. Cama, of India, added to this the importance of expediting the delivery of sea mail which he considered unnecessarily slow between the various ports of the Commonwealth. Another suggestion, put forward by Mr. Cole of Reuters, was that a sub-

* These conferences are held every five years. An annual conference is held in London, England.



—Capital Press

PRESENTATION TO FOUNDER OF EMPIRE PRESS UNION

Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, presented the book, "The Far Distant Ships", by Joseph Schull, an official account of Canadian naval operations in the Second World War, to Sir Harry Brittain, during meetings in Ottawa of the Empire Press Union in June. Above, left to right: Mr. M. N. Cama, of India; Mr. Claxton; and Sir Harry Brittain.

committee on communications, with expert technical advice, might be established to keep newspapers of the Commonwealth well informed and in touch with every fundamental development taking place in telecommunications. A resolution embodying these points was prepared and placed before the Conference at the final sessions where it was carried and referred by the Conference to the Council.

Commonwealth Press Union

On the afternoon of the first day the Conference unanimously favoured a change in the name of the Union from the Empire to the Commonwealth Press Union. This was not a new suggestion. Two years ago Canada stated its intention to bring the matter up before the General Council in London. When, however, the agenda of the Seventh Conference was made up, it was noted that the Indian delegation intended to place a resolution advocating this change before the Conference. The Indian resolution asked that the Seventh Imperial Press Conference recommend "that in keeping with the spirit of the times the name of the Empire Press Union be changed to the Commonwealth Press Union". With the full consent of the Indian delegation, however, Sir Harry Brittain, the originator and organizer of the First Imperial Press Conference, anticipated that resolution and, speaking on behalf of the United Kingdom delegation, suggested that the Union bring its name up to date and for the old title substitute that of the Commonwealth Press Union.

The position of the crown colonies under the new title was discussed and the chairman assured the meeting that legal advice would be obtained to establish that

their position and status would be unaffected by this change. Subject to this, the Conference agreed to recommend the change of name to the Council.

Delegates attached considerable importance to the need for a higher standard of education and training for men entering the newspaper field.

Mr. T. C. Bray, of Australia, proposed that a committee be appointed to consider reviewing the Empire Press Union plan for the exchange of journalists. A resolution was adopted at a final session of the Conference embodying this suggestion, and stating that this scheme should aim at interchange between all parts of the Commonwealth and provide for at least one year's experience on overseas newspaper staffs for—if possible—fifty journalists per annum.

Apprehension that the governing authorities in Colonial territories might, on occasion, apply press regulatory laws in too restrictive a manner prompted support for a British West Indies resolution asking that the Council of the Empire Press Union offer its services to the Colonial Office to investigate allegations of irresponsibility on the part of publications in any colony, to give advice to such publications and, failing improvement, to offer suggestions on necessary legislation.

Freedom of the Press

The last three sessions of the Conference in Ottawa were devoted to discussion of various aspects of freedom of the press. At the final session in Muskoka the Conference unanimously adopted a resolution which rejected the United Nations Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction. The following clauses were considered to be undesirable:

- (1) that governments would have the right of obtaining corrections in newspapers of other countries in cases where articles were published that reflected on them and
- (2) that "national security" could be made the reason for withholding the transmission of material by foreign correspondents.

While most delegates were in agreement with the noble sentiments proclaimed in the United Nations Convention, some thought that they gave many powers which might be abused. Another view expressed at the Conference was that the Convention was destined to fail because "every definition was a limitation."

The establishment of a Press Council in Britain, which had been recommended last year by the Royal Commission on the Press, became the subject of a general discussion led by the United Kingdom delegates, who were divided in their opinions. The purpose of this Press Council would be to regulate standards of conduct and ethics in the British press and many delegates saw in it the thin edge of the wedge to limit this freedom. Others, however, believed that it might improve the standard of journalism and that its establishment might have a healthy effect on public opinion which was critical of the press at the moment.

Mr. Laurence Scott, of the *Manchester Guardian*, injected a note of self-criticism into the proceedings when he suggested that newspapers should take stock of themselves and ask why they were unpopular, not only with governments, but with the people in the streets. While he was whole-heartedly against the restrictions contained in the United Nations resolutions he felt that "freedom could develop into licence" and that the press should therefore learn to control themselves before governments attempt to control them.

U.S. Publishers Present

For the first time United States publishers were invited to join in the deliberations of an Imperial Press Conference. Mr. Gannett, President of the Gannett News-

papers, made a valuable contribution to the discussions of the importance of a free press. He pointed out that "freedom of the press" in the U.S.S.R. was a vastly different thing from that in the United States and elsewhere.

At its final session the Conference expressed its belief that restriction of newspaper operation by newsprint control is "gravely prejudicial to public understanding of world affairs and limits freedom of expression." A resolution prepared by the Australian delegation stated that the press should have the same freedom of expression accorded every individual. This freedom should never be restricted for "specific transgression" proved to the satisfaction of a competent court.

Senator Rupert Davies, publisher of the *Whig-Standard* of Kingston, and Colonel J. J. Astor, chairman of the *London Times*, were nominated life members of the Press Union.



—NFB

PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA VISITS OTTAWA

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. R. G. Menzies, visited Ottawa, August 7 to 9. Above, right, Mr. Menzies confers with the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. L. S. St. Laurent.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

The Third (special) Session of the 21st Parliament opened on August 29. The Speech from the Throne, delivered by His Excellency the Governor General, contained the following references to external affairs:

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

. . . . You will also be asked to give urgent consideration to the measures for increased national security and international co-operation required by the fighting in Korea, and the increasingly grave international situation which that struggle reflects. That was the original reason for summoning you for this special session.

You will be asked to approve additional appropriations for national defence and the meeting of our obligations under the United Nations Charter and the North Atlantic Treaty. . . .

Mr. Pearson's Speech on Korea*

On August 31, in the course of the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, spoke in part as follows:

This afternoon I imagine the house will expect me to deal with the international position generally, and in some detail with events in Korea to review what has been happening there since parliament prorogued and the action which has been taken by the government to meet that crisis. Korea must be the centre of our attention these days. It is there that the struggle with Soviet communism has come completely into the open and its nature been most clearly shown. The aggression against the Republic of Korea has rung an alarm which has echoed through all the countries of the world. It has sounded imperatively here in Canada, causing us to accelerate our own military preparations and our military co-operation with our allies. It has also been one of the main reasons for the calling of this special session of parliament.

Before turning to Korea, however, I should like to consider as briefly as possible the world situation of which it is only a part. In particular, I should like to remind the house of some of the outlines of the menace by which we are now confronted, outlines etched by recent developments in Korea. There is much in the Soviet system, a system spawned by Marxist materialism out of Russian mysticism, and in the designs of those who manipulate it, which is hard for anyone bred in western traditions and accustomed to western modes of thought to understand. Nevertheless we know, or certainly should know by now, a great deal about it. It is important that we should keep its main features firmly in mind. Only by constantly remembering the nature of the forces that we are up against can we put ourselves in a position to decide on wise policies to deal with them. "Know your enemy" is a principle which is taught to every soldier. It is a principle as valuable in this half-light between war and peace as it is in war itself.

Characteristics of Soviet Communist Imperialism

The first characteristic of Soviet communist imperialism which I should like to stress today is that its operation—we know now as we never knew before—is on a world-wide scale. Believing, as they do, that their slave system is in inevitable opposition to the free system of government of other peoples, the masters of the Kremlin survey every part of the world in their calculations. Today there is fighting in Korea. Yesterday there was pressure on Persia, Greece and Yugoslavia, and a *coup d'état* in Czechoslovakia. Tomorrow there may be aggression against Indo-China or a civil war fomented in Germany. Soviet attacks will be made wherever and whenever the members of the Politburo think the circumstances are favourable for the achievement

* See also the Department's White Paper, *Canada and Korean Crisis*, obtainable from the King's Printer, 15c per copy.

of their violent purposes. Therefore we must keep our eyes peeled for dangers which may arise in any quarter of the globe. The focus of conflict is now in Korea, and it is right that Korea should also be the focus of attention. Yet in concentrating on the problem which has been raised by communist aggression there we must not forget that there are other critical points where the flames may break out.

The second aspect of Soviet power to be remembered is that while Korea shows that Soviet communism is prepared to impose its will on other peoples by military aggression, it can also act, and it does act, in other ways and through other agencies. It has at its command weapons of conspiracy, subversion and mass agitation. These are, as it were, the weapons which it takes in its left hand while brandishing the sword in its right. These other weapons, or many of them, are insidious and hard to counter. Often they work underground in the dark; indeed sometimes they work best when they are driven underground. They can be met and overcome, as indeed they are being overcome, by the initiative of the free world in many places, notably in Western Europe; but they cannot be defeated by military action alone. Military strength is absolutely necessary, of course, but it must be supplemented by imaginative economic and social programmes if the march of communism as a social and economic doctrine is to be halted before it reaches a point at which a military attack will commend itself to the members of the Politburo as likely to succeed.

Third, I suggest that we must be clear about the elements in a free society which Soviet communism uses and perverts for its own programme of oppression, degradation and expansion. One of our chief difficulties these days arises from the fact that communism has been able to assimilate for its ends good motives as well as bad. Some communists have been brought into the fold, of course, by the promises it offers them of an unlimited exercise of power without responsibility or mercy. Some persons have been attracted because of the morbid fascination of secret intrigue. But these are not the only cravings communism appeals to. It also claims to provide satisfaction for those living in distress and privation, offering them the hope of a better life, and it is perhaps not surprising that many of those living in misery, especially in the underdeveloped countries of Asia, should be taken in by these promises, and should fail to notice that whenever and wherever the Russian communist system is established, political and moral slavery rapidly follow.

Furthermore, communism has the ability to appeal occasionally to misguided idealism. That is part of the food on which it feeds, even in our own country. Nothing could be more diabolic than its capacity gradually to undermine all generous aspirations and utterly pervert them, and then make them accomplices in its own totalitarian programme. When resisting the machinations of Soviet imperialism, using communism as its spearhead, we will do well to take into account these promises it holds out to the oppressed and the downtrodden throughout the world, to whom it offers—even though it is a phony offer—the hope of a better life. To idealists whose judgment is weaker than their zeal, it sells its degrading and debasing design behind the facade of an ordered and just society. We in the West, while laying bare the trickery and malice of Soviet protestations, must at the same time provide some real satisfaction for those everlasting hungers for bread, security and freedom to which the communists pretend to cater. Otherwise we shall not secure the support of those in many parts of the world, and particularly in Asia, on whose co-operation we must rely in the days ahead.

Those are the main features, I think, of the adversary with whom we must struggle. Even so short a summary as I have attempted to give of the Soviet system and of the operations of Soviet power will indicate, I think, the scale and complexity of the challenge. To get the better of such an enemy, active in all parts of the world with propaganda and espionage, relying ultimately upon the brute weight of 170 powerful divisions but making also its crocodile appeal to real needs and honest longings, we will have to show ourselves resourceful and imaginative as well as strong.

Unmistakable Military Challenge

This is the perspective in which we must view the war in Korea today, though I do not for a moment suggest that these considerations should lessen our anxiety over those events or block our response to them. In Korea, together with the other coun-

tries of the free world, we are now faced with a plain and unmistakable military challenge; and we, in common with all the free world, must answer that challenge. I think it is of some significance that an Asian country was chosen by international communism as the scene of the present attack. There the communists may have thought they would have the best chance to achieve their aggressive purposes with the minimum of interference. Korea is a remote spot on the map, strategically not very important, and furthermore a country which was itself divided. It was possible in Korea, as it has been possible elsewhere, for the war to be fought by satellites, by Asian troops alone. Therefore, when the United Nations intervened, the war could be misrepresented, as it has been misrepresented, as one of Asian popular forces against those of western imperialist capitalism.

I do not claim, and of course no one claims, that affairs in Korea ever since 1945 have been without light and shade. Like all human affairs they have been equivocal; but gradually in the course of these equivocal events a clear issue has emerged, and perhaps as briefly as possible I should go over the record to show how it has emerged.

Korea: the Background

During the second world war the United States, the United Kingdom and China publicly agreed, at Cairo, that Korea, which had been annexed by Japan in 1910, should be restored at the end of the war as a free and independent state. Later the Soviet Union adhered to this declaration, which was reaffirmed several times subsequently. When the war ended it was decided as a matter of military convenience, however—an unfortunate military convenience, as it has turned out—that the United States forces should occupy the southern part of Korea to the 38th parallel, and the Soviet troops should occupy Korea to the north of that parallel. In the early stages of this joint occupation attempts were made by the Soviet union on a plan for the establishment of a single provisional government for all Korea. However, all those attempts broke down, almost entirely because of the intransigence of the Soviet authorities. Faced with the failure of co-operation, the United States decided to refer the whole question to the United Nations. This was done in September 1947. In an attempt to create conditions in which an election could be held and a government established, the General Assembly established a United Nations Temporary Commission for Korea in that year, and Canada became a member of it. When, however, that Commission sought to enter into relationship with the Soviet authorities in North Korea, they found the way barred. They were never allowed to visit officially that part of Korea. Under those circumstances it became doubtful whether a commission of that kind could continue its work with any chance of real success in the southern half of the country alone. I recall that the Canadian Government expressed its doubts on this point at Lake Success. Nevertheless it was decided by a large majority in the United Nations assembly that the commission should continue its work in the area in which it was allowed to exercise its functions, and in particular that it should proceed to hold free elections. That was done in the spring of 1948. The government which was elected in Korea as a result of those elections was certainly not a perfect government—no government is, perhaps not even the present government in this house. Nevertheless, the government of Korea was formed after that election. It was returned as a result of an expression of the will of the vast majority of the Korean people. As such it was entitled to recognition, and that recognition was granted in full measure in the United Nations assembly on December 12, 1948. It was declared, and we are bound by that declaration, that this government was the lawfully constituted government of the Republic of Korea, and that no other such government was in existence. At the same time the Temporary Commission was transformed into a continuing commission on Korea. Canada did not stand for reappointment to that commission when it was reconstituted.

Meanwhile events in the Soviet zone in the north followed the usual pattern with which we have become so familiar. The occupation authorities had been busy setting up a puppet administration, indoctrinating the people with communist propaganda, and training a formidable army. Just how formidable that army was we have only learned in the last few months. We knew about it, of the formation of that army, but we did not know when it was going to strike.

By the end of 1948 Soviet plans in North Korea had been sufficiently advanced

for the Soviet forces to be withdrawn and the government handed over to the North Korean administration. The North Korean army contained within its ranks veterans of the war in China. The United States occupation forces withdrew from Korea a few months later, but that was a genuine, not a spurious withdrawal.

Attack on South Korea

It was this regime in South Korea, established under the auspices of the United Nations and recognized by us, which was attacked by North Korean forces on June 25. This attack caught us all by surprise. Mr. Malik, the Soviet representative on the Security Council, assures us that it was North Korea which was attacked. Fortunately it is easy to clear the air of his lies and misrepresentations, since at the time the attack occurred there was sitting in the capital of South Korea, in Seoul, the independent and impartial United Nations Commission to which I have referred. It was composed of representatives from Australia, China, France, India, the Philippines, Turkey, and El Salvador.

After flashing the news of the aggression to the United Nations a few hours after it occurred, the commission submitted the following day a much longer and more authoritative report which concluded with these categorical sentences:

The commission has no evidence to justify in any respect the northern allegations. All the evidence continues to point to a calculated co-ordinated attack prepared and launched with secrecy.

In the light of this and other testimony at that time and subsequently by independent observers based on a first-hand examination of the situation in Korea, I do not think we need to pay any attention to the fantastic stories of aggression by South Korea which have been put about by Mr. Malik and other Soviet apologists. They rely of course, like the Nazis whom they resemble in some other respects, on the technique of the big and oft-repeated lie. If I may adapt some words used by the Australian prime minister, Mr. Menzies, when he was with us not long ago, the communists will have a hard time convincing us that the left hook was knocked out by the jaw.

If the issue raised by the attack on the Republic of Korea was clear, so was our obligation under the Charter of the United Nations. That obligation, I should say at once, is to the United Nations alone, and to our own security. In the case I am talking about it concerns nothing beyond the restoration of peace and the defeat of aggression in Korea. The action of the United Nations covers that and nothing else. How were we to carry out those obligations?

Action of the Security Council

It had been intended by the framers of the Charter that member countries would make available to the United Nations, as a result of agreements to be concluded individually, certain of their national forces to assist in repelling aggression on orders of the Security Council. The detailed arrangements for those agreements were to be worked out by the military staff committee of the United Nations. Negotiations in the military staff committee were, however, completely frustrated by the Soviet representatives. In consequence the United Nations, in this crisis, was left unprovided with the forces which should have been at its disposal if the intention of those who drafted the Charter had been carried out. That omission did not relieve any of the members of the United Nations from their obligations, though it certainly affected the way in which the obligations could be carried out. When the Security Council determined, as it did determine on June 25, that an armed attack on the Republic of Korea by the forces of North Korea constituted a breach of the peace, and when it had recommended, as it did on June 27, that the members of the United Nations should furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as might be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area, our obligation was clear.

Canadian Destroyers Sent

Before the house adjourned on June 30, three days after the Security Council resolution, it was announced in this place that three Canadian destroyers would move

at once into western Pacific waters where they would be closer to the area where they might be of assistance to the United Nations in Korea, if such assistance were required.

While they were moving towards the scene of United Nations operations, almost continuous discussions were held in New York and elsewhere as to the way in which the United Nations forces should be organized. The representatives of Canada participated actively in these discussions with a view to making sure that this was to be a genuine United Nations operation under a unified command which would receive authority from the United Nations. We considered this to be no academic matter, but to be a very important principle and one which should be established in a way which would be not only satisfactory for the present but a valuable precedent for the future. This was done when the Security Council passed an additional resolution on July 7 establishing a unified command and requesting the United States to designate a commander of such United Nations forces as might be made available. We welcomed this resolution because it established the United Nations character of the operations in Korea without limiting unduly the military authority which any commander must have if he is to be successful.

After that resolution was passed, the three Canadian destroyers, which by that time had reached Pearl Harbor, were made available on July 12 to the United Nations Unified Command for the restoration of peace in Korea. Then on July 14 came a request, not from the Security Council this time but from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for further assistance; and on July 19, a few days afterwards, the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent) announced that a long-range R.C.A.F. squadron would be provided at once for service in the Pacific air-lift. This kind of air assistance, and not the provision of fighter aircraft, was, we were told then by those concerned with operations, what was required at that time.

Canadian Special Force

Then on August 7, after further discussions not only in Ottawa but also in Washington and Lake Success, and after I had made visits to both those places and talked with both the United States Secretary of State and the United Nations Secretary-General, it was announced that a decision had been taken by the government to raise an additional brigade, to be known as the Canadian Army Special Force which would be available—subject, of course, to parliamentary approval—for service in Korea as part of the United Nations forces there if it could be most effectively used in that way when it was ready for service; and I can assure the house—and my colleague, the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Claxton) can do so with more authority than can I—that this brigade is being made ready with the greatest possible speed.

It is the proposed use of this force in the way I have suggested which is one of the reasons why we are meeting here today, to carry out, by parliamentary action, the pledge which the Prime Minister gave this house on June 30 last.

Under the authority of the United Nations the chief responsibility, outside that of South Korea itself, for repelling the North Korean forces has been shouldered by the United States. It is, of course, natural that this should be so. Alone among the anti-communist countries the United States had stationed in the Far East substantial forces which were available for use in Korea when the trouble began. In addition they had, of course, special obligations for peace and security in that area arising from their position as the power responsible for the occupation of Japan.

Collective Military Action

I think it should also be remembered that ordinarily it is only great powers such as the United States or the United Kingdom which possess ground forces in being which can be moved rapidly to distant theatres without imperilling the security of their homelands or of other areas in which they may have urgent commitments, such as the commitments of the French in Indo-China and of the British in Malaya and Hong Kong. Smaller countries and middle countries like Canada, in any normal circumstances, would not have the effective ground forces for use in collective security situations such as that which has developed in Korea.

Furthermore, before June of this year it was reasonable, I suggest, for all members of the United Nations, and for the smaller countries in particular, to assume that the chances were fairly small that they would be called upon by the United Nations to contribute to collective military action against aggression occurring many thousands of miles away. The articles of the Charter which had been specifically designed to provide for military sanctions had remained inoperative, and even now have not been invoked. The Russian use of the veto also seemed to make it impossible for the Security Council to invoke military sanctions against any communist aggression. What happened in June in the Security Council because of the rather fortuitous absence of the U.S.S.R., and because of the initiative and leadership of the United States of America, changed the whole charter of the United Nations, at least for the time being, and changed it for the better.

It would not, however, have been realistic, I think, nor would it have been wise, for any government to have based its military planning on the assumption that such a change would take place or that the United Nations would be able to act as it did.

The North Atlantic Treaty, in fact, had been concluded in 1949 in order to fill, at least in the North Atlantic area, that particular gap in the Charter created by the impotence up to that time of the Security Council to enforce collective security. So our obligations for collective defence in that North Atlantic area became specific, and there was no Soviet Russia to obstruct and frustrate action under them. We knew what was involved in that obligation, but we did not, nor indeed did any country, know what was involved in our United Nations obligations.

Canadian Defence Policy

Canadian defence policy, therefore, until June of this year, had been based on the concept of providing a small, highly-skilled regular army, charged with responsibility of doing its immediate share of North American defence, especially in the Arctic, and designed to be capable of rapid expansion in the event of a general war which might require Canada to be defended outside of Canada. The furnishing to the United Nations on short notice of expeditionary forces capable of quick deployment in distant areas wherever acts of aggression might take place had not, I admit, entered into our planning as it had not entered into the planning of any other country.

The United States has therefore, up to the present, had to bear almost alone the brunt of assisting the South Koreans on land. They have done so with speed, with great courage and with growing effectiveness. In spite of terrific handicaps, United States troops have, of course, fought magnificently, not only for their own country but for the free world as a whole. Now, however, they are beginning to receive reinforcements of ground troops from other countries with forces in the Far East; and to these will be added, if parliament approves, the Canadian Army Special Force which has been raised to carry out our United Nations obligations for collective defence—Korea being the place where at the moment that obligation faces us, although we do not know where that obligation will face us in the weeks ahead. Almost from the beginning, of course, the United States forces have been supported by naval and air force detachments contributed by other members of the United Nations, including Canada.

† This special force is unique in one way among the offers of military forces which have been made to the United Nations as the result of the war in Korea, and provides, I think, a valuable example and precedent. If other countries were, in the same way, to earmark a portion of their forces which might be made available to the United Nations for collective defence, there would be ready throughout the free world national contingents for a United Nations force which could be quickly brought together in the face of a future emergency. In this way the United Nations would be equipped with that military strength which it was intended in the Charter that it should have at its disposal but which, in fact, it never has had, largely because of the attitude of the U.S.S.R.

The government's decision to ask that this special brigade should be made available, not only for service in Korea but more generally to discharge our responsibility for collective defence under the United Nations Treaty, was dictated, I think, by an appreciation of the fact that the attack on Korea may be followed by communist-

inspired attacks elsewhere. Already apprehension is felt in Iran, in Greece, in Austria and in Indo-China—places where, in the view of the Politburo, the circumstances might seem to be propitious for another armed attack.

Korea and Germany: A Parallel Situation

Above all, I suggest that we should not overlook the possibility that what has occurred in Korea might be repeated on a larger scale in Germany. The conditions of those two countries, superficially contrasting, offer some striking parallels at the present time. Both are cut in two by an artificial line of division; in both countries the Soviet-dominated section has powerfully equipped armed forces; while the other section is comparatively unarmed and open to attack. It is, I think, becoming increasingly obvious that the disparity between the military forces of Eastern and Western Germany must be redressed. It is no longer a question of whether or not Germany is to be rearmed, because the communist part of Germany has already been rearmed, and by Soviet Russia which controls it. If Western Germany therefore is to be defended—and certainly that defence is important to the defence of Western Europe—it must be given arms with which to assist in its own defence, or, alternatively, other western countries must assume even heavier responsibilities than they have hitherto contemplated. There are of course risks entailed in rearming Western Germany. By grim experience we know that Germans with arms in their hands can be dangerous; but that risk already exists in Eastern Germany, and I think it will be minimized in Western Germany if that part of Germany, and eventually all of free democratic Germany, could be increasingly and effectively integrated economically, militarily and ultimately politically with the other countries of Western Europe. That way, I think, lies the road to safety. But that process of course will raise problems in its turn. And yet I cannot help but feel that that policy alone provides safeguards against the dangers involved in allowing Western Germany to rearm, apart from Western Europe, or even the more dangerous position of allowing her to remain defenceless against a Russian armed and controlled Eastern Germany.

North Atlantic Treaty: Collective Defence

The alarm rung in Korea has increased the urgency of this German problem. It has also led to an intensification of efforts among the countries associated under the North Atlantic Treaty to strengthen their collective defences. The deputies of the foreign ministers, members of the North Atlantic Council, have been meeting with a sense of great urgency the last six weeks, and the North Atlantic Council itself will be meeting in New York in about two weeks' time, when they will have some very important decisions to make. My colleague, the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Claxton), will be explaining to the house in greater detail what is proposed by the government in the discharge of our obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty. I will say no more about it at this time except to state that we will bear our proper share of the burden of collective defence.

The conclusion is forced on us, inevitably, by the situation throughout the world and by the crisis in Korea, that we must increase our own military preparations and help our allies increase theirs. The government accepts that conclusion as the measures to be introduced in this special session will show; measures which are dictated by considerations of national security and, indeed, of national existence.

In all these measures there is no trace of any aggressive purpose. We do not, in this House, I am sure, and in this country, believe in a preventive war; in aggression for peace, or for anything else. Nor do we propose to acquiesce silently when others suggest this course of action. Our job is to play our part, a part determined by ourselves, but worked out in consultation with our friends, in the collective effort of the free countries to prevent aggression if possible, by showing that it cannot succeed; or to defeat it if it occurs.

I would like to emphasize also that it is not the purpose of this government to support any course of policy which will extend the scope of the present conflict in Korea; a conflict which should be confined and localized if it is in our power to do that; and if not, a policy which should avoid giving anyone else an excuse for extending it.

Distinction Between Korea and Formosa

This attitude, we believe, and I feel sure the House will believe, is the only sensible one; first, because we should do everything we can to minimize the risk of a world-wide war; secondly, because we think that it is vitally important that the high degree of unanimity which has been obtained in the United Nations in condemning the aggression against Korea should be preserved, and third, because we should maintain close co-operation between the free countries of Asia and the Western World. We understand the reasons for the action of the President of the United States—who has acted so boldly and wisely, if I may say so, throughout this Korean crisis—in ordering the United States fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa, and in calling upon the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa to cease all air and sea operations against the mainland. This action seemed to us designed simply to prevent the extension of the conflict in Korea. It was a strategic defensive decision and had, as we understood it, no political implications. We have, however, been disturbed, as I have no doubt others have been disturbed, by reports of preventive military measures taken by the Nationalist Government of China against communist concentrations along the mainland coast, as well as by statements reported to have been made by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek concerning United States-Chinese "military co-operation". We have also been disturbed by statements that seem in our minds to confuse the defence of Korea, which has been assumed by the United Nations, with the defence of Formosa, which has not; statements that have even implied—somewhat mistakenly I think—that those who wish to draw at this time a distinction between the two operations are defeatists and appeasers. So far as this government is concerned, we are concerned solely with carrying out our United Nations obligations in Korea or elsewhere. These obligations do not, as I understand them at the present time, include anything that can be interpreted as the restoration of the Nationalist Chinese Government to the mainland of China; or an intervention in Formosa.

Defence Expansion

We should do our part, then, to defeat aggression in Korea, so that the lesson of the failure of aggression there can be learned elsewhere where it needs to be learned. We should also speed our military preparations so that we may hope to be able to defeat any similar acts of aggression which, if the above lesson is not learned, may break out elsewhere, and we can never hope to do that alone. The programme of defence expansion on which we are embarked will inevitably involve an increased effort here in Canada which we must be prepared to make. I suppose it may also involve some postponement in achieving some of the peaceful goals towards which we have been working. But we must not lose sight of these goals or abandon our efforts to reach them. Nothing would suit the communist book better than for the western democracies to become slow and sluggish under the weight of armaments, to grow a thicker and thicker skin, to atrophy by degrees, and at length to become extinct like the dinosaurs.

Social and Economic Progress

To succeed in the struggle in which we are engaged, we of the western democracies must be true to the principle of growth and progress which is part of our nature and of our strength. For one thing, it is always harder to hit a moving target. We have in the past prospered and grown because we have been open to change and have been willing to adapt ourselves to new ideas and altered circumstances. Only by continuing as we have begun can we and our friends save ourselves from servitude and destruction. We will do well, therefore, I suggest, to see that our genuine pre-occupation with the present military dangers does not bring our social progress to a standstill. Military defence must come first, of course; but social and economic progress is also a part of defence. To relate the two here and to relate the two in other free countries will mean one of the greatest balancing acts in history, and will certainly require steady nerves, a high degree of concentration, and much hard work.

Furthermore, just as we have learned slowly and painfully the dangers of great economic gulfs between various sections of our own country, now we must begin to learn the parallel lesson that it is dangerous to let such gulfs exist between various countries without doing anything to try to narrow them. That effort must be spread

over many generations; but a start should be made, and now a start is being made. For just as it is impossible to have a healthy society in any one country if some individuals are living below the level of subsistence, so it is impossible to have a healthy world society when whole nations are subject to starvation and disease. Throughout large areas of Asia, such conditions now exist. Where they exist, they are natural breeding grounds for communism. These malarial swamps of poverty must somehow be drained off if we are ever to see stability and freedom in the new Asian countries. And if we do not see stability and freedom there, we may find difficulty in maintaining them in other parts of the world.

Necessity for Understanding the Asian Outlook

It will also be necessary for us to try to understand sympathetically, even if we cannot always entirely agree with, the outlook of Asian leaders on present-day international problems. These leaders very properly naturally feel that they are in a better position to analyse Asian problems, and suggest solutions for them, than any western individual can be.

I am therefore hoping that when the time comes to work out a settlement in Korea we can draw heavily upon the wisdom of Asian leaders. The United Nations, both through the Assembly and through its commission in Korea, has already given much time and earnest consideration to the problems of Korea. Nevertheless, in the light of events since June 25, it is too early to see clearly what might be the shape of a just and lasting settlement in Korea. It is not too early, however, to consider the principles on which such a settlement should be based. There are four principles, as I see it, which will have to be taken into account. The settlement must be such as to remove the possibility of a repetition of the recent attack; it must commend itself to the inhabitants of Korea; it must command support from Asian opinion, and it must recognize the progress which has already been made under the auspices of the United Nations in establishing an independent government in Korea.

Settlement in Korea: A Suggested Solution

It is also time for consideration to be given to the procedures through which a settlement in Korea may be found. At the forthcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which will be attended by representatives from all parties in this house, I think a small body should be appointed with the responsibility of proposing a settlement in Korea, which settlement would come into effect once the Korean forces have been defeated. On such a body it might be well to have Asian representatives in a majority, although none of the countries which have become involved in the fighting in Korea can, of course, divest themselves of the responsibility of participation at some proper stage in the settlement.

As you know, it is very frequently my duty to represent Canada at conferences and meetings abroad. When I return I often have the feeling that our problems as a nation rise chiefly because we are a happy country in an unhappy world. That is an oversimplification, of course, as the events even of the last few weeks have shown. But there is some truth in it. In such circumstances there is bound to be a temptation to settle back into complacency and unconcern when events beyond our borders seem so complex and so intractable; to hope that we can enjoy immunity from both obligations and misfortunes. Such a course would be fatal in the face of the present menace to our security and to our very existence; when meeting that menace we must make a defence effort far greater than we have ever attempted before in peacetime. This effort will interfere with our comfortable peacetime existence. It is not going to be something that will break the camel's back, because the Canadian camel's back is pretty wide; but it will be something that may require a readjustment of the load already on that back, and will also add to that load. That is inevitable in the tragic circumstances of today.

"A Twilight Zone"

Technically we may be at peace, but actually we are in a twilight zone between peace and war. It certainly is not peace if a country such as ours, with so much to do, with such great vistas opening up for constructive progress, with malice or aggressive

intentions toward no other people—if a country such as ours is forced to spend one-quarter of its budget on defence in peacetime. That does not mean peace.

We are approaching the most difficult test, in some ways, that a democracy can face; willingness to make the effort that safety and self-preservation demands, without any of the excitement and drama and, yes, even the uplift that a fighting war provides. This will demand leadership, but it will also demand patience, discipline and resolve—not the patience of hopelessness, the discipline of slavery, or the resolve of desperation, but those qualities which come from a free people who have decided to pay the price of freedom and who are united, as we are, in that decision. The price in treasure which we, and others may have to pay, may seem high, but it will be small indeed if it will prevent the payment later in war of the infinitely higher price of tears and blood and destruction—to pay, in short, the price which gives us the best chance for peace.

At the conclusion of his speech, in reply to a question from Mr. Gordon Graydon (P.C., Peel) as to whether the Special Force was to be for the exclusive use of United Nations work and under the direction of the United Nations, or could be used for other purposes, Mr. Pearson replied that he would leave this question to the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton.

Mr. Claxton's Speech on Defence

In the course of his speech, which followed immediately that of Mr. Pearson, Mr. Claxton dealt first with the composition and recruitment of the Canadian Special Force, and in reply to Mr. Graydon's question he said that the Force:

... is not exclusively earmarked for use with the United Nations. It may also be used in any action undertaken by Canada under the North Atlantic Treaty and is, of course, always available for the defence of Canada, which is included as one of the purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Mr. Claxton then went on to describe the lifting of the ceilings on the strengths of the armed forces and to discuss in detail technical proposals for the expansion and equipment of the navy, army and air force. During this portion of his speech he placed on Hansard signals from General MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces in Korea, and from General L. S. Kuter, Commanding General of the United States Air Force, expressing appreciation for the despatch of the three destroyers, and for the accomplishments of the R.C.A.F. squadron in delivering tonnage to the Far East. He also spoke of plans for the training in Canada of aircrew and army officers from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands and Italy.

Mr. Claxton went on to describe Canada's productive capacity and indicated seven ways in which the North Atlantic Treaty nations were working together. He said:

In the first place, with regard to planning defence, this is being done both on a regional basis and for all the twelve nations. In the second place, we make our primary contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in seeing to the defence of Canada. In the third place, we also co-operate with the United States in planning and carrying out arrangements for the defence of North America as a member of the North American group, and also with the other ten nations involved in the North Atlantic Ocean group. In the fourth place, we have made these offers which have been so gladly accepted for training aircrew and army officers. In the fifth place, we are co-operating exceedingly closely with the other nations in the exchange of information, development of weapons and the like. In the sixth place, we are making this very substantial offer of equipment, which will be dealt with more fully later this session. And finally, there is the all-important question of morale, of moral support, of indicating that this is an unlimited partnership.

Mr. Claxton concluded with references to technical re-equipment, defence research and civil defence, and indicated that an additional sum of \$250,000,000 would be involved, over and above the \$425,000,000 voted by Parliament in June. The debate, which was participated in by Mr. R. G. Pearkes (P.C., Nanaimo) and Mr. Howard Green (P.C., Vancouver-Quadra) was adjourned on the motion of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Drew.*

* The debate was resumed on September 1, and an account of it will appear in the October issue of *External Affairs*.



—United Nations

NEW CANADIAN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. R. G. Riddell, left, presents his credentials as Canada's new Permanent Representative to the United Nations to Mr. Shamaldharee Lall, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Conference and General Services, serving as deputy to Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Forthcoming Session of the General Assembly

The Fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations opened on September 19 at Flushing Meadows, New York. The provincial agenda with which the delegates of member countries will be asked to deal already comprises sixty-two items, and eleven supplementary items have thus far been proposed for inclusion on the Assembly's agenda by member governments as well as by organs of the United Nations. It is, therefore, to be expected that the forthcoming session of the General Assembly will last well into December.

As in previous years, the items submitted for discussion by the General Assembly range over the entire field of activities in which the United Nations and its constituent organs are engaged. In addition to such matters as the election of members to fill vacancies on the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, a large number of political, economic, social and legal problems have been submitted for the consideration of the Assembly. Some of these problems, like the admission of new members, the protection of the Holy Places, the international control of atomic energy, and the status of South West Africa, have been perennially debated by the General Assembly. Others, such as the Secretary-General's proposal of a twenty-year programme for achieving peace through the United Nations, reflect a growing recognition in many parts of the world that a renewed effort should be made to solve the fundamental points at issue between the Cominform states and the rest of the world.

Peace Programme Proposed

In putting forward his peace programme and proposing it for inclusion on the agenda of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General was largely prompted by the realization that the uneasy equilibrium, which has thus far characterized the relations between members of the Soviet bloc and the Western Powers, could not be maintained much longer, unless the area of disagreement between them could be appreciably narrowed. As the Secretary-General has pointed out in the introduction to his Annual Report, the ten points made in his original memorandum "represent an over-all approach to the problem of peace based on the spirit and intentions of the United Nations Charter and its founders and designed to secure for this purpose increasing and more effective use by the Governments of Member States of the machinery of the United Nations and the specialized agencies".

This year's session of the General Assembly will be held under the shadow of the greatest crisis in international relations that has confronted member states since the termination of the Second World War. When open hostilities broke out in Korea on June 25, 1950, it was generally realized that a situation had been created which not merely constituted a flagrant challenge to the authority of the United Nations, but which also contained in it the seeds of another global conflict. There is a good possibility that, in connection with the report to be submitted by the United Nations Commission on Korea, the General Assembly will devote attention to proposals for a long-term settlement of the Korean question. Moreover, it is not unlikely that the wider implications of the deliberate act of aggression committed by the North Korean regime may lead to a basic re-assessment of the capacity of the United Nations to cope effectively with similar breaches of the peace that might occur in other areas of the world within the foreseeable future.

While there can be no doubt that the United Nations provides the natural and logical forum before which international disagreements and disputes should be brought, the Korean conflict has made it clear that the machinery of the world or-

ganization requires certain modifications so as to enable it to deal with any recourse to force by prompt and vigorous measures. As it happened, when the Korean issue was submitted to the Security Council for action, the Soviet Union was absent from the Council in protest over the continued recognition of the representatives of Nationalist China. In the event, therefore, the Council was able to initiate effective steps to deal with the unprovoked attack launched against the Republic of Korea, and to secure the full support of the vast majority of member states for the measures adopted.

Under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the functions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security devolve primarily upon the Security Council. At the same time the General Assembly has the authority to consider, discuss and, subject to certain limiting provisions, to make recommendations upon any question within the scope of the Charter or relating to the functions of other organs of the United Nations.

The Security Council is not merely empowered to "determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression" but to decide upon any measures that may be required to "maintain or restore international peace and security". The fact is, however, that all decisions of the Security Council, excepting those on procedural matters, must be reached by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes, or abstentions, of all the permanent members. This means, in effect, that a single negative vote on the part of a permanent member, such as the Soviet Union, can render, and on numerous occasions in the past has rendered, the decisions of the Council ineffective.

When the Charter was drawn up in 1945 it was hoped that some basic agreement on the issues confronting the United Nations would continue to prevail among the victorious Big Five. Moreover, inasmuch as these nations represented the greatest power potential in the United Nations, it was perhaps not unnatural that the function of maintaining international peace should have been brought largely within their competence. Since that time, however, the gulf separating the Soviet Union from the other states permanently represented in the Security Council has widened to such an extent that co-operation between them on any major question of substance would appear to have become all but impossible.

Division of Responsibility

There is some indication, therefore, that an attempt might be made at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly to re-examine the present division of responsibility between the Assembly and the Security Council with a view to ensuring that, in case of a deadlock in the Council, the Assembly may not be precluded from considering and making recommendations on the settlement of a dispute or situation which is likely to affect adversely the maintenance of international peace and security.

The opening paragraph of Article 1 of the United Nations Charter defines the fundamental purposes of the United Nations in the following terms:

To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

Ultimately it is the responsibility of the General Assembly, the only principal organ of the United Nations in which all member states are represented, to make certain that these purposes can be decisively and effectively implemented. Only in this way can the United Nations hope to remain "a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of . . . common ends".

The Eleventh Session of the Economic and Social Council

The Eleventh Session of the Economic and Social Council was significant in several respects. Unlike its predecessor, which met in February and moved slowly along for only four weeks, this session began on July 3 and the members worked intensively in order to deal with its agenda in time to conclude the meetings on August 17. Even then, the Council decided not to close the present session but to adjourn it temporarily to reconvene in New York on the call of the President.

The summer session of ECOSOC was not attended by representatives of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Poland. Representatives of these countries left the February session in protest against the representation of China and did not reappear at the Eleventh Session.

Aid for Korea

The opening of the Eleventh Session coincided with the launching of the North Korean attack against the Republic of South Korea. The decision of the United Nations to resist this aggression had a stimulating effect on the Council. On July 31 the Security Council adopted a resolution which requested:

... the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter, other appropriate United Nations principal and subsidiary organs, the specialized agencies in accordance with the terms of their respective agreements with the United Nations, and appropriate non-governmental organizations to provide such assistance as the Unified Command may request for the relief and support of the civilian population of Korea, and as appropriate in connection with the responsibilities being carried out by the Unified Command on behalf of the Security Council.

This was the first occasion on which consideration had been given to the implementation of Article 65 and the provisions of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in most of which the agencies undertook "to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council . . . in rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request."

On August 14, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution presented by the President, Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile. The resolution declared the readiness of the Council "to provide for such assistance as the Unified Command may request" in accordance with the Security Council resolution. In addition to requesting the specialized agencies and appropriate subsidiary bodies of the United Nations to lend their support, it invited government as well as non-governmental organizations "to assist in developing among the peoples of the world the fullest possible understanding of and support for the action of the United Nations in Korea". The resolution further requested the Secretary-General to render progress reports to the Council as well as other information which might be "helpful for the consideration of longer term measures for economic and social assistance to the people of Korea". Finally, it was resolved not to close the present session of the Council when it had disposed of its agenda, and the President was authorized to reconvene the Council whenever necessary in connection with matters requiring action under the Korean aid resolution.

The following excerpts from the statement of the President of the Council set forth the considerations which formed the basis for the unanimous resolution of the Council:

The Economic and Social Council is aware of its obligations under Article 65 of the Charter to assist the Security Council, the body with primary responsibility for the maintenance and restoration of peace. It is aware also that the criminal aggression perpetrated by North Korea is an attack on the United Nations, and that the defence against the attack has been entrusted by the competent organ under the Charter, to

the Unified Command. This means that in responding to the Unified Command's request for assistance, the Economic and Social Council will be collaborating with an organ of the United Nations itself, namely the first international Army to oppose aggression in the name of the principles laid down in the Charter. . .

It will be the duty of the United Nations, once the aggression has been repelled, to assist Korea to reconstruct its devastated territory and to bring its political, social and economic life back to normal. The United Nations will likewise have to provide effective assistance to develop the Korean economy on more progressive lines and to improve the foundations of its social system. In present circumstances, the Economic and Social Council cannot carry out any direct activities on those lines, but it is anxious to prepare the ground, so as to be in a position to act when the opportunity occurs. . . . The Economic and Social Council recognizes the necessity for consideration in due course of long-term measures for economic and social assistance to Korea.

Draft International Covenant on Human Rights

The Council did not consider in detail the draft Covenant submitted by the Commission on Human Rights, and the discussion was limited to its broad aspects. The Council has requested the General Assembly at its forthcoming Session to make policy decisions on the following questions:

- (a) the general adequacy of the first eighteen articles of the Covenant, on which there has been much criticism that some of the articles are expressed in vague and general terms, or that others contain unnecessarily detailed provisions;
- (b) the desirability of including special articles on the application of the Covenant to federal states and to non-self-governing and trust territories, a matter of considerable importance to federal states such as Canada and the United States and to colonial powers such as the United Kingdom and France;
- (c) the desirability of including articles on economic, social and cultural rights in this "First" Covenant, for which there has been an insistent demand from some countries, although the majority seem to consider that these rights are of a different character from the traditional civil rights now contained in the draft Covenant and that there will be great difficulties in formulating economic and social rights in a legal instrument;
- (d) the adequacy of the articles relating to implementation, which at present limit the right of laying a complaint to a state party to the Covenant, but which some countries and many private bodies have suggested should provide for the right of petition to the Human Rights Committee by individuals or at least non-governmental organizations.

After the General Assembly has made its policy decisions on the four subjects outlined above, governments will be asked to submit their observations, and thereafter the Commission on Human Rights will prepare a revised text of the Covenant.

Refugees

The Council set up an Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness which met at Lake Success early in 1950 under the chairmanship of Mr. Leslie Chance of the Department of External Affairs of Canada. This Committee presented a report to the eleventh session of the Council attaching a draft Convention on the Status of Refugees. The draft Convention would provide a minimum standard of treatment for refugees by countries which ratify it. Thus, refugees would be protected against discrimination on grounds of race or origin, would have definite legal status, and free access to the courts. The refugee would be able to accept gainful employment, practice his profession, attend schools and be free to travel from place to place within the

country where he finds himself. Of great importance to refugees would be the undertaking to provide identity papers and travel documents.

Only the preamble, and the article defining the term "refugee" were considered by ECOSOC. However, the draft convention together with comments of governments was remitted to the Ad Hoc Committee for reconciliation wherever possible and the preparation of a revised text for submission to the General Assembly. The definition adopted for incorporation in the proposed Convention restricts the term "refugee" to those persons who fled from European countries as a result of events occurring before January 1, 1951. The Canadian and United Kingdom representatives thought that this definition was too restrictive and that refugees from countries in other continents than Europe and those who may flee as a result of events occurring after January 1, 1951, should be provided with the same measure of protection. As the Convention provides only legal protection and no expenditure of money is involved, there should be no objection to the general definition on financial grounds.

Economic Items

The Council sought to evolve a concerted international procedure to prevent economic depressions by assisting member countries to follow policies designed to maintain high levels of employment.

After much discussion the Council came to substantial agreement in this matter. A resolution has been drawn up for submission to the Fifth Session of the General Assembly which would require governments to co-operate in maintaining high levels of economic activity. This resolution, if accepted by the Assembly, will require member governments to publish annually goals or forecasts for the ensuing year illustrating the level of employment, production, and investment which they hope to attain. In addition, member governments would make known the policies which they will follow in order to achieve these goals.

Further, the Council resolution calls upon each member of the United Nations to furnish to the Secretary-General by March 1, 1951, "quantitative estimates illustrating the balance in its overseas transactions that it hopes to obtain by 1954". This information will be analyzed and studied by a group of experts who will report to the Council through the Economic and Employment Commission.

The Council's resolution does not call for specific and immediate action but for exchange of information of the type which has proved very useful in the OEEC. The Council is, however, developing a procedure for international and not unilateral, action to prevent another world wide dislocation.

Continuing Needs of Children

Among the most important social matters discussed, was the desirability of making continuing provision with respect to the needs of children. The Council decided to recommend to the Assembly that UNICEF continue as the International Children's Endowment Fund. However, there was some indication that UNICEF would continue its present trend away from primary emphasis on mass feeding programmes towards demonstration projects and training of welfare workers. The Canadian Delegation would have preferred a less ambitious proposal although it did not oppose the principle of a continuing organization. The Canadian view was that, in the long term, emphasis should be placed upon the technical assistance aspects as it was obviously impossible to finance through an international organization the feeding and medical care of hundreds of millions of children.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. R. G. Riddell was posted from Ottawa to the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations in New York, effective August 10, 1950.
- Mr. A. R. Crépault was posted from Ottawa to the Permanent Delegation of Canada to the United Nations, in New York, effective August 13, 1950.
- Mr. H. F. Davis was posted from the Canadian Embassy in Argentina to Ottawa, effective August 16, 1950.
- Mr. J. A. Irwin was posted from the Canadian Legation in Czechoslovakia to Ottawa, effective August 21, 1950.
- Mr. G. K. Grande was posted from the Permanent Delegation of Canada to the United Nations, in New York, to Ottawa, effective August 23, 1950.
- Mr. A. J. Hicks was posted from the Canadian Consulate in Frankfurt, Germany, to Ottawa, effective August 23, 1950.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

The Honourable Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C., M.G., M.C., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, resumed charge of the Office on August 2, on his return from a visit to the United Kingdom.

His Excellency Primo Villa Michel, Ambassador of Mexico, left Ottawa on August 4 for a holiday in Mexico. During his absence, Mr. Luis Fernandez MacGregor, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Hubert Guérin, Ambassador of France, resumed charge of the Embassy on August 26, on his return from leave of absence.

His Excellency Urho Toivola, Minister of Finland, resumed charge of the Legation on August 12 on his return from a vacation in Finland.

The address of the Legation of Cuba is now: The Chateau Laurier Hotel (Telephone 5-6834).

New Appointments

The honourable Thomas Charles Atkinson Hislop, C.M.G., assumed his duties as High Commissioner for New Zealand on August 25. Mr. Hislop has had a distinguished career in public life in New Zealand. A Barrister-In-Law, he served in the Wellington City Council from 1912 to 1914, when he resigned to serve during the First Great War in the Wellington Regiment NZEF, in which he held the rank of Captain. He was twice wounded. After the war, Mr. Hislop again served in the Wellington City Council from 1927 to 1931, was elected Mayor in 1931 and continued in that office until 1944. Mr. Hislop was made Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George in 1935. Mr. Hislop contested

the Masterton Seat as Democratic candidate in 1935. Since 1937 he has been president of both the Wellington Law Society and the Wellington Aero Club. He was Chairman of the Wellington Provincial Centennial Council and Chairman of Directors of the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition Company.

Mr. Vassili Goguine, Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, July 21.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ludovic de Brémond, G.S.C., Military and Air Attaché, Legation of Switzerland, July 27. Lieutenant-Colonel de Brémond is concurrently Military and Air Attaché at the Legation of Switzerland in Washington and resides there.

Major de Vicq de Cumptich, Military and Air Attaché, Embassy of Belgium, July 31.

Mr. Nikolai Poliakov, Third Secretary, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, August 18.

Brigadier P. C. Banerji, Military Adviser to the High Commissioner for India, has also been appointed Naval Adviser to the High Commissioner, August 25.

Mr. Magne Oppedal, Fisheries Attaché, Legation of Norway, August 26.

Colonel Pilot (Group Captain) Enrico Cigerza, Air Attaché, Embassy of Italy, in September. Colonel Pilot Cigerza is concurrently Air Attaché at the Italian Embassy in Washington and will reside there.

Captain Luca Goretti Flamini, Naval Attaché, Embassy of Italy, in September. Captain Flamini is concurrently Naval Attaché at the Embassy of Italy in Washington and will reside there.

Mr. James Thomson, O. B. E., M. M., Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, in January 1951.

Departures

Mr. Enrique Diago, Attaché, Legation of Cuba, July 11.

Colonel Max Waibel, G.S.C., Military and Air Attaché, Legation of Switzerland, July 27.

Mr. Petar L. Mangovski, Counsellor, Legation of Yugoslavia, August 2.

Mr. Erasto M. Villa, Counsellor, Embassy of Argentina, August 2.

Mr. Jorge A. Sorondo, Third Secretary, Embassy of Argentina, August 2.

Mr. Forrest N. Daggett, Second Secretary and Vice-Consul, Embassy of the United States of America, August 14.

Mr. Horacio Jorge Badaro, Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, August 16.

Mr. Stewart Jamieson, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, August 20.

Captain Sir Robert Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., R.N., Naval Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, mid-August.

Mr. L. G. A. Schlichting, Press Attaché, Embassy of the Netherlands, August 24.

Mr. A. G. de Miranada Netto, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Brazil, in August.

Colonel Pilot Carlo Unia, Air Attaché, Embassy of Italy, in September.

Captain Francesco Baslini, Naval Attaché, Embassy of Italy, in September.

CONSULAR

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Mr. G. Edward Reynolds as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, August 11.

Mr. Arthur P. Allen as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver, August 11.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Mr. Joao Severiano da Fonseca Hermes, Jr., as Consul General of Brazil at Montreal, August 9.

Mr. Wilfrid W. Parry as Honorary Consul General of Costa Rica at Toronto, August 10.

Mr. Cabot Coville as Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, August 11.

Mr. Francis C. Jordan as Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, August 11.

Mr. Olof Sigurd Franzen as Acting Vice-Consul of Sweden at Edmonton, August 11, during the absence of Mr. Emil Skarin, Honorary Vice-Consul, who has been granted six months leave from July 1.

Mr. George F. Bogardus as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, August 11.

Mr. Mulford Colebrook as Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, August 11.

Mr. T. W. Thompson as Honorary Consul of Haiti at Halifax, August 18.

Mr. Thomas A. Kelly as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Regina, August 18. Mr. Kelly who is permanently

assigned to Ottawa assumed charge of the Consulate at Regina as of September 2 for approximately one month during the absence of Mr. James R. Riddle, Consul.

Mr. Foster H. Kreis as Consul of the United States of America at Edmonton, August 22.

Miss Virginia Ellis as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, August 29.

Mr. Joseph René Ascoli as Honorary Consul of Ecuador at Montreal, August 29.

Departures

Mr. H. Merrell Benninghoff, Consul General of the United States of America at Halifax, July 17.

Mr. D. S. Donaghy, Honorary Consul of Venezuela at Vancouver, July 25.

Miss Mary E. Volz, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, July 31.

Mr. Douglas Flood, Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, August 4.

Mr. William R. Duggan, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Vancouver, August 15.

Mr. Robert C. Bone, Jr., Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, August 26.

Mr. Paul C. Seddicum, Consul, resumed charge of the Consulate of the United States of America at Edmonton on August 14 on his return from leave of absence.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The Right Honourable R. G. Menzies, P.C., K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Australia, visited Ottawa, August 7 to 9 and Vancouver, August 10 and 11.

The Honourable Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, visited Ottawa, August 23.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during August, and of those at which it may be represented in the future; earlier Conferences may be found in the previous issues of "External Affairs").

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Now published annually; next date of publication of complete list of Continuing Boards and Commissions, January, 1951. See "External Affairs", May, page 191, for a complete list of these.)

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *ITU High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.* Florence and Rapallo—April 1-August 19. Delegate: J. B. C. Watkins, Chargé d'Affaires, Canadian Embassy, Moscow; Alternate: L. E. Coffey, Department of Transport; Advisers: D. Manson, H. G. Richardson and F. P. Johnson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; R. H. Cairns, Department of Transport; A. R. Kilgour, Canadian Embassy, Paris.
2. *Eleventh Session of ECOSOC.* Geneva—July 3-August 16. Chief Representative: A. Fournier, Minister of Public Works; Alternates: Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare; A. F. W. Plumptre, Department of External Affairs; Alternate and Chief Adviser: A. C. Smith, Canadian Embassy, Brussels; Advisers: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; Miss B. M. Meagher, Department of External Affairs; J. G. H. Halstead, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; Secretary: J. E. G. Hardy, Department of Finance.
3. *Meeting of Standing Committee of Commonwealth Consultative Committee on South and Southeast Asia.* Colombo—July 24. Canadian Delegate: D. M. Johnson, Canadian High Commissioner, Karachi; Adviser: R. H. Jay, Office of Canadian High Commissioner, New Delhi.
4. *Meeting of European Customs Union Study Group.* Brussels—July 24-August. B. A. Macdonald, Canadian Embassy, Brussels (Observer).
5. *Canada-U.S. Joint Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee.* Ottawa—August 8. H. J. Carmichael, Industrial Defence Board; S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.
6. *Ad Hoc Committee on Refugees and Stateless Persons (ECOSOC).* Geneva—August 14. Canadian Representatives: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; R. M. Winter, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.
7. *Fifth International Congress of Microbiology.* Rio de Janeiro—August 17-24. Dr. G. A. Ledingham, National Research Council.
8. *Third Assembly of the World Federation of Mental Health.* Paris—August 31-September 7. Dr. C. G. Stoddill, Department of National Health and Welfare.

FORTHCOMING

(Next date of publication of complete list of forthcoming conferences, January, 1951. The following conferences are in addition to those listed in recent issues of "External Affairs.")

1. *ITU Administrative Council.* Geneva—September 1. Representative: C. J. Acton, Department of Transport.
2. *Fifth Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.* Paris—September 6-14. Alternate Governor: G. F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada; Executive Director: L. Rasminsky, Bank of Canada; Alternate Executive Director: J. F. Parkinson, Bank of Canada.

3. *Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council* (Second Meeting). Ottawa—September 11-29. Delegates: Air Vice-Marshall A. L. James, RCAF; Dr. J. J. Green, Defence Research Board; Mr. J. H. Parkin, National Research Council; Observers: Professor D. L. Mordell, McGill University; Dr. G. N. Patterson, University of Toronto; Group Captain G. G. Truscott, RCAF.
4. *Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York—September 19. Representatives: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman; Hugues Lapointe, Minister of Veterans Affairs, Vice-Chairman; Senator J. G. Turgeon; Jean Lesage, M.P.; John Dickey, M.P.; Alternates: A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Léon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; R. G. Riddell, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; C. Fraser Elliott, Canadian Ambassador to Chile; Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare; Parliamentary Advisers: Gordon Graydon, M.P.; F. F. Higgins, M.P.; M. J. Coldwell, M.P.; Solon Low, M.P.; John Decore, M.P.; Advisers: Appropriate advisers from the Department of External Affairs and other Departments of Government will be appointed to the Delegation at such time and for such periods as their services may be required.
5. *Commonwealth Consultative Committee on South and Southeast Asia* (Second Meeting). London—September 25-30.
6. *Eighth Session of Executive Committee of IRO*. Geneva—October 5.
7. *Sixth Session of General Council of IRO*. Geneva — October 9. Head of Delegation: G. L. Magann, Canadian Ambassador to Greece; Delegates: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; a representative of the Department of Labour.
8. *Fifth General Assembly of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History*. Santiago—October 16-27.
9. *Sixth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain*. Madrid — October 12.
10. *Third Session of the Petroleum Committee of the ILO*. Geneva — October 24-November 4.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

Fourth Protocol of Rectifications to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed by Canada at Lake Success, June 23, 1950.

France

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the French Republic for Air Services between and beyond their Respective Territories. Signed at Ottawa, August 1, 1950.

Italy

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Italy constituting an Agreement modifying Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the two Countries. Signed in Rome, May 31, 1950.

New Zealand

Agreement for Air Services between Canada and New Zealand. Signed in Wellington, August 16, 1950.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America providing for the Renewal of the Arrangement of 1942 for the Exchange of Agricultural Labour and Machinery. Signed at Ottawa, June 29 and July 6, 1950.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

This list of United Nations documents recently received in the Department of External Affairs contains the titles of those documents which may be of general interest. It consists of reports by subsidiary bodies of

the United Nations on the more important current activities of the organization, research activities of the organization, research notes by the Secretariat and general surveys of the work of the United Nations. The fol-

lowing list has been divided into two sections, section (a)—printed publications—which may be obtained by the general public from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations Publications, The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; and section (b)—mimeographed United Nations documents—which can only be procured by the general public, by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success, New York. They are available to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations, from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Lake Success, New York. The publications and documents listed below may be consulted at the following places in Canada:

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents and English mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed and

mimeographed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

(a) Mimeographed Documents:

Report on the law of treaties by J. L. Brierly; 14 April 1950; document A/CN.4/23; 70 pp.

(b) Printed Documents:

Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization (1 July 1949-30 June 1950); document A/1287; (1950); 143 pp.; \$1.50; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 1.

United Nations Conference on Declaration of death of missing persons—Final Act, signed at Lake Success, New York, on 6 April 1950, and Convention on the Declaration of death of missing persons; document A/Conf.1/9; 14 pp.; (booklet) 10 cents; Sales No.: 1950.V.1.

**Yearbook on Human Rights for 1948*; (1950); 535 pp.; \$6.00; Sales No.: 1950.XIV.4.

**National Income Statistics 1938-1948*; document ST/STAT/2; 15 March 1950; 249 pp.; \$2.50; Sales No.: 1950.XVII.2 (Statistical Office of the United Nations).

* French version not available until noted in a future issue of the Bulletin.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable from the King's Printer, at the price indicated.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Ottawa, August 15, 1950. Price, 25 cents.
Canada and the Korean Crisis. Price, 15 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 50/29—*Methods of Financing the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries*, a statement made by Mr. Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works, and Canadian Representative to the Eleventh Session of the Economic and Social Council, in Geneva, on July 11, 1950.

No. 50/30—*Le Plein Emploi*, discours prononcé le 18 juillet 1950, par M. Alphonse

Fournier, ministre des Travaux publics, et chef de la délégation du Canada à la onzième session du Conseil économique et social, à Genève.

No. 50/31—*Canada and the Far East*, an address by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, before the Canadian Club, in Victoria, B.C., on August 21, 1950.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Now published quarterly, except that changes will be noted as received. Next date of publication, November 1950. See "External Affairs", August, page 313 for a complete list of Canadian representatives abroad).

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

PROGRAMME NOTES

General

When the United Nations fifth General Assembly opens in September, the CBC International Service plans to extend further the coverage already given of United Nations affairs. The twelve language sections of the International Service will carry regular commentaries from Lake Success prepared by special correspondents as well as talks on the problems placed before the General Assembly.

French Language Service

Several new programme series will be inaugurated by the French Language Service at the beginning of October. Professor Meredith Jones, head of the French Department of the University of Manitoba, who has just returned from a visit to France, will begin a series of talks on Wednesdays at 21.30 GMT. Professor Jones will base his talks on questions asked by people he met during his visit to France. A series on health in Canada will also be heard during October. Broadcast on Tuesdays at 21.30 GMT, it is intended to give listeners an impression of the general state of health in Canada and measures taken to give care and treatment to patients. In a third new series, broadcast at 21.30 GMT on Sundays, Professor Harry Hickmann, Victoria College, British Columbia, will tell about life on the Pacific coast of Canada.

The French Language Service plans to cover the inauguration of the new air connection between Canada and France. The events to be broadcast take place on October 3, when the initial flight in Air France's new service arrives in Montreal, and on October 5, when the first plane bound for Paris takes off from Montreal.

English Language Service

Beginning in October, two programme series "Canadians at Work" and "What's the Answer?" return to the air after being discontinued for the summer months. The programme "Canadians at Work" will be heard in the English Language Service transmissions to the United Kingdom at 22.30 GMT on Mondays and in the transmissions to the Caribbean area and Latin America on Thursdays at 9.15 p.m. EST. The programme will originate from the five main production centres of the CBC as follows:

- September 25, Halifax—"Diving".
- October 2, Montreal—"Nathan the Tailor".
- October 9, Toronto—To be announced.
- October 16, Winnipeg—To be announced.
- October 23, Vancouver—"The Whaling Industry".

"What's the Answer", an international quiz programme in which a permanent panel of three experts and one guest answers questions submitted by the listeners, will be heard in the English Language Service broadcast to the Caribbean area and Latin America Tuesdays at 9.15 p.m. EST.

A new programme series will also begin in October. Under the title "Young Ideas" heard Fridays at 22.30 GMT, young Canadians of school age will discuss their interests at school, in sports, current affairs, music, and whatever else may come within the range of their minds. The programme has been planned in direct response to suggestions received from young listeners overseas.

European Language Service

The Czechoslovak Section will honour the independence day of Czechoslovakia, October 28, with a special broadcast. Two important programme series started by the section in September will carry on through October, they are "Economic Planning in Democratic Countries" heard on Fridays in the transmission at 16.00 GMT, repeated at 21.00 GMT. The other programme series is entitled "Religious Life in Canada and its Social Significance". This series may also be heard in the Czech transmission on Fridays at 16.00 GMT and 21.00 GMT.



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THE KOREAN CRISIS

A DARINGLY conceived and brilliantly executed amphibious landing by United Nations forces at Inchon on September 15 turned the tide of battle in Korea. For three months following the launching of the North Korean aggression on June 25, Republic of Korea and United States troops had fought a bitter defensive action, at first retreating down the peninsula, then doggedly holding a beachhead area around Pusan to permit the buildup of United Nations forces for the counter attack. General MacArthur's plan to land forces half way up the west coast of the peninsula caught the North Koreans off balance, liberated the capital of Seoul and trapped a considerable number of North Korean troops in southwest Korea. The success of this operation permitted General MacArthur to broadcast on September 30 a call for the North Korean Armed Forces to surrender in the following terms:

To the Commander in Chief, North Korean Forces:

The early and total defeat and complete destruction of your armed forces and war making potential is now inevitable.

In order that the decisions of the United Nations may be carried out with a minimum of further loss of life and destruction of property, I, as the United Nations Commander in Chief, call upon you and the forces under your command, in whatever part of Korea situated, forthwith to lay down your arms and cease hostilities under such military supervisions as I may direct and I call upon you at once to liberate all United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees under your control and to make adequate provision for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to such places as I indicate.

North Korean forces, including prisoners of war in the hands of the United Nations command, will continue to be given the care dictated by civilized custom and practice and permitted to return to their homes as soon as practicable. I shall anticipate your early decision upon this opportunity to avoid the further useless shedding of blood and destruction of property.

Further Political Planning Required

The suddenness of the military success in Korea urgently required further political planning by the United Nations. In the September issue of *External Affairs*, the article entitled "The Korean Crisis" described how all efforts at political planning in the Security Council ended in stalemate under Mr. Malik's presidency. On September 1, however, the sterile procedural wrangle by which the Soviet Union prevented discussion of the Korean question was ended. On this date, the presidency of the Security Council automatically passed from the Soviet delegate, Mr. Malik, to the United Kingdom delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb. This immediately ended the filibustering tactics Mr. Malik had been able to pursue as President.

Sir Gladwyn's first action was to rule, "that in view of the decision taken by the Security Council at its meeting of June 25, the President considers that he is obliged to invite the representative of the Republic of Korea to take his seat at the Council Table." Although this ruling was challenged by Mr. Malik, who unsuccessfully introduced a proposal to invite the North Korean representative as well, the President's ruling was finally upheld by a vote of 9 to 1 (U.S.S.R.), the President abstaining. In accord with Sir Gladwyn's ruling, Dr. Chang, Representative of the Republic of Korea, was seated, and addressing the Security Council, opened discussion of the Korean question.

In the debate which followed during the week, August's endless wrangling over the agenda was cut short. Proper procedure was restored and an effort made to keep to the point. Three resolutions were presented although, as expected, none were approved.

The United States resolution asked the Council to condemn the North Koreans for their "continued defiance of the United Nations"; it called "upon all states to use their influence to prevail upon the authorities of North Korea to cease this defiance". It also called upon all states "to refrain from assisting or encouraging the North Korean authorities" to keep the conflict from spreading. The vote on this resolution taken on September 6 was 9 to 1, the 1 being the Soviet veto.

The Soviet resolution called for an immediate cease fire in Korea, and withdrawal of foreign troops. It also invited Chinese Communist and North Korean representatives to the Council debate. This resolution was voted down 8 to 1.

A second Soviet resolution condemned "the inhuman, barbarous bombing by the American air force of the peaceful population of Korea". In reply it was stated that the Korean people and world opinion knew that it was the North Korean aggression that had brought on this destruction. Mr. Gross, United States delegate said: "It is not we who have brought the horrors of war to Korea. The world knows, and I am confident that the people of Korea know, who is responsible for the calamities which have befallen their land. I am sure that few will be deceived by fraudulent attempts to transfer the guilt for the crime in Korea to the United Nations forces which are supporting the people of Korea against the aggressor". The resolution was voted down 9 to 1.

These three resolutions rejected, the Council agreed to consider the United States proposal to establish a fact-finding commission to investigate the charges of the Peiping Government that United States planes had bombed Chinese territory bordering North Korea. The Soviet Government vetoed this resolution on the grounds that no representative of Communist China was present and since the United States had admitted its acts, "there was no more need for an investigation". There then followed a Soviet resolution condemning American bombing of Chinese territory. It was voted down since it condemned the United States without having established the facts.

Security Council Unable to Act Effectively

The history of these resolutions is significant. Even though the Korean question could be discussed after the Soviet delegate relinquished the presidency, the discussion showed the Security Council's inability to act effectively in the face of Great Power disagreement. Mr. Malik's veto still prevented the majority from exercising their will. With his negative vote, collective action to halt aggression proved impossible.

But while the Soviet veto prevented resolutions from being adopted, it could not prevent a telling case being made against the North Korean aggressors and those that aided and abetted them. In the end this demonstration of deliberate Soviet intention to misuse the veto built up a determination on the part of other Member States to find some procedure to get around it. Preparations were therefore made to place the problem of the post-hostilities settlement for Korea before the General Assembly, where the Russians enjoy no veto power.

Although Article 12 of the Charter of the United Nations states that, "While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests", there was a precedent in the Palestine case by which the General Assembly considered the problems of a long-range settlement, while the Security Council continued to try to stop the fighting. In the Korean case there was a further reason for the Assembly to take up the question of the settlement. It had on its agenda the "Report of the United Nations Commission for Korea", which discussed the problem of securing the independence and unification of Korea.

Many of the representatives in their opening statements before the General Assembly pointed to the Korean problem as the test case of the ability of the United Nations to establish a peaceful world order by repelling aggression, enabling the Korean people to achieve their aspiration of a united, independent and democratic government, and assisting them to deal with economic problems arising out of the ravages of war and years of subjection to the Japanese empire.

Mr. Pearson's Statement

Mr. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in his statement of Canadian policy on September 27, enumerated five principles he thought should be embodied in an Assembly resolution on Korea. They were as follows:

(i) "The general objective of the United Nations in Korea should be to fulfil now the purposes which have repeatedly been stated at previous Assemblies—a united Korea, a free Korea, a Korea which the Korean people itself governs without interference from outside. This should be achieved by United Nations action and not through decisions reached by certain of its members.

(ii) "The United Nations must assist the people of Korea to establish peace and order throughout its territory as the firm foundation for democratic institutions and free self-government. It is our hope that the people of Northern Korea, having been forced into a perilous and disastrous venture by its communist rulers, will now itself repudiate these rulers and co-operate with the United Nations in bringing to Korea the peace and unity which its people desire. This is the time for the aggressors there to cease fire, to admit defeat. If they do, it may not even be necessary for United Nations forces in Korean territory to advance far beyond their present positions. The United Nations must, however, leave its forces free to do whatever is practicable to make certain that the communist aggressors of North Korea are not permitted to re-establish some new base in the peninsula from which they could sally forth again upon a peaceful people.

(iii) "The Korean people—once peace has been restored—must be assured that no nation will exploit the present situation in Korea for its own particular advantage. This, of course, means a Korea without foreign bases and free of foreign military domination; it means a Korea which will be responsible for its own defence within the framework of our collective security system. Above all, it means a Korea which will not be divided and disturbed by subversive communist elements directed from outside Korea.

(iv) "The fourth principle should be that nothing shall be done in the establishment of a united, free Korea which carries any menace to Korea's neighbours. There has been some comment in the press and elsewhere about the role which the Korean peninsula has historically played in invasions of the Asiatic mainland, so nothing must be done in Korea, as indeed nothing will be done, which holds the least suggestion that any Member of the United Nations has any purpose whatever in Korea other than to establish that country under the full sovereignty of its own people.

(v) "The fifth principle . . . is that the free governments of Asia should take a major share of the responsibility for advising the Korean people upon methods of government which they should adopt and procedures which they should follow in establishing those methods of government. The countries of Asia and of the Western Pacific have made an outstanding contribution to the work of the United Nations. I think we should now make sure that we gain full advantage of the judgment of these States in charting a course for the future in Korea in the difficult days ahead."



PUSAN

—United Nations

The city of Pusan, Korea, with the harbor in the background, as seen from the headquarters of the United Nations Commission on Korea.

Events following Mr. Pearson's speech moved swiftly. On September 29 the first actual resolution on Korea was presented to the Political Committee by the United Kingdom, Australia, Norway, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Cuba, Brazil and Pakistan. Its main points were:

- (a) that all appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea;
- (b) that all constituent acts be taken, including the holding of elections under the auspices of the United Nations for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Government in the sovereign state of Korea;
- (c) that United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea otherwise than so far as necessary for achieving the objectives specified at (a) and (b) above; and
- (d) that all necessary measures be taken to accomplish the economic rehabilitation of Korea.

New Commission Recommended

To achieve these aims, the resolution recommended a new United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to replace the present United Nations Commission in that country. It also requested the Economic and Social Council, consulting with the Specialized Agencies, to develop plans for post-war relief and rehabilitation, and to report back to the General Assembly within three weeks. As can be seen, the objective clearly affirmed in this resolution is a united, independent and democratic Korea. It recognizes, as does the Report of the United

Nations Commission on Korea that Korea is a demographic, economic and cultural whole; that division at the 38th parallel, a wartime expedient, bears no relation to Korean reality. As such, it reaffirms the United Nations aims set forth in the previous General Assembly Resolutions of November 14, 1947, December 12, 1948 and October 21, 1949.

Paragraph (c) of the resolution should be particularly noted. It states unequivocally that United Nations forces will remain in Korea no longer than necessary to ensure a stable, united, independent, democratic Korea. Thus, Mr. Vishinsky's "When will they get out? Perhaps when the mountains are level with the sea", seems a weak basis for opposition to the resolution. Yet it is the pivotal point of the Soviet argument which seeks to gain Asian support for Russian proposals on a Korean settlement.

As debate on the jointly sponsored resolution continued, the United States delegate, Mr. Austin, expressed his government's whole-hearted approval of the principles therein contained. He stressed particularly its provisions for post-war economic rehabilitation in Korea. Mr. Austin said: "We cannot limit our horizons to removing the scars of war . . . The maintenance of enduring peace in Korea, and anywhere else in our world community, means . . . pushing ahead with our efforts to advance human well-being. And, as Secretary Acheson stated, "Korea is the place in which to make an historic beginning. . . . Establishing a free and independent nation in Korea will require a United Nations programme to rebuild the economy of Korea, and re-establish its educational, health, and social institutions. . . . In Korea we have learned new lessons in how to act collectively to promote security. Let us now learn new lessons in how to act collectively to promote well-being. . . . Let us make the United Nations the world's construction agency."

Thus, as Mr. Austin emphasized, the recommendations for economic reconstruction of Korea formed an integral part of the resolution before the Political Committee. By emphasizing that economic rehabilitation was essential to enduring political democracy, he wanted to assure that the military victory dearly won should not be lost in a poverty-stricken peace.

Korean Economy Damaged

All reports from Korea indicate that the physical destruction to the Korean economy has been extensive and that a large part of the population is hungry, without shelter and in danger of being swept by disease. As we have seen, the Eight Power Resolution requested the Economic and Social Council to present plans to the General Assembly for the relief of the civilian population of Korea and for the repair of the devastation caused by the war. The Economic and Social Council was called to meet in emergency session at Lake Success on October 12, 1950.

Up to this point, the more long-term peace proposals embodied in the jointly sponsored resolution have been stressed. Paragraph (a) of the resolution, however, "that all appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea", referred to the immediate problem facing the delegates at Lake Success—the problem of United Nations troops crossing the 38th parallel. As can be seen, the language of this paragraph leaves the question to be decided by future military and political developments. A similar attitude has been taken by the Canadian Government, as indicated by Mr. Pearson's speech quoted above, as well as by the United States Government. Mr. Austin said: "the aggressors' forces should not be permitted to have refuge behind an imaginary line (the 38th parallel), because that would recreate the threat to the peace of Korea and of the world". If, therefore, circumstances so warrant, tacit approval for terminating the military campaign in Korea north of the 38th parallel seems to be given in this resolution.

Soviet Peace Programme

The Korean policy of the Western democracies rapidly crystallized in the resolution just discussed—and it is notable that this resolution was also sponsored by two Asian countries, Pakistan and the Philippines. Meanwhile, the Korean policy of the Russians has also been formulated in the resolution which they presented to the Political Committee on October 2. This resolution set forth the following points:

1. To the belligerents in Korea that they immediately cease hostilities.
2. To the Government of the United States and the governments of other states that they immediately withdraw their troops from Korea and thereby establish conditions which would secure for the Korean people the possibility of enjoying the inalienable sovereign right to settle freely the internal affairs of their state.
3. That after the withdrawal of foreign troops and for the purpose of establishing a government of a unified and independent Korean state, all Korean elections to a national assembly be held as soon as possible on the basis of an expression of the free will of the population of all Korea.
4. That a parity commission composed of the representatives of North and South Korea shall be elected at a joint assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and of the National Assembly of South Korea to organize and conduct free all-Korean elections to the National Assembly of all Korea. The Joint Assembly shall also elect an interim all-Korean committee to carry out the functions of governing the country and to operate pending the election of the all-Korean National Assembly and the establishment of a permanent all-Korean Government.
5. That a United Nations Committee, with the indispensable participation in it of the representatives of states bordering on Korea, be established to observe the holding of free all-Korean elections to the National Assembly.
6. That for the purpose of rehabilitating Korean national economy which has suffered from the war the Economic and Social Council urgently draw up, with the participation of the representatives of Korea, plans for providing the necessary economic and technical aid to the Korean people through the United Nations Organization.
7. That after the establishment of the all-Korean Government the Security Council consider the question of admitting Korea to membership of the United Nations.

It should be noted that Point (1) of the Soviet Resolution (Cease Fire) was voted on June 25 by the Security Council, but was not heeded by the North Koreans. Point (2) (the withdrawal of United Nations troops) was also brought before the Security Council at a time when United Nations forces were desperately trying to stem the advance of the North Korean army. At that time it was naturally turned down.

Russian Resolution Unacceptable

Many delegates from the Western democracies have already spoken on the Russian resolution and condemned it as unacceptable. Mr. Pearson pointed out that the Soviet proposal would require the immediate withdrawal of United Nations forces in Korea, while leaving the North Korean aggressors close to their source of aid and supply. He said it would also establish complete political and material equality between the defeated aggressors and the victims of the aggression. In addition, the implied membership of Russia and Communist China in the proposed United Nations

Commission would immediately create trouble for the majority of the Commission's members. Although, declared Mr. Pearson, the Soviet proposal contained many good points (and these were already covered by the Joint Proposal) it had important bad points and the Canadian delegation could therefore not support it.

While the Korean policy of the Western democracies and the Soviet bloc crystallized around two divergent resolutions, the Indian delegate refused to take a final position. Commenting first on the joint resolution of the United Kingdom and seven other countries, Sir Benegal Rau stated that he agreed entirely with the principle of unification and economic rehabilitation of Korea. However, India doubted the wisdom of recommendations (a) and (c) of the joint proposal—which stated that all appropriate steps be taken to ensure stability throughout Korea, and that United Nations forces should not remain in Korea any longer than necessary to ensure a stable, united, independent, democratic Korea. These recommendations, he said, might stiffen North Korean resistance, and create the impression that the United Nations wished to unify Korea by force of arms.

Turning to the Soviet resolution, Sir Benegal Rau said that the call for an immediate cessation of hostilities (Point (1)) merely repeated the Security Council appeal. The proposal for troop withdrawal (Point (2)) was open to the obvious objection that “it would leave the South Koreans at the mercy of the North Koreans”. Sir Benegal voiced no objections to the remaining points of the Soviet proposal, although he acknowledged that difficulties might arise over Point (4), election of a “parity commission” composed of North and South Korean representatives. He thus concluded that sponsors of both Resolutions should meet together to work out an agreed text. In the meantime, India would abstain on both Resolutions, reserving its final position.

The Indian delegate then proposed that a sub-committee be established to find some agreement between the two resolutions. This suggestion was however opposed by many delegations as doomed to failure from the start. Thus Mr. Pearson pointed out that the Soviet delegate, Mr. Vishinsky, had already said that he saw no possible compromise between his own draft Resolution and the Joint Proposal. With the Soviet delegate unwilling to compromise, no beneficial results could be expected from such a sub-committee. When brought to a final vote, this proposal was defeated 32 to 24, with three abstentions (the Netherlands, Pakistan and Turkey).

Eight Power Proposal Approved

The Political Committee thus faced two divergent resolutions and the necessity of making a choice. Shortly afterwards, on October 4, the vote was taken and by a large majority the Eight-Power Proposal was approved. The final vote was 47 to 5 with 7 countries abstaining. Those abstaining were India, Lebanon, Egypt, Yemen, Afghanistan, Syria and Yugoslavia. When the Soviet proposal came up soon afterwards, the final vote was 5 in favour, 46 opposed and 8 abstaining.

NEW YORK SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

The North Atlantic Council met in New York on September 15, 16, 18 and 26. The Canadian delegation to the Council was headed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson and his Council Deputy, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, the Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom. The delegation included the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. A. D. P. Heeney; the Chief of the General Staff, Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes; Mr. J. J. Deutsch of the Department of Finance; and Mr. D. V. LePan and Mr. J. George of the Department of External Affairs.

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and France (Messrs. Acheson, Bevin and Schuman), had met informally before the Council began; and the Council was in many respects a continuation among the Twelve Foreign Ministers of the far-reaching discussions on the defence of the West and the possible participation of Western Germany that had been begun among the Three.

The issues raised at this meeting of the Council were more basic and were more frankly discussed than at any previous meeting; indeed the proposals were unprecedented in time of peace. They dealt principally with the establishment in Europe of an Atlantic integrated force to deter aggression and to defend freedom in Europe, and with the related questions of how such a force should be organized, supplied and financed, using all resources available. To permit Ministers to consult their governments on how these far-reaching proposals could best be put into effect and on what conditions Western Germany's manpower and resources might be utilized, the Council recessed on September 18.

Discussions were resumed and concluded on September 26. In adjourning their meeting, the Ministers reaffirmed the unity of the free peoples which they represented, in their common determination to preserve the peace, the security and the freedom of the Atlantic community.

Their communiqué stated in part:

The Council agreed upon the establishment at the earliest possible date of an integrated force under centralized command, which shall be adequate to deter aggression and to insure the defence of Western Europe.

The concept of the integrated force approved by the Council is based upon the following principles:

1. The force will be organized under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and will be subject to political and strategic guidance exercised by the appropriate agencies of that organization.
2. The force will be under a Supreme Commander, who will have sufficient delegated authority to insure that national units allocated to his command are organized and trained into an effective, integrated force in time of peace as well as in the event of war.
3. The Supreme Commander will be supported by an international staff representing all nations to the force.
4. Pending the appointment of a Supreme Commander there is to be appointed a Chief of Staff who will have responsibility for training and organization.
5. The Standing Group of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will be responsible for higher strategic direction of the integrated force.

The communiqué stated further that the completion by the Council of the arrangements for the integrated force must await the recommendations of the Defence Committee (which is to meet in Washington on October 28) on the following points:



—Wide World

MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

Mr. L. B. Pearson, left, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, at a meeting of the North Atlantic Council, held at New York in September.

The Council has requested the Defence Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to work out the organization of the integrated force and to recommend the steps necessary to bring this force into being at the earliest possible time. The Council has also requested the Defence Committee to consider changes and simplifications required in the military structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and related military organizations and to consider how best to insure the necessary close-working relationship between the member governments not represented on it.

The Council agreed that in order to bring the integrated force into effective being all available manpower and productive resources should be fully utilized for the defence of Western Europe. To this end the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will consider the precise character and composition of the forces to be allocated to the integrated force by member governments. Decisions regarding the allocation of such forces will be sought from member governments at an early date.

Utilization of German man-power and resources will be discussed in the light of views recently expressed by defence leaders in Germany and elsewhere. The Council was in agreement that Germany should be enabled to contribute to the build-up of the defence of Western Europe, and, having noted that the occupying powers were studying the matter, requested the Defence Committee to make recommendations at the earliest possible date as to methods by which Germany could most usefully make its contribution.

The communiqué announced that, in accordance with the policy of annual rotation of the chairmanship, the Foreign Minister of Belgium, Mr. Paul Van Zeeland, had assumed the chairmanship of the Council for the coming year.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE

It is not very long ago—within the memory of many readers of *External Affairs*—that the foreign policy of our country was regarded as the responsibility of a restricted group of ministers and highly specialized public servants, while defence policy and the management of our rare and comparatively minor wars were left to our higher-ranking soldiers and sailors. The First World War demonstrated and the Second World War confirmed the unreality of these concepts. It became apparent that the planning, the evocation and the direction of a truly national war effort required the co-ordination of nearly all governmental and many non-governmental activities. It also became apparent that much loss of time, effort, resources and temper occurred if the workers in these organizations entered the period of emergency unfamiliar with the techniques, the procedures, the habits of thought and indeed the personalities of those who in war time were to become their colleagues or opposite numbers.

It was the appreciation of these facts by the Canadian government that brought the National Defence College into existence. The purpose of the College is to create, over a period of years, a body of senior personnel, officials and non-officials, informed on all the various aspects of the defence problem and capable, on the basis of shared experience, study and knowledge, of working efficiently and harmoniously in the formulation and implementation of defence plans. As officially set down, the "Object" of the College is: "The education of senior officers of the three armed services and civil departments of government in the principles of higher governmental administration and staff work, so that they may be thoroughly versed in inter-service and inter-departmental planning, including political and economic aspects and the organization for the central direction of war and the system of higher command, and so become qualified to take their places on the staff and inter-departmental committees which are an essential part of the machinery for planning and directing the national effort in modern war."

College Established

Canada is not the pioneer in this sort of institution. The United Kingdom learned the lesson in the First World War, and, largely on the initiative of Mr. Winston Churchill, founded its Imperial Defence College in 1923. The United States established a National War College shortly after the Second World War. Our own National Defence College dates from 1947. It was established, and remains at Kingston, Ontario, within the walls of the old (but modernized) Fort Frontenac. Administered by the Army and responsible to the Chiefs of Staff Committee, it is in composition not merely tri-Service, but civilian as well.

The first Course, which opened in January, 1948, was of only seven months duration and attended by only 16 students. Course IV, which opened on September 6, 1950, will last for a calendar year and is comprised of nearly 30 students, close to the capacity of the available quarters. Of these, rather more than half are Service officers. The Royal Canadian Navy sent two officers, the R.C.A.F. six, the Canadian Army six and the United Kingdom one army and one naval officer. The median rank of these officers is colonel or the equivalent. The civil service of Canada provided seven officials and the United Kingdom Foreign Office one. The civil departments represented vary from year to year. Students from the following departments were present for the course now in session: Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, Defence Research Board, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, External Affairs, National Defence, and Mines and Technical Surveys. Other departments or agencies represented in one or other previous Course include Labour, Transport, the R.C.M.P., the National Research Council, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, and the Tariff Board.

Major industries likely to be vitally concerned in a war effort have displayed



—RCAF

NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE

The National Defence College is located in Fort Frontenac, in the city of Kingston, Ontario. Above, the National Defence College building, rear centre, with Lake Ontario in the background.

a lively interest in the College. Last year the Bell Telephone Company provided a student, and at the present course there are officials present from the Northern Electric Company and the Canadian National Railways. An incidental benefit thus arising is the representation of the non-official point of view in discussions carried on mainly by Service officers and civil servants.

Such is the student body. What of the faculty? The answer is that there is no faculty in the ordinary sense of the word. There is a Commandant, at present one of Canada's most experienced soldiers, Lieutenant-General G. G. Simonds, CB, CBE, DSO, whose immediately preceding appointment was that of Director of Studies at the Imperial Defence College. The Commandant is assisted by a Directing Staff of four, all, like the Commandant, on a two-year tenure. There is at present one Directing Staff member from each of the three Canadian armed Services, and one civilian drawn from the Department of External Affairs. The Directing Staff, however, direct, rather than teach. They give no lectures; they make no pretensions of being wiser or better informed than the students; they endeavour to restrain any didactic propensities they may possess. It is their chief function, under the Commandant's supervision, to prepare the instructional programme, to frame the problems put to the students—in short, to ensure an integrated and progressing curriculum, and to see that this programme is efficiently carried through.

It is the "problems" or "exercises" which form the framework of the year's study. A problem may be of a week's or a month's duration; it may be economic, constitutional, political, diplomatic, strategic, scientific or, preferably, a combination of any or all of these. The problems are commonly tackled by "syndicates" or seminars of six or seven students under a student chairman, the group being re-arranged at the end of each exercise. A problem may call for an "essay-type" solution, or it may be

in the form of a more or less realistic exercise in which a syndicate represents a cabinet, or a joint staff or an inter-departmental committee, faced with a practical task of greater or less complexity and delicacy. Problems are invariably followed by inter-syndicate discussions, perhaps attended by visiting experts. It is not pre-supposed that there is a "correct" answer; decisions or recommendations, even so far as agreed upon, do not pass beyond the College walls; emphasis is on the sharing of information and experience, the exchange and reconciliation, when possible, of opinions, the mutual adjustment of points of view. There are no examinations, no passes, no failures, and no reports to superiors. The only present measure of a student's success, outside his own opinion, is the esteem which he acquires among his fellows.

The sources of information, beyond what the students bring with them, are varied. There is a library, small but carefully selected, and a good periodical collection. Current information, of the sort not generally available to the public, is constantly being transmitted. Two trips, one trans-Canadian and one trans-Atlantic, are arduous but profitable experiences, during which the intensity of study increases rather than diminishes.

Visitors Chief Source of Information

Visitors, however, especially visiting lecturers, are the chief source of outside information and ideas. There are from three to five lectures a week. Cabinet ministers come from Ottawa to present the picture as they see it; diplomats portray the problems of their own countries. There are visits from high and middle-ranking officers of the four Canadian and of the United Kingdom and United States Services, scientists, college professors in many fields, industrialists and business men, journalists and churchmen and labour leaders, civil servants from Ottawa and Washington, and members of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. The variety is great and the ensuing discussions are always keen and occasionally heated. The visitor may occasionally wonder who is the lecturer and who is the audience, but he usually seems quite willing to come again the following year. Lecturers from overseas are not so numerous, funds being inadequate for this purpose. Distinguished visitors from abroad are, however, secured when possible. The guest book for Course III includes, for example, the names of four field marshals, including our own Governor General, and two Prime Ministers, including Mr. St. Laurent. It is customary for the Minister of National Defence to give the opening and closing address of each Course. All lectures are strictly and literally "off the record".

It will be evident from what has been said that the College interprets the term "Defence" in a very wide sense. Not only must defence policy depend upon domestic considerations and the international situation, both of which should be thoroughly understood by the planners, but it is essential that Service officers, civil servants and others who are and will be required to co-ordinate our defence activities with those of other countries should understand the situation and attitudes prevailing in those countries, and the procedures and mentalities of their opposite numbers there. It is also useful to know something about the possible enemy.

Socially, the life of the Defence College student and his family tends rather in the military direction. The College shares housekeeping arrangements at Fort Frontenac with the somewhat larger institution, the Canadian Army Staff College. Mess nights and dances are joint affairs. Bachelor students and those who leave their families in Ottawa during their tenure live in the Fort and take part in all Mess activities. Among these men, together with the students who bring their families to Kingston, and the citizens themselves, there is considerable social exchange.

Counting Directing Staff, the "alumni" of the College now number nearly seventy. There is under way the formation of a former-students organization, which it is hoped will assist in the maintenance of friendships formed in Fort Frontenac, and in connection with which means will be devised to retain interest in, and knowledge of, defence matters on the part of graduates.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

STATEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

On September 1 the White Paper, *Canada and the Korean Crisis*, prepared by the Department of External Affairs, was tabled in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.⁽¹⁾

Later in the day the debate was resumed on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.⁽²⁾ It continued until September 5 and dealt not only with the Korean crisis and Canada's participation in the defence of Korea by United Nations armed forces against communist aggression, but also with a variety of related subjects, including Canadian policy in the Far East, a proposal for the formation of a Pacific Pact, the North Atlantic Treaty, the Schuman Plan, problems of national defence, and the necessity for economic measures on the home front which might be rendered advisable by the crisis in the Far East.

Canadian Army Special Force

During the course of the debate Mr. Pearson stated on September 4 that Canada, by the formation of a Special Force for the service of the United Nations in Korea or elsewhere "may have begun the establishment of United Nations forces."

Mr. Pearson spoke in part as follows:

This brigade from Canada is to be a part of the United Nations forces in Korea if at the time when its training is completed that is the place where it should go. In that connection maybe I should say once again that the brigade is being earmarked not merely for Korea but to carry out our United Nations obligations, wherever those obligations may arise. If at the time their training is completed Korea is the place, that is the place to which they will go. If it is not Korea, then they will go somewhere else. In that respect we have undertaken to carry out our United Nations commitments, in a way, as I understand it, that no other member of the United Nations has yet done.

This is a question which I think will be discussed at the forthcoming United Nations Assembly. We think that in acting as we have done in respect to the formation of a special brigade, we have started something very important, the importance of which is much broader than Korea. We think that by this precedent we have begun the establishment of United Nations forces for use not only in Korea but elsewhere. In making their contributions to Korea, we hope that other countries will make them in that form so that the next time this kind of aggression by proxy takes place there will be forces in being not only in Canada but in other countries to deal with such aggression. Of course, making our special brigade available to the United Nations in that way does not remove the problem of how it is to be used in Korea if it goes there.

Proposal for a Pacific Pact

During the course of the debate Mr. Howard Green (P.C., Vancouver Quadra) raised the question of the establishment of a Pacific Defence Pact, and Mr. Pearson spoke on this subject on September 4 in part as follows:

. . . in our view it would be unwise for this government at this time not only to take any leadership in regard to a Pacific pact but to participate in present circumstances in such a pact along the line of that which has been shown to be effective in the North Atlantic region. I say that because in the first place a particular procedure in regard to one region of the world is not necessarily the best procedure in regard to

(1) *Canada and the Korean Crisis* is available in French and English from the King's Printer at 15c per copy.

(2) See *External Affairs*, September 1950, pages 339 to 349.

another; and that the conditions which made desirable, indeed even necessary, that kind of mutual guarantee pact in the North Atlantic do not exist in the Pacific at the present time, and I am sure that no hon. member thinks they do exist.

If the situation there is entirely different, as I think it is, then I see no reason why we should at this time take the leadership in regard to a Pacific pact In that position we have the approval and support of the Government of the United States, of the Government of the United Kingdom, of the Government of India, and I have no reason to believe that the position of the Government of Australia or that of the Government of New Zealand is different.

We have of course obligations in regard to the Pacific. The operations in which we are engaged in Korea as a member of the United Nations show what these obligations are and that we accept them. But to add to the general obligations under the United Nations Charter specific obligations of mutual defence in respect to other Pacific states at this time would, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, be a very rash course of policy for Canada.

North Atlantic Treaty

Mr. G. F. Higgins (P.C., St. John's East) asked during the course of the debate what the situation would have been "if, instead of Korea being attacked, Norway had been attacked?" In replying, Mr. Pearson on September 4 submitted that the two situations were quite different. He went on to say in part:

. . . . For the last year under the North Atlantic Pact we have been working out plans to meet aggression against any member of the North Atlantic community. Canada's contribution to those plans is being worked out. It is being discussed, and when the discussions are completed the result will be announced to this House . . . I should say in regard to North Atlantic developments that, as I mentioned the other night, the North Atlantic Council is to meet in New York a week from this coming Saturday, and it may well be that important decisions will be taken at that meeting. During the last four or five weeks the deputies of the North Atlantic Council members have been meeting almost continuously in London to revise plans for supply, plans for strengthening forces in being, and to revise plans for mutual aid in the light of the situation which has developed since June. There has been an urgency attached to these meetings which possibly did not exist before June. If that is true, all members of the North Atlantic Council must take their fair share of responsibility, but there is no doubt that what we had been planning to do before June, to be brought to completion—say in a year, a year and a half or two years, is now being planned for completion at an earlier date. Behind all this planning is the desire, and indeed the determination, of the North Atlantic countries to get forces in being in Western Europe at the earliest possible date.

The Schuman Plan

During the course of the debate Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker (P.C., Lake Centre) asked for a clarification of the Canadian Government's attitude on the Schuman Plan.

In reply, Mr. Pearson spoke on September 4 as follows:

. . . . The Schuman Plan, that wise and imaginative act of French statesmanship, was not one which concerned this government directly. I believe that though we should naturally give leadership wherever it is desirable to give leadership, we should not always be handing out gratuitous advice in matters of this kind to countries whose responsibility in respect of these matters is greater than ours. So we would have to be rather careful of any comments we might make to the United Kingdom Government. As it happens, we did informally tell them we thought this was an important and far-reaching plan, the importance of which was possibly greater politically than economically, and that whatever the economic difficulties may be in carrying it out—further consideration of that plan has shown that there will be great difficulty in carrying it out—it would be unwise for any government not to fall in at once with the principle behind this plan to further the integration, politically and economically, of the Western European countries. It would be unwise especially not to do everything to encourage the French in any proposal which may heal the age-long conflict be-

tween the French and the Teutons. In that sense possibly we did interfere, but it was merely giving the United Kingdom Government, if they considered it to be of benefit, the benefit of our general views in respect to this matter. I believe the attitude which Western European governments have adopted subsequently to this proposal shows that is the line being taken by them all.

Southeast Asia

Speaking of the suggestion made during the course of the debate, that action in the field of defence should be paralleled by economic and social action, Mr. Pearson stated on September 4 that it would be of no permanent value to defeat the communist armies in the field if the western democracies did not help to remove in those countries the causes which have made easy communist aggression against them.

He went on to say:

. . . . I do not think that Canada will be behind others in the part that it plays in that field. But there is something I would point out to some of the hon. members who have been most critical in that regard, especially in regard to aid to Southeast Asia which we are actively pursuing at the moment and concerning which is meeting in London in a couple of weeks a conference which will be attended by a member of the Canadian Government.

I would point out that while we should, and no doubt will, play our proper part in aid to Southeast Asia and to other materially underdeveloped countries, those countries themselves should do everything in their power to raise the standards of living of their own people. That means strong and stable government, government as strong and stable as they can find in the present circumstances. It also means that they should devote some of their resources to economic and social development.

For western countries which are bearing quite a heavy burden in the defence against communism, which is a defence not only against communism in our own countries, but against communism in their countries, it is a little bit discouraging at times to look around and see in some of these Asian countries what a high proportion of their budget is devoted, not to social and economic progress, but to defence itself. In some of the countries that we should like most to help, more than half their present budget is devoted to national defence. If that budget of theirs could be reduced from 50 per cent for national defence to 25 per cent, the need for help from us would not be nearly so great. We are obliged to take that fact into consideration, of course, in trying to assist them.

Disposition Abroad of Canadian Armed Forces

On September 13, during the course of the debate on the Defence Appropriation Act, Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker (P.C., Lake Centre) referred to the statement attributed to Mr. Winston Churchill that two or three divisions from Canada might be sent to Europe to deter aggression there. In this connection the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, stated in part that the Government

. . . . is not considering the raising of Canadian forces to dispatch to Europe as a deterrent to aggression in Europe, and has not before it any such suggestion from any of the governments of the North Atlantic Treaty nations. Some three weeks ago it had some suggestions from the Council of Deputies of the permanent members of the North Atlantic Treaty nations as to the provision of arms and equipment for increasing the deterring forces in Europe with respect to any possible aggression against them there. Those suggestions were considered. The decision of the government in respect thereof was brought to parliament, and parliament appropriated \$300 million as an answer to that suggestion.

. . . . it seems perfectly obvious to me that if we are to get the greatest possible effective strength in Europe for the money and resources we devote to national and international security, \$300 million spent on the equipping and arming of men already in Europe, men who are there, who have to be fed, clothed and lodged even if they are not armed, is going to provide much larger forces than the expenditure of the same

amount of money in raising equipment, arming, training, feeding, clothing and sheltering young Canadians who would, under the present condition of full employment, have to be drawn from the productive stream of this nation.

Mr. St. Laurent went on to say that obviously the Secretary of State for External Affairs was not going to the North Atlantic Council* with a closed mind, and that the Government was ready to give "the most careful and deliberate consideration to everything which may be proposed or recommended to make more effective the joint efforts of the nations banded together under the North Atlantic Treaty"; but that the present view of the Government was that Canada could make the most effective immediate contribution to the joint strength of the North Atlantic nations by the provision of arms and equipment.

In this debate on the Canadian Forces Act, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, assured the House that the government would honour Section 33 of the National Defence Act if the international situation made it necessary to send Canadian armed forces abroad. He spoke in part on September 8 as follows:

I think the matter should be made perfectly clear at once, so there can be no misapprehension or uncomfortable feeling about it anywhere. When this bill is passed and becomes law it is the intention of the Government to comply with the letter and spirit of Section 33, in so far as its policy has been announced with respect to Korea. The intention of the Government is that if any other service should be required of this special force, which of course is not being created solely because of the Korean incident, if any police action, for instance, that has warlike character should be required of it, elsewhere than Korea, the Government of course would have to make its decision, but would immediately call parliament, make that decision known and leave it to parliament to approve or disapprove of it. I think that is the only way the Canadian people would feel they were getting the protection they expect from their representatives.

I am glad the hon. member for Nanaimo (Mr. Pearkes) and the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) provided this occasion for making that perfectly clear. The purpose of this bill is to make it possible to put Canadian forces on active service for the implementation of international obligations resulting from the Charter of the United Nations, when such obligations have been recognized by us here in parliament as morally requiring fulfilment. It is also to enable us to put Canadian forces on active service for the implementation of obligations arising under the North Atlantic Treaty, because they are obligations that have been incurred with the consent of the Canadian people through their representatives here.

That is the situation, and I do not think anyone would venture to suggest that it should be departed from in any manner whatsoever, in letter or in spirit. If it should become necessary, as it may, to enter into more specific undertakings with members of the North Atlantic Treaty or members of the United Nations, those more specific obligations might require some variation in the present procedure; but that variation would have to be brought here and approved by this House before any government would be justified in acting in any different manner. It is our intention to ask that this measure be given royal assent, not at the very end of the present sittings of this parliament but at a time which will permit the required formalities to be carried out. It is intended to have the orders in council applicable to this special case tabled before this session adjourns. If anything else should be required at any future time in order to carry out similar commitments, the government of course would have to take the responsibility of making its decision, but would certainly have to place itself in the hands of parliament within the ten-day period for ratification or disapproval of that decision.

Korean Campaign: Participation by Canadian Forces

On September 6 Mr. Pearson replied to the following questions asked by Mr. Percy Wright (CCF, Melfort):

* See page 370.

1. Have any requests been received by Canada for participation by the Canadian ground forces in the Korean campaign?
2. If so, how many troops were requested?
3. From whom were such requests received?
4. On what dates were such requests received?
5. What reply was made to each?
6. Was there any consultation with (a) the United Nations; (b) the United States Government before the destroyers and air transport squadrons were made available to the United Nations forces in Korea?

Mr. Pearson's reply was as follows:

1. Yes.
2. Not specified.
3. Communications requesting the participation of Canadian forces in the Korean campaign were received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated June 29 (forwarding the resolution of the Security Council of June 27) and July 14.

In addition, the Canadian Government, as well as other governments who had supported the Security Council's resolution of June 27, was approached on August 12 by the U. S. Government, on behalf of the Unified Command, to determine whether it would be possible for Canadian ground forces to take part in the Korean campaign with the United Nations forces.

4. Answered by No. 3.
5. In reply to the Secretary-General's communication of June 29, he was informed in a communication of July 12 that the Canadian Government was making available three destroyers for service with the Unified Command. (See the Department of External Affairs white paper, *Canada and the Korean Crisis*, appendix 12). To the Secretary-General's communication of July 14, the Government replied on July 21, forwarding a copy of the Prime Minister's broadcast of July 19, in which he announced the willingness of the Government to send a squadron of transport aircraft. A further reply was forwarded to the Secretary-General on August 14 with the text of the Prime Minister's broadcast of August 7, announcing that a brigade, to be called the Canadian Army Special Force, would be recruited in order to be available to meet Canadian obligations under the United Nations Charter and the North Atlantic Treaty. Finally, the Secretary-General was informed on August 11 that the Government had decided, with the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Airlines, to make available to the United Nations the passenger facilities of the regular Canadian Pacific Airlines service between Vancouver and Tokyo. These documents are given in appendices 14, 15, 18, 20 and 21 of the white paper.

In reply to their approach to the Canadian Government on August 12, the U.S. Government was informed that the participation of Canadian ground forces in Korea had been covered by the Prime Minister's broadcast of August 7, in which he announced that a Canadian Army Special Force would be recruited.

6. (a) Yes. (b) Yes. There have from the first been consultations with the United States, and indeed with other governments, as to what air, sea, and ground forces the Canadian Government might be able to make available for service with the United Nations forces in Korea.

Red River Valley: Statement as to Report of International Joint Commission

On September 9, in reply to a question by Mr. Stanley Knowles (CCF, Winnipeg North Centre) as to whether a report had been received from the International Joint Commission with regard to flood control in the Red River valley, Mr. Pearson replied as follows:

While no such report has as yet been received, I might take this occasion to make a brief statement on this matter. On June 29 of this year the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent) informed Premier Campbell of Manitoba that the Government was planning to have the Department of Resources and Development undertake engineering studies with regard to reduction of flood hazards in consultation with the International Joint

Commission, the Government of Manitoba, and local authorities. This arrangement has now been completed and I understand that the Department of Resources and Development have begun the surveys and investigations. Arrangements have been made so that the closest contact between the Department of Resources and Development and the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission may be maintained in the planning and execution of the investigations and studies which will be undertaken. All the information resulting from the Canadian study will be made available to the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission for the use of the Canadian members when the Commission is discussing the international aspects of the matters which were referred to it by the United States and Canadian Governments in 1948.

There has been the closest and most active liaison between the agencies concerned. The most recent meeting was held in Winnipeg last week-end with representatives from the International Joint Commission, the diking board, the provincial government and the Department of Resources and Development.

Passport Regulations

On September 9, Mr. Gordon Graydon (P.C., Peel) said:

In view of the discussions which took place in the External Affairs Committee last session I should like to ask if the government has given consideration to tightening up the passport privileges with respect to well known communists so that they cannot go behind the iron curtain at will?

Mr. Pearson replied:

Active consideration to that question is being given at the moment. There are obvious difficulties in the way of having restrictions of this kind on passports. There is also the fact that a refusal to issue a passport does not mean that the man who wishes to go to Russia cannot get there. The whole question is under consideration at the moment in an effort to see what we can do, if anything, to prevent this practice of communists leaving Canada to go to the U.S.S.R. for subversive purposes.

Passamaquoddy Power Project

In answer to a question by Mr. A. W. Stuart (Liberal, Charlotte), as to whether a report with reference to the above project had been submitted by the International Joint Commission, Mr. Pearson replied on September 13 in part as follows:

This reference concerning the Passamaquoddy project, which was made to the International Joint Commission on September 9, 1948, is a limited reference, and simply asks the Commission to report to the two Governments on the scope and cost of a full-scale investigation which would be necessary to determine whether the project would be practicable and in the public interests of both countries.

The Commission has not yet made its report to the two Governments, but I understand that the Commission's international engineering board has made its final report to the Commission, and that the Commission hopes to make its report to the two Governments following its October meeting in Ottawa.

Railroad to Alaska

In answer to a question asked by Mr. Gordon Graydon (P.C., Peel), in which he quoted a despatch to the effect that the United States Department of State had told the Canadian Government that it wanted to start discussion this month on proposals to build a railroad through Canada to Alaska, Mr. Pearson replied on September 13 in part as follows:

Upon looking into the matter I find that a representative of the United States embassy has told the Department of External Affairs that United States officials may wish to have discussions with Canadian some time this month on this matter. The question of holding detailed discussions looking to a location survey has been the subject of conversations with the United States embassy, but no decision has as yet been reached as to how far the matter has been gone into at this time. There is little more I can say on that aspect of the question until further information is received from Washington.

It will be recalled that on November 28 last I informed the House, in answer to a question, that the Canadian authorities had been surveying the possibilities of extending the railway from British Columbia to Alaska and were impressed by the high

cost of such a project in relation to the expected volume of civilian and military traffic in the near future.

There is no indication that the views of the United States authorities will differ substantially from our present views as to the merits of proceeding with this project at this time. It would seem probable in any case that the demands of the expanding defence programmes of both countries, which are making it necessary to reduce expenditures that are not essential to the defence effort, would make it very difficult to find in the near future funds for a sizable project of this kind. I say this because I believe that a number of people in Western Canada have the impression that the United States authorities would be prepared to proceed with a location survey and construction of a railway largely, if not entirely, at the United States expense.



REPORT TO SECURITY COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR FOR KASHMIR

On March 14, 1950, the Security Council passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a United Nations representative to mediate in the dispute which had existed since October 1947 between India and Pakistan concerning the future of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sir Owen Dixon, an eminent Australian jurist, received the appointment and proceeded in May to the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent where he conducted his investigations and negotiations until late August when he left to return to Lake Success. Under cover of a letter dated September 15 addressed to Sir Gladwyn Jebb, President of the Security Council for that month, he reported on the results of his mission.

The report indicated that Sir Owen had initially attempted to secure the agreement of India and Pakistan on a programme of demilitarization which would permit a free and impartial plebiscite by which the people of Kashmir could determine their future. After listening separately to the cases presented by representatives of both nations, he had arranged for the Prime Ministers to meet with him and had found that neither had any affirmative plans or proposals to offer for the settlement of the dispute. Sir Owen had then submitted his own proposal providing, *inter alia*, for a set date on which Pakistani troops would be withdrawn, a subsequent withdrawal of Indian forces and finally the disbanding of pro-Indian and pro-Pakistan native units. The Prime Minister of India had, however, rejected this proposal on several counts. Further efforts at demilitarization having proved unavailing, the United Nations representative had then explored the possibility of partition—first, of the whole area excepting the Vale of Kashmir (within which a plebiscite would be held) and later, of the state as a whole. The lengthy and intricate negotiations on the question of partition, he reported, had also been unproductive as neither side had been willing either to accept his suggestions or to offer any alternative solution.

In summary, Sir Owen, in describing his own inability to bring the disputants into agreement, declared that throughout the history of the dispute both India and Pakistan had consistently failed to agree and had thrown the entire responsibility for settling the controversy upon the Security Council and its representatives. As a consequence, he had come to the conclusion that the initiative should now pass back to the parties and that the best hope of agreement lay in partition and in some means of allocating the Vale of Kashmir, rather than in an overall plebiscite. He advocated that at the same time the Security Council retain the United Nations military observers in Kashmir and that it urge the two parties to reduce their forces on their respective sides of the cease-fire line to numbers which would suffice for normal protection of a peace-time frontier.

Sir Owen Dixon requested the formal termination of his position as United Nations representative for India and Pakistan.

DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SMUTS

The following are the partial texts of statements issued by the Prime Minister, Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L. B. Pearson, on the death of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts:

Mr. St. Laurent: "It was with profound regret that I learned of the death of Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Jan Christiaan Smuts. His loss will be deeply felt, not only in his own country, but throughout the whole of the Commonwealth and, indeed, in every part of the world. Jan Christiaan Smuts had adopted the world as his nation. Successively, he had applied his talent, his energy and his vision to such projects as the Union of South Africa, the alliance which was the League of Nations, the association of the Commonwealth of Nations, and the community which is the United Nations. World unity was the *leitmotiv* of Field Marshal Smuts' long and fruitful career. The world has indeed lost one of its faithful servants. . . ."

Mr. Pearson: "For half a century the name of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts has signified to people all over the world two great principles in human affairs —political reconciliation and democratic constitutional progress. In South Africa, the leadership which he gave to the process by which elements in the community of English and Dutch origins were drawn together for their common welfare has won universal respect and admiration. Beyond the borders of his own country, he won equal respect, for himself and for his fellow countrymen, by the part which he played in world affairs. . . ."



THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS

—NFB

The late Field Marshal Smuts visited Ottawa in June 1945 after the signing of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco. Above, Field Marshal Smuts is shown addressing the Canadian Club at Ottawa, and in the background, centre, is Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, then Minister of Justice and now Prime Minister of Canada.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Fifth Session of the General Assembly opened on September 19 at Flushing Meadow, New York. Delegations from fifty-nine countries gathered this year under the shadow of the war in Korea, where forces under the United Nations flag were fighting to repel an aggression denounced by the Security Council. The gravity of the world situation was emphasized by the retiring President, General Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, in his opening speech. "We are gathered at a desperate hour to save the peace of the world," he said. The Canadian delegate, Mr. Pearson, reminded the Assembly that as they debated the issues of peace and war, "men are fighting and dying in Korea for the cause of the United Nations." He closed his address, however, on a note of cautious optimism by suggesting that, in meeting the challenge in Korea, the United Nations may have moved more surely toward the goals of peace and security:

The communist aggression in Korea was a blow struck at the very heart of the United Nations. That blow was warded off and the aggressor has been met on his own ground and on his own terms. Even from evil there may sometimes come good, and the good that has come out of this aggression is the new vitality which has been given to the United Nations. Because of the way in which the challenge has been met, we may now begin to walk the road toward collective security, a road upon which we first set our foot in 1945, a road upon which we may now for the first time advance with vigour and with confidence, the only road which can lead to peace.

Following a sharp exchange of views on the question of Chinese representation, and after deciding to refer this problem to a special committee (see below, p. 385), the Assembly proceeded with the regular business of electing officers, agreeing upon the agenda and allocating the seventy items on this year's agenda to the seven main Committees. The general debate began on September 20 and concluded on September 28, after which the Assembly divided itself into the Committees, for detailed consideration of the various items on the agenda.

Election of Officers

The election of officers took place at the early meetings of the Assembly. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran was elected President, defeating Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan) by 32 votes to 22. Representatives of the following countries were elected to the seven Vice-Presidencies: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, China, Venezuela and Australia. (Five of the Vice-Presidents are normally from the permanent members of the Security Council.)

The following were elected Chairmen of the seven main committees: First (Political and Security) Committee, Dr. Urdaneta Arbelaez of Colombia; Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez of Cuba; Third (Social) Committee, Dr. G. J. Van Heuven Goedhart of the Netherlands; Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee, Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand; Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, The Maharaja Jam Sahab of Nawanager (India); Sixth (Legal) Committee, Dr. Frantisek Outrata of Czechoslovakia; Ad Hoc Political Committee, Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde of Peru. The above mentioned officers constitute the General Committee, which consists of the President of the Assembly, the seven Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the main Committees.

Agenda

The General Committee, which is the steering committee for the Assembly, met on September 21-22, to consider the provisional agenda and decide upon other procedural questions. A target date, November 30, was set for the closing of the As-

sembly session. During the debate on the agenda, the Soviet and Czechoslovak representatives protested against including on the agenda items concerning Greece, relations of members with Spain, a Chinese (Nationalist) complaint of Soviet interference in China, violations of human rights in Bulgaria, Roumania, and Hungary, interference with radio signals, and the failure of the U.S.S.R. to repatriate prisoners of war. The majority of the Committee, however, voted in favour of including these six items on the agenda. The inclusion of the item concerning the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa was protested by a South African speaker who had been invited to make a statement, and by the Australian representative. In the vote, however, there were ten votes in favour of including this item, one against (Australia) and two abstentions, (the United Kingdom and Venezuela). The recommendations of the General Committee were approved by the General Assembly on September 26.

General Debate

In the course of the general debate, which concluded on September 28, leaders of forty-four of the delegations represented at the General Assembly made general statements of their governments' policies. As usual, the Assembly found the Soviet Union and the satellite countries lined up together against most of the rest of the Assembly. The Korean problem, (see p. 363), the question of Chinese representation, and proposals for the safeguarding of world peace were matters of general concern, but the speakers took the opportunity to deal with matters on this year's agenda of particular interest to their countries. Many countries urged that the United States should widen its membership. Support for the regularizing of relations between member countries and Spain came from a number of Latin-American and Asian countries. Delegates from these countries also indicated their special concern with the problems connected with trust territories and with improving economic conditions in under-developed areas of the world. The Ethiopian representative dwelt at length upon the question of former Italian colonies. Both the Indian and Pakistan representatives referred to the Kashmir question, the latter expressing his confidence that means of achieving an eventual settlement would be found by the Security Council. The United Kingdom delegate drew attention to the arming of Eastern Germany under Soviet Union guidance and expressed his apprehension that a divided Germany might become another Korea. The delegate from Yugoslavia suggested the establishment of a permanent commission of good offices made up of the six non-permanent members of the Security Council and six other members elected by the Assembly, but not including the permanent members of the Security Council.

The last speaker during the general debate was the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, who remarked on the determination of governments to make the United Nations work effectively for peace. He spoke of his own proposal for a twenty year peace programme and submitted for the consideration of the Assembly the following three "articles of faith":

- (1) The United Nations must and can demonstrate its capacity to deal effectively with armed aggression now and in the future.
- (2) Through the United Nations, it is still possible gradually to reduce the present tensions and, by patient work, to move towards a reconciliation of the conflicting interests so manifest in the world today.
- (3) The member states can and should use the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in a comprehensive programme aimed at effectively raising living standards within the next few years throughout the world, and especially among those fifteen hundred millions who today live either in poverty or on its borderline.

Chinese Representation

The question of whether or not the Chinese Nationalist representative would continue to represent China in the United Nations was raised at the opening meeting by the Indian representative, and it was evident that considerable support existed for admitting representatives of the Chinese Communist Government. A draft resolution submitted by the Indian Delegation called upon the Assembly to decide that representatives of the Chinese Communist Government should represent China at the General Assembly. The Soviet representative then introduced two proposals, one to bar representatives of the "Kuomintang group" from the General Assembly, and the other to invite representatives from the Chinese Communist Government. During the debate that followed it became evident that many of the delegates had not expected the question of Chinese representation to be raised at the opening meeting, and that a favourable vote for the Indian proposal would not be gained. The Canadian delegate, Mr. Pearson, submitted a proposal to have the matter considered by a special committee consisting of the President of the Assembly and six other representatives selected by the President; this committee would report back to the Assembly after the Assembly had considered an item already placed on the agenda by the Cuban delegation concerning the matter of recognition by the United Nations of representation of member states. Pending a decision by the General Assembly on the report of this special committee, the representatives of the Nationalist Chinese Government would remain seated in the General Assembly with the same rights as other representatives.

The proposals of the Indian, Canadian and Soviet Union delegations were voted upon in turn. The Indian proposal was rejected by a vote of 16 in favour, 33 against and 10 abstentions. The Canadian proposal, embodying a minor Australian amendment, received a favourable vote of 42 for and 9 against, with 6 abstentions. Both Soviet Union proposals were rejected, the first by 38 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions, and the second by 37 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions.

The question of Chinese representation was raised again in the Credentials Committee on September 21 by the Soviet representative, who introduced a proposal that the credentials of the Chinese delegation should not be recognized as valid by that Committee. This proposal was rejected as out of order, however, by a vote of 6 to 2, with 1 abstention. The delegation of the Chinese Nationalist Government will, therefore, continue to represent China in the General Assembly, pending a decision to the contrary by the General Assembly.

United States Peace and Security Proposals

Perhaps the most significant matter put before the Assembly during the general debate was the United States proposals aimed at redefining the role of the General Assembly in the maintenance of world peace. In explaining his proposals, Mr. Acheson said that if the Security Council was not able to act "because of the obstructive tactics of a permanent member", the Charter did not leave the United Nations impotent. It vested in the General Assembly authority and responsibility for matters affecting international peace. He referred, of course, to the irresponsible use of the veto in the Security Council by the Soviet member. Action by the Security Council in the case of aggression by the North Koreans was possible only because of the absence of the Soviet member.

Mr. Acheson gave notice that the United States delegation would place before the Assembly four main recommendations aimed at strengthening the General Assembly to deal with aggression:

- (1) The first recommendation would provide for the calling of an emergency special session of the General Assembly upon short notice if the Security Council was prevented from acting upon a breach of the peace or an act of aggression.



—United Nations

OPENING OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly was opened at Flushing Meadow, N.Y., on September 15, 1950, by the former president, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines.

- (2) The Second point of the United States proposals would provide for the establishment of a "peace patrol" which would be available to proceed, with the consent or upon the invitation of the states concerned, to areas where tension had developed. The patrol would provide impartial and factual reports of the situation for the guidance of the United Nations. It is generally recognized that the value of this type of commission was shown in the case of the North Korean aggression. In that case, the reports of the United Nations Commission, which had observers along the 38th parallel, showed the North Korean attack to be a calculated act of aggression, and served as a basis for responsible and quick action by the Security Council. It is believed that in future a permanent commission, authorized to proceed to threatened areas, might in itself deter an aggressor and would play an essential role in the maintenance of security by the United Nations.
- (3) Mr. Acheson's third proposal was that each member state of the United Nations would designate, within its national armed forces, a United Nations unit or units specially trained and equipped and continuously maintained in readiness for prompt service on behalf of the United Nations. This section of Mr. Acheson's proposals also calls for the appointment of a United Nations military adviser to co-ordinate the preparation of these units by member countries.
- (4) The fourth point in Mr. Acheson's proposals concerns the establishment by the General Assembly of a committee to study and report on means which the United Nations might use through collective action—including the use of armed force—to carry out the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Some modification of the "aggressive policies of the U.S.S.R." might follow, said Mr. Acheson, if the Soviet leaders recognized that the best interests of the U.S.S.R. required a co-operative relationship with the outside world.

The speeches which followed Mr. Acheson's forecast of the United States proposals indicated that a substantial number of the free countries of the world would support at least in principle a plan along the lines that he had suggested. Since, however, no resolution in this sense had yet been circulated by the United States delegation, there were few direct references to the details of the plan. Mr. Pearson, in his opening address, welcomed the proposals and stated that it had always been the view of the Canadian delegation that the Assembly should be "a second line of defence for the security of members of the United Nations when the Security Council is unable to act". He pointed out that the Council had been able to act, in the case of Korea, only because of the "fortuitous and temporary" absence of the Soviet member, and drew attention to the fact that the United Nations was now faced once again with "the spectre of the irresponsible and unprincipled use of the veto".

The Canadian delegation, Mr. Pearson continued, was particularly interested in the proposal that would call upon member states to hold forces in readiness for the use of the United Nations. The need for such a provision, he pointed out, had been demonstrated by the emergency in Korea. The special agreements envisaged under Article 43 of the Charter for establishing United Nations forces had not come into effect "because of the obstructive tactics" of the Soviet Union. When the call had come for help in Korea, the Canadian Government had decided that, since this was exactly the kind of situation for which members of the United Nations were supposed to prepare under Article 43, "we would take this occasion to put ourselves in readiness not only to meet the appeal in Korea but to fulfil similar commitments under the Charter in the future". It was for this purpose that the Canadian Army Special Force had been recruited. Mr. Pearson called Canada's interest in the establishment of a United Nations force of national contingents "an obvious and immediate one". He warned, however, that if such a force was to be established effectively, "every loyal member of the United Nations must make its appropriate contribution to this new and great effort to put force behind peace and security".

The Belgian representative, in his opening address, termed the United States proposals "opportune and practical". Mr. Bevin, for the United Kingdom, declared that he was in "full agreement" with the objectives of the plan and was sure that the United States would welcome constructive criticism in subsequent debates.

Soviet Resolution

In his opening statement the Soviet delegate, Mr. Vishinsky, introduced a resolution which included proposals for a five power peace pact, disarmament by the Great Powers, and atomic energy control. The insincerity of the Soviet proposals was, however, apparent to most members of the Assembly, except of course the representatives from the Soviet-dominated Eastern European countries. The Canadian delegate, Mr. Pearson, remarked that it was one of the ironic tragedies of our times that the Soviet Government, while pursuing policies of aggression, should be advertising itself as the champion of peace. He stated that the free world would not be misled by "superficially impressive resolutions" about the prevention of war, reduction of armaments, or the banning of weapons. "We can disarm," he said, "if—and only if—we are sure that in doing so we are not exposing our people to dangers from others who say they are disarming but are not doing so". He added that the Soviet resolution should be approached in a constructive spirit and with an open mind, but this was a difficult task in the light of "painfully disillusioning experience with a whole series of Soviet resolutions in the past".

Mr. Pearson paid particular attention to the Soviet proposals for atomic energy

control. These, he said, were difficult to distinguish from proposals previously put forward by the Soviet representative, which had been shown to be quite inadequate and unsatisfactory. Mr. Pearson suggested, in the following terms, that the sincerity of the Soviet proposal could easily be tested:

I suggest that before the Soviet Union draft resolution on disarmament comes to a vote at this General Assembly, we have the right to ask for a clarification of the Soviet Union conception of international inspection and control as applied to the problem of atomic energy—and indeed to disarmament measures generally.

One method of securing such clarification would be to introduce an amendment to the Soviet Union draft resolution by including at the appropriate places in that draft resolution some such words as the following:

By 'strict international control' is understood a system in which the inspection rights of the international control authority would include:

- (a) the right of free access at all times to every atomic energy installation or plant of any kind whatever; and
- (b) the right to search for undeclared atomic energy facilities wherever there can be reasonable grounds for believing, in the opinion of the international control authority, that they may exist.

Such an amendment to the Soviet Union draft resolution would, I suggest, act as the touchstone of its sincerity. If the Soviet Union delegation indicates by its readiness to accept this kind of definition, that atomic energy and disarmament negotiations might profitably be resumed, then I think that we should try once again to negotiate an agreement in this field that would be effective and would give us something more on which to base our common security than empty phrases and hypocritical gestures.

If, however, the Soviet Union delegation refuses to accept some such definition of international control, then its resolution on peace and disarmament will be exposed for what it is—a propaganda manoeuvre designed for purposes far removed from ensuring peace and security.

Admission of Indonesia

The General Assembly on September 28 unanimously approved a joint Indian-Australian proposal to admit the Republic of Indonesia to membership in the United Nations. The last state to be admitted to membership in the United Nations was Israel, on May 11, 1949. Indonesia's admission will bring United Nations membership to a total of sixty states.

Election of Members to United Nations Committees

At the close of the general debate, the General Assembly elected Brazil and the Netherlands as non-permanent members of the Security Council, Brazil receiving 57 votes and the Netherlands 47. The retiring members are Cuba, Egypt and Norway. Competition for the third vacancy was between Turkey and Lebanon, but as neither country succeeded in obtaining the required two-thirds majority after twelve separate ballots, the Assembly agreed to postpone the vote until a later date.* After January 1, 1951, the Security Council will consist, therefore, of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, France, China, India, Ecuador, Yugoslavia, Brazil, the Netherlands and either Lebanon or Turkey. The non-permanent members of the Security Council serve two-year terms.

Uruguay, the Philippines and Sweden were elected to replace Brazil, Australia and Denmark on the Economic and Social Council. The United Kingdom, the

* Turkey was elected to the Security Council on the fourteenth ballot on October 7.

U.S.S.R. and Poland were re-elected. As of January 1, 1951, the Council will, therefore, be composed of the following eighteen countries: the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, France, China, the Philippines, Belgium, Uruguay, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, India, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Poland. Members of the Economic and Social Council serve three-year terms.

The Assembly elected Thailand to replace the Philippines, and re-elected the Dominican Republic, to the Trusteeship Council. Burma was defeated by Thailand on the third ballot, the vote being 40 for Thailand and 20 for Burma. The Trusteeship Council is made up of the administering countries, Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United States and the United Kingdom; permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories, China and the U.S.S.R.; and elected countries not administering trust territories, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Iraq and the new member, Thailand. Elected members hold office for a three year term, and are eligible for immediate re-election.



—NFB

FIRST UNESCO SEMINAR HELD IN CANADA

The first UNESCO Seminar to be held in Canada was conducted from July 12 to August 23, 1950, and dealt with the teaching of geography in primary and secondary schools throughout the world. A room was set aside in MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., as a display room for the UNESCO Seminar where maps, books and charts used in different countries were set out for convenience of the delegates. Examining the books in the picture above are, left to right, Mr. C. A. Alagoz, (Turkey); Mr. H. V. Biggins (Australia); Mr. J. M. Khalaf (Iraq); Miss Irene Soumis (Canada); Mr. J. W. Hamilton (Canada); and Mr. T. Hills (New Zealand).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Mr. E. Vaillancourt has taken up his duties as Canadian Ambassador to Peru, effective September 13, 1950.

Mr. J. W. Holmes was posted from the Permanent Delegation of Canada to the United Nations in New York, to Ottawa, effective August 28, 1950.

Mr. T. H. W. Read was posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand, effective August 24, 1950.

Mr. O. G. Stoner was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in France, effective September 14, 1950.

Mr. L. Couillard was posted from Ottawa to the Office of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in Paris, effective September 21, 1950.

The following officers have been appointed to the Department of External Affairs: Mr. C. F. W. Hooper (September 1, 1950); Mr. R. E. Reynolds (September 6, 1950); Mr. G. B. Summers (September 20, 1950).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Dr. Augustin Nores Martinez, Ambassador of Argentina, left Ottawa on September 1 for a visit to Argentina. He returned to Ottawa on September 28.

The Honourable A. A. Roberts, High Commissioner for South Africa, left Ottawa on September 16 to attend the Fifth General Assembly of the United Nations as a Delegate of his country. In his absence, Mr. H. H. Woodward, Secretary, is Acting High Commissioner.

His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef, Minister of Switzerland, resumed charge of the Legation on September 19 on his return from leave of absence.

His Excellency Vicomte du Parc, Ambassador of Belgium, resumed charge of the Embassy on September 22 on his return from a holiday in Belgium.

Mr. Kenan Gökart, First Secretary, Embassy of Turkey, was promoted to the rank of Counsellor, September 7.

The designation of Mr. C. L. S. Cope and Mr. K. A. East, Assistant Secretaries, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom was changed to "Secretary", effective September 20.

New Appointments

His Excellency Dr. Luis Cuneo-Harrison presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of Peru on September 11. Dr. Cuneo-Harrison has had a distinguished career in the diplomatic service of his country. Born at Tacna, Peru, he graduated in the Faculty

of Political and Economic Sciences with a doctor's degree. During his early years in the diplomatic service, he held a series of appointments in the Protocol and Ceremonial Division of the Peruvian Foreign Office and was appointed Chief of Protocol in 1932. Dr. Cuneo-Harrison was subsequently Minister to Panama, Minister to Cuba, Ambassador to the Dominican Republic and General Inspector of Diplomatic Missions abroad. He returned to Lima as Head of the Co-ordination Office of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1948. Dr. Cuneo-Harrison succeeds Mr. Manuel Cacho-Sousa, former Ambassador to Canada, who returned to Peru last February.

Mr. Slavko Zecevic, Second Secretary, Legation of Yugoslavia, September 1.

Wing Commander J. C. Varma, Air Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for India, September 6. He is concurrently Air Attaché at the Embassy of India in Washington and will reside there.

Lieutenant Colonel Fazil Ciloglu, Military Attaché, Embassy of Turkey, September 12.

Mr. Stefanos Rockanas, Secretary, Embassy of Greece, September 14. Mr. Rockanas has also been appointed Acting Consul of Greece at Toronto where he will reside pending the appointment of a Consul General.

Rear Admiral Svend Ramlau-Hansen, Naval Attaché, Legation of Denmark, September 24. He is concurrently Naval Attaché at the Embassy of Denmark in Washington and will reside there.

Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Kennard, M.B.E., Assistant Army Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, September 26.

Mr. Sven N. Oftedal, Press Counsellor, Legation of Norway, October 1.

Departures

Captain Ivan Poupychev, Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, August 30.

Captain Benjamin S. Custer, Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Embassy of the United States of America, September 7.

Colonel Pertev Gokce, Military Attaché,

Embassy of Turkey, September 12.

Rear Admiral E. J. C. Qvistgaard, Naval Attaché, Legation of Denmark, September 24.

Lieutenant Colonel R. G. M. Stephenson, Assistant Army Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, September 26.

Major General C. C. J. Foerslev, Military and Air Attaché, Legation of Denmark, October 1.

Mr. Julian F. Harrington, Minister, Embassy of the United States of America, October 3.

CONSULAR

Exequaturs were issued to:

Mr. Jose Alberto Caballero, Vice-Consul of Argentina at Vancouver, September 8.

Mr. Joao Severiano da Fonseca Hermes, Jr., Consul General of Brazil at Montreal, September 8.

Mr. Carlos Gatón Richiez, Consul of the Dominican Republic at Toronto, September 8.

Dr. Francisco Villagran, Consul General of Mexico at Montreal, September 8.

Mr. Cecil Hill, Honorary Consul of Peru at Toronto, September 8.

Mr. Charles B. Borell, Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, September 8.

Mr. Robert J. Cavanaugh, Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, September 8.

Mr. Richard E. Kleinhans, Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, September 8.

Mr. Eugene L. Padberg, Jr., Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, September 8.

Mr. John Patrick Walsh, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, September 8.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Mr. Mariano de Yturalde as Consul General of Spain at Montreal, September 11.

Mr. John M. Kavanaugh as Consul of the United States of America at St. John, N.B., September 11.

Mr. Edgar Enrique Perez Colman as Consul of Argentina at Quebec, September 20.

Mr. Cabot Coville, as Consul General of the United States of America at Halifax, September 25.

Mr. Sebastian Emilio Valverde as Consul General of the Dominican Republic at Ottawa, September 25.

Mr. Stefanos Rockanas as Acting Consul of Greece at Toronto, September 25.

Mr. Milton Faria as Consul of Brazil at Montreal, September 26.

Mr. Orsen N. Neilsen as Consul General of the United States of America at Toronto, September 26.

Mr. Mulford Colebrook as Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, September 26.

Departures

Mr. James R. Ruchti, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, August 22.

Mr. Francis L. Spalding, Consul of the United States of America at Hamilton, September 6. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. George A. Berkley, Vice-Consul, is in charge of the Consulate.

Mr. Ralph Miller, Consul of the United States of America at St. John, N.B., September 14.

Mr. Paul W. Meyer, Consul of the United States of America at Victoria, September 26.

Mr. H. Earle Russell, Consul General of the United States of America at Toronto, September 30.

Mr. Julio A. Ricart, Consul General of the Dominican Republic at Ottawa, end of September.

Mr. Avraham Harman, Consul General of Israel at Montreal, end of September. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. Arié Ben-Tovim, Consul, is in charge of the affairs of the Consulate General.

During the absence in France of Mr. Ernest Triat, Consul General of France at Montreal, Mr. Michel Le Coent, Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

The address of the Honorary Consulate of Peru at Toronto is now: 60 Chatsworth Drive

(Telephone: HYland 2815 or PLaza 3921).

The address of the Honorary Consulate of El Salvador at Toronto is now: 483 Blythwood Road, Toronto 12, (Telephone: HYland 9882).

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The Honourable Chaudhri Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of Pakistan,

visited Ottawa from September 29 to October 3.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during September, and of those at which it may be represented in the future; earlier Conferences may be found in the previous issues of "External Affairs").

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Now published annually; next date of publication of complete list of Continuing Boards and Commissions, January 1951. See "External Affairs", May, page 191, for a complete list of these).

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *Thirty-third Session of Executive Board of UNESCO.* Paris—August 26-September 2. Dr. V. Doré, Canadian Minister to Switzerland.
2. *Third Assembly of the World Federation of Mental Health.* Paris—August 31-September 7. Dr. C. G. Stogdill, Department of National Health and Welfare.
3. *ITU Administrative Council.* Geneva—September 1. Representative: C.J. Acton, Department of Transport.
4. *Third Assembly of the World Congress of Cardiology.* Paris—September 3-9. Dr. J. Hepburn, Toronto.
5. *Fifth Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.* Paris—September 6-14. G. F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada; L. Rasminsky and J. F. Parkinson, Bank of Canada.
6. *Second Session of the Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference.* Washington—September 6. Chairman of Conference: Cmdr. C. P. Edwards, Department of Transport; Chairman of the Delegation: G. C. W. Browne, Department of Transport; W. B. Smith, W. A. Caton and G. Mather, Department of Transport; D. Manson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; G. E. Cox, Canadian Embassy, Washington; Advisers: W. G. Richardson and R. Santo, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Observers: J. W. Bain and G. C. Chandler, Canadian Association of Broadcasters.
7. *World Federation of the United Nations Association.* Geneva—September 6-12. N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; J. C. G. Brown, Canadian Legation, Berne. (Observer).
8. *Annual American Fisheries Society and the International Association of Game and Fish Conservation Commissioners.* Memphis, Tenn.—September 10-16. Dr. H. F. Lewis, Department of Resources and Development.
9. *Second International Congress of Criminology.* Paris—September 10-19. Dr. C. G. Stogdill, Department of National Health and Welfare. (Observer).
10. *Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council.* Ottawa—September 11-29. Delegates: A/V/M A. L. James, R.C.A.F.; Dr. J. J. Green, Defence Research Board; J. H. Parkin, National Research Council; Observers: Prof. D. L. Mordell, McGill University, Montreal; Dr. G. N. Patterson, University of Toronto; G/C G. G. Truscott, R.C.A.F.
11. *North Atlantic Council of Ministers.* New York—September 15-17. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff; J. J. Deutsch, Department of Finance; D. V. LePan and J. George, Department of External Affairs.

12. *International Congress of Chocolate and Cocoa Manufacturers*. Lausanne—September 18-24. Y. Lamontagne, Canadian Legation, Berne. (Observer).
13. *Meeting of the International Congress of Psychiatrists*. Paris—September 18-27. Dr. C. G. Stogdill, Department of National Health and Welfare.
14. *Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York—September 19. Representatives: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman; H. Lapointe, Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Vice-Chairman; Senator J. G. Turgeon; J. Lesage, M.P.; J. Dickey, M.P.; Alternates: A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; C. S. A. Ritchie, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (1st part of Assembly); L. Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (2nd part of Assembly); R. G. Riddell, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; C. Fraser Elliott, Canadian Ambassador to Chile; Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare; Parliamentary Advisers: G. Graydon, M.P.; J. Decore, M.P.; G. F. Higgins, M.P.; M. J. Coldwell, M.P.; S. Low, M.P.; V. Quelch, M.P.; Advisers: Appropriate Advisers from the Department of External Affairs and other Departments of Government will be appointed to the Delegation at such time and for such periods as their services are required.
15. *Study Group of the Committee on Transit of Universal Postal Union*. Axenstein, Switzerland—September 23-October 8. W. J. Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster General; H. N. Pearl, Post Office Department.
16. *Meeting on Herring Technology (FAO)*. Bergen, Norway—September 24-29. Representative: Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Department of Fisheries.
17. *Commonwealth Consultative Committee on South and Southeast Asia (Second Meeting)*. London—September 23-October 6. R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries; J. J. Deutsch, Department of Finance; D. V. LePan, Department of External Affairs.
18. *Meeting of the Directing Council and Sanitary Conference of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau*. Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic—September 25-30. A. Blanchette, Canadian Embassy, Mexico. (Observer).
19. *Multilateral Tariff Negotiations Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Torquay, England—September 28. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom; H. B. McKinnon, Canadian Tariff Board, Deputy Chairman; J. J. Deutsch, W. J. Callaghan and S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; L. Couillard, Department of External Affairs; Dr. C. M. Isbister, A. L. Neal, B. G. Barrow, and J. P. C. Gauthier, Department of Trade and Commerce; Dr. A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs, Secretary.
20. World Federation of Women's Institutes. Denmark—September 10-16. Forty-two delegates from the Canadian Provinces.

FORTHCOMING

1. *British Co-ordinating Committee for Nature Conservation*. London—October 4.
2. *North Atlantic Military Committee*. Washington—October 12. Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff, Department of National Defence.
3. *Permanent Committee of the International Copyright Union*. Lisbon—October 16-21. Dr. V. Doré, Canadian Minister to Switzerland.
4. *North Atlantic Defence Committee*. Washington—October 16. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.
5. *Inter-Governmental Tin Conference*. Geneva—October 25.
6. *Tenth Session of the Council of FAO*. Washington—October 25. Representative: Dr. C. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Alternate: Dr. W. C. Hopper, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
7. *North Atlantic Planning Board for Ocean Shipping*. Washington—November 13.
8. *Third Session of the Textile Committee of the ILO*. Lyons, France—November 28-December 9.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Interim Agreement relating to the Establishment of a Network of Seven Weather Stations in the Pacific Ocean. Signed at Washington, June 8 and 22, 1950.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS*

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Mimeographed Documents:

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Refugees and Stateless persons (Second Session), Geneva, 14 to 25 August 1950; document E/1850, E/AC.32/8, and Annex; 25 August 1950; 33 pp.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders—Report on the meeting of Specialized Agencies and International Organizations concerned with the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, convened under the auspices of the United Nations Organization at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 16, 17 and 18 May 1950; document E/CN.5/223; 20 July 1950; 92 pp.

Commission for Conventional Armaments—Second progress report of the working committee of the Commission for Conventional Armaments covering the period 18 May 1950-9 August 1950; document S/C.3/43; 9 August 1950; 57 pp.

(b) Printed Documents:

Report of the International Law Commission covering its second session 5 June-29 July 1950; document A/1316; 22 pp.; 25 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 12.

Report to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 1949-1950; 198 pp.; 65 cents; Paris, UNESCO, Publication 714.

Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, eleventh session, 3 July-16 August 1950; document E/1849; 31 August 1950; 89 pp.; bilingual; 80 cents; Economic and Social Council Official Records, Supplement No. 1.

†*Teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies—Report submitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO; document E/1667; 2 May 1950, 76 pp.; 70 cents; Economic and Social Council Official Records: Eleventh Session, Special Supplement No. 1 (Lake Success, New York, July 1950).*

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the price indicated).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 5: Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Argentine constituting an Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation on Profits derived from Sea and Air Transportation. Signed at Buenos Aires, August 6, 1949. (Price, 10 cents). (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 6: Exchange of Letters between Canada and the United States of America providing for the Renewal of the Arrangement of 1942 for the Exchange of Agricultural Labour and Machinery. Signed at Ottawa, April 5 and 7, 1949. (Price, 10 cents). (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1949, No. 9: Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement for the Final Settlement of Outstanding Accounts concerning the Wartime Procurement of Supplies and Services. Signed at Washington, March 14, 1949. (Price, 10 cents). (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 33: Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning the Export of Potatoes and Seed Potatoes from Canada to the United States. Signed at Washington, November 23, 1948. (Price, 15 cents). (Bilingual).

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 35: Exchange of Letters between Canada and the United States of America providing for the Renewal of the Arrangement of 1942 for the Exchange of Agricultural Labour and Machinery. Signed at Ottawa, April 22 and 29, 1948. (Price, 10 cents). (Bilingual).

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada, September 15, 1950. Price, 25 cents.

* Printed documents may be procured from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations publications, the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; mimeographed documents can only be procured by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, Lake Success, New York. Publications and documents may be consulted at certain designated libraries listed in "External Affairs", September, p. 359.

† French version not available until noted in a future issue of "External Affairs".

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial number is available in Canada and abroad:

No. 50/32—Statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, on matters relating to the situation in

Korea, made in the Special Session of the House of Commons on August 31, 1950.

The following serial number is available abroad only:

No. 50/33—*The Canadian Transportation System*, an address by Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, before the

Montreal Rotary Club, on September 12, 1950.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Now published quarterly, except that changes will be noted as received. Next date of publication, November 1950. See "External Affairs", August, page 313 for a complete list of Canadian representatives abroad).



CORRIGENDA

Vol. 2, No. 9, September 1950, *External Affairs in Parliament*, page 344, paragraph one, line eleven, for "changed the whole charter of the United Nations" read "changed the whole character of the United Nations."



—UKIO

SITE OF TRADE TALKS

The multilateral tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are being held in Torquay, England, with 36 countries including Canada, attending the meetings. Mr. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation has been re-elected Chairman of the Contracting Parties. In this position he will preside over the tariff negotiations and the Fifth Session of the contracting parties.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

Schedule effective November 5, 1950 (Subject to Change)

Greenwich Mean Time	Programme	Call-signs
TO EUROPE		
1415-1425	Opening Announcements (except Sundays)	CKCX & CKNC
1425-1530	Commentaries from the U.N. (except Sundays)	
1530-1600	Programmes for Europe (except Sundays)	CKCS & CKNC
1535-1600	Opening Announcements (Sundays only)	
1600-1630	Czech	
1630-1645	German (except Sundays and Wednesdays)	
1630-1645	German to Austria (Sundays and Wednesdays only)	
1645-1700	English (Sundays only)	
1645-1700	Dutch (except Sundays)	
1700-1730	English	
1730-1745	Czech	
1745-1815	French	
1815-1845	Dutch	CKCS
1845-1900	English	
1900-1920	Swedish	CKCS & CHOL
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	CHOL CHOL & CKLO
2000-2030	German	
2030-2045	Italian	
2045-2100	Italian	
2100-2130	Czech	
2130-2200	French	
2200-2300	English	
2300-2315	Czech	
2315-2330	Czech (Saturdays and Sundays only)	
2315-2330	German (except Saturdays and Sundays)	
TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
2350-0040	Portuguese	CKRA & CKCX
0040-0145	Spanish	
0145-0200	French	CKRA CKRA & CKLO
0200-0245	English	
0230-0245	Dutch (Saturdays only)	
0245-0335	Spanish	
CKNC	17.82 mc/s, 16.84 metres	CKRA 11.76 mc/s, 25.51 metres
CKCS	15.32 mc/s, 19.58 metres	CHOL 11.72 mc/s, 25.60 metres
CKCX	15.19 mc/s, 19.75 metres	CKLO 9.63 mc/s, 31.15 metres
CKLX	15.09 mc/s, 19.88 metres	CKOB 6.09 mc/s, 49.26 metres

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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

THE KOREAN CRISIS

DURING October the United Nations forces in Korea continued their advance up the peninsula. After four months of bitter fighting, these forces, once confined to an ever narrowing bridgehead at Pusan, liberated Seoul and Pyongyang and pushed to within sight of the northern frontier.

In turning the tide of battle, United Nations and South Korean land forces were substantially aided by United Nations naval units, which included the three Canadian destroyers "Sioux", "Cayuga" and "Athabaskan". During the decisive Inchon landing, Canadian destroyers guarded supply lines, escorted ships carrying fuel and ammunition to United Nations troops, destroyed enemy mine fields, and bombarded shore batteries and troop concentrations. When the ships returned to Japan for a short rest period, they were inspected by Vice-Admiral H. T. W. Grant, the Chief of the Naval Staff of Canada. Admiral Grant, who went to sea with the destroyers as they resumed operational duties, reported the men's spirit "excellent", and their fighting morale equally good. Plans for despatch of the Canadian Army Special Force to Korea continued according to schedule pending a final decision on the disposition of the Force in the event of a conclusion of hostilities in the near future. On October 21, 345 officers and men of the Canadian Army left Seattle en route for Korea. According to a statement issued by Defence Headquarters, this group was "a working party to prepare the way for the Special Force should any part of it later be sent to Korea".

Eight Power Resolution Adopted

United Nations political planning progressed against the background of approaching victory. As described in the October issue of *External Affairs*,* the Eight-Power Resolution, which defined the nature of a settlement in Korea, was accepted by the Political Committee on October 4. On October 7, it was brought before the General Assembly in plenary session, where the vote resembled that in the Political Committee: 47 votes in favour, 5 against (the Soviet bloc) and 7 abstentions. The Soviet proposal, rejected paragraph by paragraph, was not put to a vote as a whole.

In explaining India's abstention, Sir Benegal Rau stated that there was much in the Eight-Power Resolution with which India agreed. The Resolution, however, seemed to authorize United Nations forces to enter North Korea and remain there until unification had been achieved. India feared that this action might prolong North Korean resistance and even extend the area of conflict.

The General Assembly's approval of the Eight-Power Resolution was the first step towards a post-hostilities settlement in Korea. On the basis of this plan, a new United Nations Commission of seven members for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea was appointed. Those chosen were Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Turkey and Thailand. Many delegates at Lake Success had hoped that India, as one of the foremost of the free nations of Asia, would play a prominent part on this Commission. India, however, did not feel able to accept membership on the Commission.

Since the passage of the resolution, India has clarified its stand on the Resolution. In an official reply to a statement issued by the foreign office of the Peking Government, which coupled India with China and the Soviet Union as opposed to the Eight-Power Resolution, the Indian Government affirmed its support of the objectives of the General Assembly resolution. The Indian spokesman said, "India fully subscribes to the U.N. objective that a united and independent Korea should be quickly established under a government chosen according to the will of the Korean peoples as expressed through free elections held throughout Korea". All that India

*See page 369.

contended, the official statement went on, was that "before the U.N. forces crossed the 38th parallel, the North Koreans should be given an opportunity to cease hostilities, and to offer co-operation to the U.N. in the fulfilment of its objective of bringing into being as quickly as possible a united and independent Korea".

Pending the arrival of the United Nations Commission in Korea, an Interim Committee on Korea has been established to consult and advise the United Nations Unified Command. This Interim Committee is composed of the same seven nations which will form the United Nations Commission. At their first meeting on October 10, General Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines was elected Chairman, and Ambassador Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile Vice-Chairman. Shortly afterwards, the Committee requested members of the former United Nations Commission on Korea who were in a position to do so to remain in Korea until the arrival of the new Commission. Their functions will be to observe and report to the Committee on developments which concern the General Assembly's objective of restoring peace and stability throughout Korea.

Question of Jurisdiction

One of the first problems confronting the Committee concerned the extent of the jurisdiction of the Government of the Republic of Korea, headed by President Syngman Rhee. Dr. Rhee claimed jurisdiction for his government over North Korea and maintained that elections should be held in the North to fill the one hundred seats left vacant in 1948 for North Korean delegates. Many members of the United Nations, however, did not share this viewpoint, but considered that the Government of the Republic of Korea should not administer North Korea until elections had been held in that area and North Korean representatives were associated with the government of a united country.

Dr. Rhee's claim to jurisdiction over North Korea was not accepted by the Interim Committee on Korea. On October 12 the Committee unanimously approved an Australian resolution which advised "the Unified Command to assume provisionally all responsibilities for the government and civil administration of those parts of Korea which had not been recognized by the United Nations as being under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Korea at the outbreak of hostilities, and which may now come under occupation by United Nations forces, pending a consideration by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea on the administration of these territories".

The Government of the Republic of Korea reacted strongly to this limitation of its authority. On October 17, the Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs, Colonel B. C. Limb, declared before the Interim Committee on Korea that the reunification of Korea "ought to be effected in full consultation with, and in co-operation with, the Government of the Republic of Korea". Colonel Limb added that the Government and people of Korea "expect that as soon as the Communist armed attack has been successfully subdued and that as soon as conditions permit, there should be a free election in Northern Korea, where such a privilege has been denied". In holding such an election "we expect that the United Nations-supported Government of the Republic of Korea will be fully consulted". Colonel Limb said that his Government would fully co-operate with the new United Nations Commission in the effort to find a speedy solution to the problems of reunification.

On October 13, the Interim Committee received a further clarification of United States policy when the United States delegate read the following statement of President Truman issued on the eve of his departure for the Wake Island Conference with General MacArthur: "The only interest of the United States is to help carry out these great purposes of the United Nations in Korea. We have absolutely no interest in obtaining any special position for the United States in Korea, nor do we wish to retain bases or other military installations in that country. We should like to get our



—National Defence

CANADIANS SAIL FOR KOREA

On October 21 an advance party of the Canadian Army Special Force sailed from Seattle, Washington, on the United States Navy transport, "James O'Hara", bound for Korea.

armed forces out and back to their other duties at the earliest moment consistent with the fulfilment of our obligations as a member of the United Nations".

Thus, with the liberation of most of Korea, emphasis in the United Nations has rapidly changed from winning the war to winning the peace. The blueprint for post-hostilities settlement has already been prepared, its long-term objectives having been clearly stated in the Assembly Resolution of October 7. Further, the organ to achieve these objectives—the United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea—has been appointed and its term of reference defined.

Less than a week after the General Assembly Resolution had been adopted, the Economic and Social Council met at Lake Success to develop, as directed by the Resolution, a programme of relief and rehabilitation for the Korean people. The Council studied the estimated relief needs of Korea, as indicated by figures supplied by the Unified Command and by the Special Representative in Korea of the Secretary-General, and in the light of information thus made available, drew up a comprehensive plan for the consideration of the General Assembly.

The Council recommended that a new agency be set up to carry out the United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation in Korea. This agency, to be known as the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), would operate under an Agent-General responsible to the General Assembly. Provision is made for appropriate co-ordination with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and for the full co-operation of the Korean authorities.

The Council also recommended the general principles which should govern the execution of the Korean relief programme. It has been agreed, for example, that

while the programme should be consistent with the pattern of long-range economic development in Korea, it is itself necessarily limited to relief and rehabilitation, and contributions and supplies furnished under this programme shall be used exclusively for that purpose. Another important principle recommended by the Council concerns the order of priority to be given to the various relief needs. First priority would be given to the provision of basic necessities including food, clothing and shelter and measures to prevent epidemics. Projects likely to yield early results in the domestic production of basic necessities would be given second highest priority. As the programme progresses emphasis would be shifted to the provision of other materials, supplies and equipment for the reconstruction of war-damaged facilities necessary to the economic life of the country.

Relief Requirements Substantial

The relief and rehabilitation requirements of Korea as a result of the ravages of war, following closely after years of subjugation to the Japanese Empire, are very substantial indeed. Up to the present, various tentative estimates have been furnished but it has not been possible to arrive at a definite figure for a total budget, nor has it been decided whether the funds required should be raised by voluntary contributions from governments or by assessing Member States on a special scale. It seems likely from present information, that the provisions of emergency relief supplies over the next few months, and the longer-term programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction, will cost in the neighbourhood of three hundred million dollars for the period ending December 31, 1951. The entire programme will probably not be completed for approximately three years, but it will tend to taper off in the final year.

Thus, through United Nations co-operative efforts, a start has been made to achieve a united, independent and democratic Korea, to provide the Koreans with economic assistance in terms of commodities and services, and to set their feet on the road toward economic development and high standards of living.



CANADA AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Department of External Affairs announced on October 26 that, having regard to the desirability of bringing the Federal Republic of Germany into closer association with the community of free nations, the Government has decided to take the necessary action in Canada to terminate the state of war with Germany, as soon as it is in a position to do so.

Such action will be quite distinct from any final settlement that may be concluded with Germany and it will in no way affect Germany's obligations in respect of such matters as debts and claims.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE BALKANS

In the November 1949 issue of *External Affairs* reference was made to the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations requesting the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on four questions concerning the obligations of Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria with regard to the human rights clauses of the peace treaties.

The resolution required the Court to state whether, in its opinion, the diplomatic exchanges between Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria and certain signatories of the peace treaties (including Canada) concerning the implementation of the human rights provisions of the treaties disclosed disputes which were subject to the provisions for settlement of disputes in the treaties. To settle a dispute involving, among other things, the human rights clauses, each of the peace treaties provides for the appointment of a commission. Both parties to the dispute are entitled to appoint a representative to a commission and a third member is thereafter to be selected by mutual agreement. Provision is also made for appointment of the third member by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the event of disagreement on this score by the disputants. The second question required the Court to state whether Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria were obligated to appoint their representatives to these commissions. In the event that the answers to these questions were affirmative then the governments concerned were to be given a thirty-day period during which to appoint their representatives to the treaty commission. If they failed to do this, then the Court was to state whether the Secretary-General might appoint the third member of a treaty commission and whether the resulting two-man commission would be competent to deal with the dispute.

On January 5, 1950, Canadian notes were presented to Hungary and Roumania informing them of the appointment of Mr. J. L. Ilsley as the Canadian member on the treaty commissions. The United States and United Kingdom at the same time informed Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria of the names of their nominees to the treaty commissions. Australia did so at a later date. On January 16 a reply was received from the Hungarian Government which contended that no dispute existed; no reply was received from the Roumanian Government.

Court Rules Dispute Exists

On March 30 eleven of the fourteen judges of the International Court of Justice who considered this case, stated that in their opinion a dispute which was subject to the provisions for the settlement of disputes contained in the peace treaties existed, and that the Governments of Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria were obligated to appoint their representatives to the treaty commissions.

On April 27 during the thirty-day period allowed the Balkan Governments to appoint their representatives to the treaty commissions and to arrange for consultations concerning the appointment of the third member, Canada presented further notes to Roumania and Hungary drawing their attention to the advisory opinion of the International Court and assuming, in the light of the Court's decision, that the Governments of Roumania and Hungary would nominate their representatives to the treaty commissions, would inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations accordingly and would be willing to enter into consultation with a view to naming a third member in accordance with the provisions of the peace treaties. Similar notes were forwarded by the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States and Australia to Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria.

On May 26 the Hungarian Government, replying to the note of April 27, reiterated its view that no dispute existed and argued that neither the United Nations

nor the International Court of Justice was competent to deal with the matter. As in the case of the note of January 5, no reply was received from the Roumanian Government.

On July 18 the International Court gave its opinion on the last two questions of the Reference. Eleven of the judges concluded that the Secretary-General is not authorized to appoint a third member of a treaty commission since it was the intent of the peace treaties that the appointment of both the national commissioners should precede that of the third member. They went on to point out that it is the duty of the Court to interpret the treaties and not to revise them and that the Court would not be justified in attributing to the provisions for the settlement of disputes in the peace treaties a meaning which would be contrary to their letter and spirit. One judge, a Soviet national, agreed with the majority conclusion but not with their reasons. There were two dissenting judges; one, Judge John Read, a Canadian, maintained that a judicial interpretation which concluded that the Secretary-General could not appoint a third member enabled the defaulting party to destroy the effectiveness of the disputes article in the peace treaties, to disregard with impunity most of its undertakings and to render largely nugatory the guarantees for securing human rights and fundamental freedoms. In his opinion, since the Balkan Governments are obligated to appoint representatives to the treaty commissions and have failed to do so, the Secretary-General is authorized to appoint the third member of a commission upon the request of the other party. In these circumstances it was his view that a treaty commission composed of a representative of one party only and the member appointed by the Secretary-General would constitute a commission within the meaning of the peace treaty and would be competent to make a binding decision for the settlement of a dispute.

Resolution Adopted

The resolution passed on October 22, 1949 by the General Assembly retained the "Observance in Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" on the agenda of the fifth regular session of the Assembly. Accordingly, this item was debated in the Ad Hoc Committee, which adopted a resolution on October 5, 1950. This resolution was adopted without change by a plenary session of the General Assembly on November 3 by a vote of 40 in favour, (including Canada) 5 against and 12 abstentions.

The basis for the debate in the Ad Hoc Committee was an Australian draft resolution. In the course of the debate, Bolivia and Cuba also introduced draft resolutions which were withdrawn when Australia presented a revised and somewhat stronger draft resolution, which was adopted by the Committee.

The resolution took note of the two opinions of the International Court of Justice and condemned the wilful refusal of the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania to fulfil their obligation under the peace treaties to appoint a representative to the treaty commissions. It expressed the opinion that the conduct of these Governments indicates that they are aware of the breaches of the human rights clauses of the treaties of peace which they are committing and noted that the three Governments have made no satisfactory refutation of continuing accusations against them. Finally it invited members of the United Nations to submit to the Secretary-General for circulation to the other States Members all evidence which they now hold or which may become available in future in relation to this question.

The Canadian Delegate, in a statement made on October 5, explained Canada's special interest in the question at issue, and reviewed briefly the steps taken by the Canadian Government under the arbitration articles of the Peace Treaties with Hungary and Roumania. In conformity with its consistently expressed desire to strengthen the moral authority of the International Court, the Canadian Delegate continued,

Canada accepted the pronouncement which had been made by the Court in reply to the questions submitted to it by the General Assembly. Nevertheless, he agreed with the opinions registered by the dissenting judges on the second phase of the Court's pronouncement. On the merits of the case against the three Balkan Governments, on which the Court had not presumed to deliver an opinion, the Canadian Delegate expressed the view that available evidence would seem to make it quite clear that these Governments had launched upon a systematic campaign against the basic freedoms which society conferred upon the individual, in particular the freedom of conscience. While the General Assembly could do little to assist the victims of this brutal and calculated oppression, the compilation of available evidence, as envisaged in the Australian draft resolution, would at least bring the true facts before world opinion.



—National Defence

DEFENCE MINISTERS MEET

Defence Ministers from two Atlantic Treaty Nations visited Ottawa on November 3 after conferring with United States defence officials in Washington. They were met at Rockcliffe Airport by Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Left to right: Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, United Kingdom Minister of Defence; Mr. Claxton; and His Excellency W. H. Fockema-Andrae, Netherlands Secretary of State for War.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

During October, the activities of the General Assembly were mainly confined to the Committees. The only substantive matter decided so far by the full General Assembly has been the question of the independence of Korea. On October 7 the Assembly voted 47 to 5 with 7 abstentions in favour of accepting the resolution recommended by the First (Political and Security) Committee.⁽¹⁾ By the end of October the First Committee had dealt with the question of giving the General Assembly increased power to deal with threats to world peace, and had taken up a Soviet proposal for a declaration on peace, atomic energy control and disarmament. The Ad Hoc Political Committee completed its debate on the question of the violation of human rights in Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria,⁽²⁾ dealt with the question of a settlement in Libya, and with various proposals for deciding disputes about the representation of member states, and on October 27 opened its debate on the question of relations with Spain. An account of the main debates in the two political Committees, and in the Social, Economic, and Trusteeship Committees is given below.

United Action for Peace

On October 19 the Political Committee of the Assembly concluded its two-week discussion on "United Action for Peace"—a subject which had been introduced by Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State of the United States, and which stimulated a searching debate on every aspect of the peace-preserving functions of the United Nations. The resolution, sponsored by the United States, Canada and five other member states, won an overwhelming majority in the Committee, 50 delegations voting in support, 5 (the Soviet bloc) opposing, and 3 (Argentina, India and Syria) abstaining. As approved by the Political Committee (it still awaits final adoption by a plenary meeting of the Assembly) this resolution is a constitutional development of far-reaching promise for the United Nations and for states throughout the world which look to the United Nations to protect them from threats or acts of aggression. The plan embodied in the resolution is founded on the premise that if the Security Council fails to act against aggression—if, in other words, the Council is prevented by the veto from performing its proper functions—the General Assembly can go ahead and make its own recommendations to deal with the crisis.

The provisions contained in the resolution do not differ substantially from those which were introduced by Mr. Acheson on behalf of the United States Delegation in an early plenary session of the General Assembly.⁽³⁾ However, they do contain a number of modifications, most of them introduced as a means of incorporating amendments suggested during the course of the debate. Perhaps the most important of these is the addition of a new section (part E) which originated in a draft resolution submitted by the Chilean Delegation. This section reaffirms that the maintenance of international peace depends upon universal observance of the principles of the Charter, and in particular upon respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the establishment of conditions of economic stability and social progress. It urges member states to intensify joint action, under United Nations auspices, to achieve these objectives, and stresses the need for the development of under-developed areas, as a contributing factor in this process.

Other additions incorporated in the final text of the resolution include: a clause in the preamble emphasizing the Security Council's primary responsibility for the

⁽¹⁾ See page 398.

⁽²⁾ See page 402.

⁽³⁾ See *External Affairs*, October 1950, pp. 385-387.

maintenance of peace; a reference, also in the preamble, to the procedures for peaceful settlement contained in the Charter; and lists of the states appointed as members of the two bodies set up under the resolution—the Peace Observation Commission and the Collective Measures Committee. The following countries were appointed to the Peace Observation Commission: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay. Canada was appointed to the Collective Measures Committee, together with the following thirteen other member states: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

During the course of the debate the Canadian Delegate, Mr. Pearson, spoke of the special interest of the Canadian Government in the proposal, contained in paragraph 8 of the resolution, for the designation of military units by member countries for United Nations service:

We think that this section, and especially this paragraph, marks an important step forward in putting police power behind the United Nations' will for peace; in organizing and making effective steady and collective resistance to aggression. Paragraph 8 is of particular importance for small countries which, as the Korean incident has shown, do not normally have land forces available for quick and effective United Nations action in any part of the world. This paragraph, of course, does not establish an international force as such, but it does provide the germ of such a force by making it possible to earmark national contingents for United Nations purposes; national contingents which will be organized and trained to implement United Nations recommendations which they have approved, and which will, of course, be available for other purposes of national defence as well.

The only section of the United Action for Peace resolution which met with approval on the part of the Soviet bloc was the provision for a Peace Observation Commission. The Soviet Union not only voted in favour of this provision, but also accepted membership in the Commission.

Among the numerous amendments submitted to the United Action for Peace resolution was a proposal by Iraq and Syria that direct consultations among the five permanent members of the Security Council be resumed. This proposal received virtually unanimous approval in the Political Committee, which thereupon adopted a resolution under which the five powers will be asked "to meet and discuss collectively or otherwise and, if necessary, with other states concerned, all problems which are likely to threaten international peace with a view to their resolving fundamental differences and reaching an agreement in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter".

Libya

On November 21, 1949, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of Libya as an independent state by January 1, 1952. A United Nations Commissioner, aided by an advisory council of ten members, was to assist the Libyans to formulate their constitution and establish an independent government. The United Kingdom in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, and France in the Fezzan were to administer the three regions of Libya in such a way as to aid the establishment of unity and independence and they were to initiate immediately the steps necessary for the transfer of powers.

Annual reports of the administering powers and the Commissioner submitted to the Assembly in September 1950 showed that in Cyrenaica and the Fezzan self-governing institutions had already been created but that in Tripolitania a delay had occurred because of the existence in that more developed territory of conflicting political interests. A committee representing the three Libyan territories was at work on plans for the creation of a national assembly.

Canada, in association with Greece, Chile and Ecuador, offered the Ad Hoc Political Committee of the General Assembly a draft resolution reaffirming the objectives of last year's resolution on Libya and noting the belief of the Commissioner that Libyan independence seemed likely to be achieved within the agreed time limit. The resolution expressed confidence that the Commissioner, with the aid of the advisory council, would continue effectively to discharge his functions. Critics of the administering powers and of the Commissioner, however, introduced a draft resolution alleging that adequate measures were not being taken to assure either the unity of Libya or an early transfer of powers. They feared in particular that if a federal rather than a unitary form of government was chosen, as now seemed likely, the United Kingdom and France might perpetuate existing divisions in their own interest. They recommended that the national assembly should meet by January 1 and that by March 1, 1951, a provisional government should be created which would be responsible to the national assembly and would take over the powers now exercised by the occupying authorities.

Canada served on the drafting sub-committee which succeeded in producing an acceptable compromise proposal. In the new draft a note of confidence prevailed. While insisting on the principle of unity, the compromise resolution left it to the Libyans to decide whether their new state should have a unitary or federal form of government, this having been the arrangement agreed to by the Assembly last year. January 1, 1951 was set as the date by which the Libyan national assembly should meet, but it was given three months instead of two in which to create a provisional government, and the Commissioner was asked to outline, with the aid of the advisory council, a programme for the transfer of powers. The specialized agencies, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations were urged to meet Libya's requests for technical assistance, since the Commissioner had pointed out that help would be needed in establishing a "viable economy" if the state of Libya was to endure.

The compromise resolution sponsored by Canada and twelve other states was supported by 53 members of the Ad Hoc Political Committee, France alone voting against it on the ground that the clause relating to the appointment of a provisional government went beyond the terms of last year's resolution. The Soviet bloc abstained. A U.S.S.R. resolution which was aimed at the creation of a unitary Libyan state, the withdrawal of foreign troops within three months and the dismantling of military bases in the territory had been defeated earlier.

Recognition by the United Nations of the Representation of a Member State

For some time past a controversy has existed within the United Nations on the question whether China should be represented by the Nationalist Government or the Communist regime. When the question of Chinese representation at the General Assembly was raised at the opening of this year's session, the Assembly voted in favour of a Canadian proposal which had the effect of postponing a decision until consideration had been given to an item on the Agenda proposed by Cuba: "Recognition by the United Nations of the Representation of a Member State".

On October 20, debate commenced in the Ad Hoc Political Committee on the Cuban draft resolution and on an alternative draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom. The two proposed resolutions both draw attention to the fact that no uniform provision has been made in the United Nations for dealing with questions arising when the right of a member government to represent a member state is challenged, and that therefore there is a danger of conflicting decisions being reached by the various organs and specialized agencies.

Both resolutions recommend that certain criteria be adopted as a basis upon which a decision might be made in such a case. The United Kingdom resolution



—United Nations

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Three members of the Canadian delegation to the fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly confer informally in the Delegates Lounge before a plenary meeting. Left to right: Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the delegation; Mr. A. D. P. Heney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; and Mr. R. G. Riddell, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations.

recommends that, in arriving at a decision in this regard, the United Nations should consider which government has "effective control and authority over all or nearly all the national territory, and has the obedience of the bulk of the population of this territory, in such a way that this control, authority and obedience appear to be of a permanent character;". The Cuban resolution on the other hand stresses "consent" of the population as opposed to "obedience" and insists also on the ability and willingness of a government to fulfil the obligations of the Charter and its international obligations generally and on the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The two resolutions agree that when questions of the right of a government to represent a member state arise, the matter should be referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations for decision and that the other organs and specialized agencies be requested to take appropriate action in the interest of uniformity. Both resolutions also stipulate that a decision of the General Assembly on such a question should not affect the direct relations of individual member states with the state whose representation has been challenged.

In a statement toward the end of the general debate the Canadian representative said that there appeared to be general agreement that when the question is raised as to which of two governments is entitled to represent a member state, the issue should be resolved by the General Assembly and that its decision should be followed by the other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. There was also

general agreement, he said, that decisions in this regard should not be arrived at arbitrarily on the basis of expediency, but within the framework of certain agreed principles. The main difficulty, however, was to obtain general agreement on what these principles should be. The Canadian delegation had concluded that the United Kingdom draft resolution offers the best basis for a satisfactory solution, he said.

Following the conclusion of the general debate on October 26, the Committee voted 29 to 6 with 17 abstentions (including Canada) to establish a sub-committee comprising 15 members of the Ad Hoc Committee to study the various proposals and amendments which had been submitted as well as the views expressed by the various delegations in the course of the debate, and to work out a resolution which would receive general support.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the General Assembly adopted a resolution on September 14, by a vote of 43 in favour, 8 against, and 1 abstention, recommending the continuation of UNICEF for a further period of three years, the work of the Fund to be reviewed by the General Assembly at the end of that time with a view to placing the Fund on a permanent basis.

This resolution was opposed by the United States, Canada, and a few other delegations which considered that, the post-war emergency conditions in Europe which had led to the creation of UNICEF having greatly improved, the time had come to change the character of United Nations relief activities on behalf of children, and to establish on a continuing basis a programme which would concentrate on technical and advisory services to national governments in the development of their own programmes of child-welfare. These delegations maintained that the provision of substantial relief supplies should henceforth be restricted to cases of emergency. A recent United Nations survey of the needs of children has revealed that between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 children throughout the world are in need of some form of assistance. Direct relief in the form of supplies for such numbers is, of course, impossible, and the Canadian Delegation took the view that the best interests of children would, in the long run, be served by United Nations efforts to help national governments establish sound child welfare programmes. The United States is also strongly of this opinion and at the summer session of the Economic and Social Council, the United States Delegation, with four co-sponsors, submitted a resolution containing recommendations along these lines, which was adopted by the Council. This resolution was, however, not acceptable to the Social Committee of the General Assembly and even the four countries which had supported the ECOSOC resolution along with the United States, voted in favour of the continuation of UNICEF.

The United States Congress has recently decided to withhold a further appropriation of fifteen million dollars for United Nations children's work until a continuing programme of long-range activities is established. The United States has been by far the heaviest contributor to UNICEF, having given 72 per cent off all government donations to the Fund. If further United States contributions are not forthcoming the future work of UNICEF will, of course, be greatly curtailed.

It is possible that certain amendments to the Committee's resolution may be made when the matter comes before the General Assembly, but in the light of the overwhelming support it received in the Committee it is unlikely to be basically altered.

Draft Covenant on Human Rights

The Social Committee began consideration of the Draft Covenant on Human Rights on October 18, 1950, and this debate is expected to continue until at least

the first week in November. The Draft Covenant was drawn up by the Commission on Human Rights and studied by the Economic and Social Council at its Eleventh Session. The majority opinion in the Council was that the Draft Covenant was not yet adequate but that the Commission on Human Rights could make no further progress without some guidance from the General Assembly. Accordingly, the Council requested the General Assembly to take certain policy decisions in regard to the question of the inclusion of economic and social rights, as well as the fundamental civil rights now contained in the Draft Covenant, the inclusion of a federal clause and a colonial clause and the general adequacy of the first eighteen articles defining the specific human rights now included and of the proposed machinery for implementing the Covenant. When the General Assembly has come to conclusions on these major points of principle the Commission on Human Rights will revise and complete the Draft Covenant in the light of these decisions of the Assembly.

Outstanding Economic and Social Questions

At the conclusion of the debate on the Draft Covenant on Human Rights, the Social Committee will take up the agenda item concerning refugees. This item comprises two main subjects, a Draft Convention on Refugees and Stateless Persons, prepared by an Ad Hoc Committee under the aegis of the Economic and Social Council, and a Draft Statute containing provisions for the functioning of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, prepared by the Economic and Social Council in its summer session.

The Economic Committee has been occupied since the opening of the Assembly Session with the question of the economic development of under-developed countries, including the allied question of technical assistance. When it has concluded this item it will turn to the subject of full employment.

The Economic and Social Council has been fully occupied with the question of Korean relief since the opening of the current meeting on October 14. An account of the work of the Economic and Social Council on this matter may be found on page 400.

Trusteeship Questions

The debates in the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the General Assembly have shown in recent years a tendency to degenerate into heated and unconstructive verbal exchanges between the six states which are responsible for administering dependent territories under the Charter, and certain elements among the remaining member countries which have no such responsibility. The great disparity in numbers between administering and non-administering powers in the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly gives the discussions in that body a markedly different character from the proceedings of the twelve-member Trusteeship Council, in which the seats are evenly divided between administering and non-administering powers. When the Fifth Session of the Assembly opened some observers drew attention to the fact that the Trusteeship Council, in its sessions during 1950, had conducted its business in a somewhat more conciliatory atmosphere than had previously been the case, and from this drew the hopeful inference that a similar improvement in relations might be evident in the Trusteeship Committee of the Assembly. At the end of five weeks of debate, however, it was clear that the old cleavage had reappeared: on the one hand a desire on the part of the non-administering powers to assert the ultimate sovereignty of the General Assembly over trust territories; on the other the claim of the administering powers that the General Assembly was exceeding the authority granted it by the Charter to intervene in the affairs of trust territories.

During the debate two important questions emerged: the legal relationship between the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council, and a suggested change

in the structure of the Trusteeship Council's annual report to the General Assembly.

With regard to the first question the non-administering powers were insistent that the Trusteeship Council was "no more than an organ" of the General Assembly and that consequently it should not pass judgment on the recommendations of the Assembly but merely execute them to the best of its technical capacity. On the other hand, the Belgian Representative, speaking for the administering powers, argued that the Trusteeship Council was a principal organ of the United Nations; that it had been carefully constituted so that a balance should be preserved between administering and non-administering powers; and that to reduce it to the status of a technical agent would be a violation of the purposes of the Charter. Nevertheless the discussion on this subject made it clear that a majority of the Trusteeship Committee was determined to assert the supremacy of the Assembly over the Trusteeship Council.

The second important question was raised by the Indian Representative. He proposed that the structure of the report of the Trusteeship Council should be so amended as to permit the simultaneous discussion along functional lines of the reports of both the Trusteeship Council and the Assembly's special committee on information from other non-self-governing territories. A resolution embodying these proposals was submitted jointly by India, Pakistan, Indonesia and the Philippines, and although it recognized the distinction drawn in the Charter between trust territories and other dependent areas, it was looked upon by some of the administering powers as yet another effort to blur this distinction. At the end of October no decision had been reached on this proposal.

Following the general debate the Trusteeship Committee turned to the resolutions which were before it, and at the end of October, it had adopted the following:

- (a) A Canadian resolution implying approval of the report of the Trusteeship Council;
- (b) A resolution initiated by Mexico calling for a study by the Trusteeship Council of rural economic development in trust territories;
- (c) A resolution introduced by Cuba calling on the Secretary-General to establish a list of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly and Trusteeship Council, and to report on the action taken by the administering powers in accordance with these resolutions or on the reasons advanced for failure to take such action;
- (d) A joint Syrian-Danish resolution urging the administering authorities to utilize United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes for trust territories.

Additions to the Agenda of the General Assembly

The General Assembly, at a plenary session on October 7, decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, to include the following additional items in the agenda of the present session:

- (a) A United States draft resolution on the question of Formosa;
- (b) Two resolutions proposed by the Yugoslav Delegation, one entitled "Duties of States in the event of the outbreak of hostilities", and the other calling for a permanent United Nations commission of good offices;
- (c) A Philippine proposal to provide distinguishing ribbons for service with the United Nations in Korea;
- (d) A complaint by the Soviet Union of the bombing of Chinese territory by United States aircraft.

THE COMMONWEALTH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING: THE LONDON COMMUNIQUE

The Commonwealth Consultative Committee on South and South-East Asia completed its work on October 4 and adjourned. Its draft report was adopted unanimously and will now be considered by the individual Commonwealth Governments concerned. If the report is approved by Governments it will be published.

The Committee assembled on Monday, September 25, under the chairmanship of the Right Honourable Hugh Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P., Minister of State for Economic Affairs. The leaders of the various Commonwealth delegations were as follows:

The Honourable P. C. Spender, Minister for External Affairs, (Australia)

The Honourable R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries (Canada)

The Honourable J. R. Jayawardene, Minister of Finance (Ceylon)

The Honourable Chintaman Deshmukh, Minister of Finance (India)

The Honourable F. W. Doidge, Minister for External Affairs (New Zealand)

The Honourable Ghulam Mohammed, Minister of Finance (Pakistan)

Lord MacDonald of Gwaenysgor, Paymaster General, (United Kingdom)

The Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner General in South-East Asia (United Kingdom)

In the United Kingdom Delegation, the Honourable Dato Onn Bin Jaafar and the Honourable C. C. Tan represented the Federation of Malaya and Singapore respectively

The attack upon economic problems of the area which the Committee had under consideration has been called "The Colombo plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia", because it was during the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference at Colombo in January 1950, that the idea of such a co-operative effort was first put forward and was unanimously approved by all Commonwealth countries concerned.

The Commonwealth Consultative Committee at its meeting at Sydney in May 1950, agreed to invite the non-Commonwealth countries of the area to join in discussions in the hope that they would become participants in the Colombo plan. As a result the Governments of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam and the Government of Thailand had sent delegations and expressed the desire to co-operate; and the Ambassadors in the United Kingdom of Burma and Indonesia attended the discussions as observers on behalf of their Governments. Three sessions were held with representatives of these countries. The Committee's draft report was discussed. There was a full and frank exchange of views and the representatives undertook to submit for urgent consideration of their Governments a full report of proceedings.

The draft report is based upon a series of careful and detailed surveys of existing conditions which had been prepared for the Committee's consideration by the Governments of Ceylon, India, Pakistan, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak. These surveys made clear the prevailing poverty of the great majority of people of South and South-East Asia, the urgent need to improve their standards of living and the potential wealth waiting to be developed by application of modern science and technology.

In each case the survey was accompanied by a detailed development programme covering the six years beginning July 1951. The programmes had been drawn up on a thoroughly realistic basis with intention of carrying into effect during these years minimum development which the government concerned considered to be essential if a rapidly increasing population was to be offered real hope of an improvement in its living conditions. The programmes are largely concerned with increasing agricultural output and improving basic services such as roads and

railways and developing new sources of power but to also take into account need for industrial development and for some diversification in the economy of countries at present over-dependent on one or two primary products, and for development of social services such as health and education.

The Committee's examination of these programmes and of resources available to the Governments concerned for their implementation revealed clearly that if they are to be carried out in full in the six-year period, two grave difficulties, shortage of trained man-power and shortage of capital, must be overcome.

The Committee examined and agreed to recommend to the Governments adoption of a draft constitution for a proposed council for technical co-operation, which is designed to alleviate shortage of trained man-power. Under this constitution the Council will be composed of representatives of all governments that wish to co-operate in the scheme. It will operate through a technical assistance bureau with headquarters at Colombo and will be empowered to arrange, in consultation with the Governments concerned, for training of personnel in countries where suitable facilities are available; for despatch of missions overseas to study new techniques; for provision of expert instructors and advisory missions to assist under-developed countries in their work of planning, development and reconstruction; and provision of equipment required for training or use by technical experts in the area. For this purpose the Commonwealth Governments concerned have already agreed to provide finance up to a maximum of £8 millions over the three years beginning July 1, 1950, and if other governments join the scheme it can be hoped that this sum will be increased. Careful attention is being given to co-ordination with technical assistance work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The problem of capital deficiency was carefully considered by the Consultative Committee, which examined in some detail the possible sources, both internal and external, from which it could be made good. This examination revealed clearly the nature and scale of the problem and the fact that the under-developed countries themselves could only hope to finance a part of their essential development programmes from their own resources, including their external sterling assets. If the Colombo plan was to be carried out in full it would be necessary to enlist the financial support of international agencies and of countries outside the area. The extent to which, and the means by which, Commonwealth countries outside the area can contribute towards a solution of the problem will now become the subject of consideration by their Governments.

CANADA-UNITED STATES ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Department of External Affairs released on October 26 the text of an exchange of notes, giving formal effect to the "Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation" between Canada and the United States. The statement sets forth general principles for guidance of the two Governments in achieving a co-ordinated economic programme for their common defence.

The notes were signed on October 26 in Washington by Mr. H. H. Wrong, Ambassador of Canada, and Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State of the United States. The two chairmen of the Joint Canada-United States Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee, Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the United States National Security Resources Board, were present at the signing.

The exchange of notes reaffirms the practice of the two countries followed during the Second World War when they co-operated closely under the terms of the Hyde Park Agreement of 1941. That agreement enabled officials of Canada and the United States to co-ordinate for mutual benefit their efforts in such matters as military procurement, economic controls and the use of raw materials.

The arrangements worked out under the Hyde Park Agreement proved so successful that when international conditions again appeared threatening, the Joint Canada-United States Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee was established on April 12, 1949, to exchange information in case joint action should again become necessary. At its last meeting on August 8, 1950, in Ottawa, the Committee drew up the Statement of Principles which has now been confirmed by both Governments.

Following are the texts of the Statement of Principles and of the two notes:

Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation

The United States and Canada have achieved a high degree of co-operation in the field of industrial mobilization during and since the Second World War through the operation of the principles embodied in the Hyde Park Agreement of 1941, through the extension of its concepts in the post-war period and more recently through the work of the Joint Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee. In the interests of mutual security and to assist both governments to discharge their obligations under the United Nations Charter and the North Atlantic Treaty, it is believed that this field of common action should be further extended. It is agreed, therefore, that our two governments shall co-operate in all respects practicable, and to the extent of their respective executive powers, to the end that the economic efforts of the two countries be co-ordinated for the common defence and that the production and resources of both countries be used for the best combined results.

The following principles are established for the purpose of facilitating these objectives:

1. In order to achieve an optimum production of goods essential for the common defence, the two countries shall develop a co-ordinated programme of requirements, production and procurement.
2. To this end, the two countries shall, as it becomes necessary, institute co-ordinated controls over the distribution of scarce raw materials and supplies.
3. Such United States and Canadian emergency controls shall be mutually consistent in their objectives, and shall be so designed and administered as to achieve comparable effects in each country. To the extent possible, there shall be consultation to this end prior to the institution of any system of controls in either country which affects the other.
4. In order to facilitate essential production, the technical knowledge and productive skills involved in such production within both countries shall, where feasible, be freely exchanged.



ECONOMIC PROGRAMME FOR COMMON DEFENCE

An exchange of notes, giving formal effect to the "Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation between the United States and Canada" was signed in Washington on October 26. Signing on behalf of their governments were, left, Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State of the United States, and Mr. H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States. On the right is Mr. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

5. Barriers which impede the flow between Canada and the United States of goods essential for the common defence effort should be removed as far as possible.

6. The two governments, through their appropriate agencies, will consult concerning any financial or foreign exchange problems which may arise as a result of the implementation of this agreement.

Text of United States Government's Note

"I have the honour to refer to recent discussions between representatives of our two Governments for the general purpose of reaching an agreement to the end that the economic efforts of the two countries be co-ordinated for the common defence and that the production and resources of both countries be used for the best combined results. Their deliberations were based on concepts of economic co-operation which were inherent in the Hyde Park Agreement of 1941 and which are still valid today. They formulated and agreed to the "Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation" annexed hereto, which is intended to guide, in the light of these basic concepts, the activities of our respective Governments.

"If this attached statement is agreeable to your Government, this note and your reply to that effect will constitute an agreement between our two Governments on this subject".

Text of Canadian Government's Reply

"I have your note of today with regard to the recent discussions between representatives of our two Governments for the purpose of reaching an agreement to the end that the economic efforts of the two countries be co-ordinated for the common defence and that the production and resources of both countries be used for the best combined results. I am glad to confirm that the 'Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation', which was annexed to your note, is acceptable to my Government. Your note and this reply will, therefore, constitute an agreement between our two Governments on this subject".

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot has taken up his duties as High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa, effective September 28, 1950.
- Mr. D. S. Cole was posted to Chicago as Canadian Consul General, effective September 25, 1950.
- Mr. J. H. Cleveland was posted from Ottawa to the office of the Consulate General in New York, effective October 1, 1950.
- Miss M. A. Macpherson was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in the United States, effective October 1, 1950.
- Mr. J. R. Murray was posted from the Canadian Embassy in the United States, to Ottawa, effective October 2, 1950.
- Mr. J. J. M. Côté was posted from the Canadian Embassy in the United States, to Ottawa, effective October 16, 1950.
- Mr. P. G. R. Campbell was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy in the United States, effective October 21, 1950.
- Mr. R. E. Collins was posted from the Canadian Embassy in the United States, to Ottawa, effective October 26, 1950.
- The following officers were appointed to the Department of External Affairs: Mr. J. G. Hadwen (September 25, 1950); Mr. R. Duder (October 2, 1950); Mr. J. M. Harrington (October 16, 1950); Mr. J. R. Barker (October 23, 1950); Mr. S. H. C. Nutting (October 25, 1950).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Primo Villa Michel, Ambassador of Mexico, resumed charge of the Embassy on October 11 on his return from a visit to Mexico.

The Honourable T. C. A. Hislop, High Commissioner for New Zealand, will be absent from October 22 to November 4 and from time to time after November 16 to fulfil engagements outside of Ottawa.

His Excellency Per Wijkman, Minister of Sweden, resumed charge of the Legation on October 2 on his return from a holiday in Sweden.

Lieutenant Colonel Janko Susnjar, Military Attaché, Legation of Yugoslavia, was also appointed Naval and Air Attaché at the Legation, October 5.

Mr. Don C. Bliss, Counsellor, Embassy of the United States of America, was promoted to the rank of Minister, October 13.

Mr. Slavko Zecevic, Second Secretary, Legation of Yugoslavia, was promoted to the rank of First Secretary, October 25.

New Appointments

Dr. Rade Pribicevic presented his Letter of Credence as Minister of Yugoslavia on October 20. Dr. Rade Pribicevic was born in 1896, at Dvor, Croatia, Yugoslavia. He grad-

uated in the Faculty of Law, Zagreb, in the year of 1920, and received his doctor's degree in the same year. He graduated in Political Science at Paris in 1923. Before the Second World War, Dr. Pribicevic practised law in Zagreb and was also engaged in journalism. He took an active part in the political life of Yugoslavia, as a Member of the Independent Democratic Party. From 1943 to 1945, Dr. Pribicevic was a member of the National Committee of Yugoslavia and of the Temporary Government of Yugoslavia. From 1945 to 1946, he was Vice-President of the Government of the People's Republic of Croatia. He was Ambassador to Poland from 1947 until June 1950. Dr. Pribicevic is married and has one son.

Air Brigadier General Luis Netto dos Reys, Air Attaché, Embassy of Brazil, September 11.

Mr. Alexandre Kourenychev, Third Secretary, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, September 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Reinderhoff, Military Attaché, Embassy of the Netherlands, October 4.

Mr. Pedro Rocha, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Brazil, October 14.

Mrs. Julieta Maldonado, Agricultural Attaché, Embassy of Mexico, October 17.

Departures

Air Major General Gervasio Duncan de Lima Rodrigues, Air Attaché, Embassy of Brazil, September 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Armando Serra de Menezes, Assistant Air Attaché, Embassy of Brazil, September 11.

Dr. Huang Ting Young, Counsellor, Embassy of China, October 13.

Dr. Chiachen Clarence Chu, Second Secretary, Embassy of China, October 13.

Mr. Hans E. Skold, Attaché, Legation of Sweden, October 15.

CONSULAR

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Mr. Richard L. Leonhart as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, October 6.

Mr. A. Hugh Douglas, Jr., as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, October 11.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Mr. Charles C. Sundell as Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, October 6.

Mr. Frederick W. Hinke as Consul of the United States of America at Victoria, October 6.

Mr. Raymond J. Swanson as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at St. John, New Brunswick, October 6.

Mr. John H. Morris as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, October 6.

Mr. Mauricio Martinez Larin as Consul General of El Salvador at Montreal, October 7.

Mr. Robert W. Harding as Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, October 10. He was previously Vice-Consul in that city.

Mr. Perry N. Jester as Consul General of the United States of America at Hamilton, October 10.

Mr. Hector J. Freytes as Vice-Consul of Venezuela at Vancouver, October 12.

Mr. Robert L. Smyth as Consul General of the United States of America at Vancouver, October 12.

Mr. Roberto Korner as Honorary Consul of Uruguay at Toronto, October 21.

Departures

Mr. José Carlos de Souza Palhares, Vice-

Consul of Brazil at Montreal, September 29.

Mr. Lai Shih-Chen, Consul of China at Vancouver, September 29.

Mr. Mariano Bustos, Consul General of Chile at Montreal, September 29. Pending the arrival of his successor Mr. Domingo Barros, Mr. Miguel Ignacio Bravo, First Secretary at the Embassy, is in charge of the Consulate General.

Mr. Juan L. Gorrell, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Windsor, September 30.

Mr. Hans Widenfelt, Vice-Consul of Sweden at Montreal, October 1.

Mr. Stephen Olesnech, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, October 6.

Mr. Albert Wyler, Vice-Consul of Switzerland at Ottawa, October 12.

Mr. Alfred W. Klieforth, Consul General of the United States of America at Vancouver, end of October.

During the absence of Mr. Arnaldo Caviglia, Consul of Argentina at Halifax, Mr. Jose V. Ayestaran, Vice-Consul, is in charge of the Consulate.

The address of the Consulate General of the Dominican Republic at Ottawa is now:

311 First Avenue,
Tel.: 2-1130.

The address of the Consulate General of Spain, at Montreal is now:

4115 Sherbrooke Street West.

The address of the Consulate of Uruguay at Montreal is now:

1452 Bishop Street
Apartment 4
Tel.: Harbour 8317.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS

The Right Honourable H. T. N. Gaitskell, P.C., M.P., Minister of State for Economic Affairs of the United Kingdom visited Ottawa, October 12 to 14.

The Honourable F. W. Doidge, M.P., Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand, visited Ottawa, October 22 to 24.

The Honourable Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister of External Affairs of India, visited Ottawa, October 25 to 27.

The Honourable P. C. Spender, K.C., M.P., Minister for External Affairs of Australia, visited Ottawa, October 31 to November 3.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a List of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during October, and of those at which it may be represented in the future; earlier Conferences may be found in the previous issues of "External Affairs").

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Now published annually; next date of publication of complete List of Continuing Boards and Commissions January, 1951. See "External Affairs", May, page 191, for a complete List of these).

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *ITU Administrative Council*. Geneva — September 1-October. C. J. Acton, Department of Transport.
2. *Second Session of the Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference*. Washington — September 6-October. Chairman of Conference: Cmdr. C. P. Edwards, Department of Transport; Chairman of Delegation: G. C. W. Browne, Department of Transport; W. B. Smith, W. A. Caton and G. Mather, Department of Transport; D. Manson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; G. E. Cox, Canadian Embassy, Washington; Advisers: W. G. Richardson and R. Santo, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Observers: J. W. Bain and G. C. Chandler, Canadian Association of Broadcasters.
3. *Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations*. New York—September 19-October. Representative: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman; H. Lapointe, Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Vice-Chairman; Senator J. G. Turgeon; J. Dickey, M.P.; J. Lesage, M.P.; Alternates: A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; C. Fraser Elliott, Canadian Ambassador to Chile; R. G. Ridell, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; C. S. A. Ritchie, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (1st part of Assembly); L. Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (2nd part of Assembly); Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare; Parliamentary Advisers: M. J. Coldwell, M.P.; J. Decore, M.P.; G. Graydon, M.P.; G. F. Higgins, M.P.; S. Low, M.P.; V. Quelch, M.P.; Advisers: Appropriate Advisers from the Department of External Affairs and other government departments will be appointed to the delegation at such time and for such period as their services are required.
4. *Study Group of the Committee on Transit of Universal Postal Union*. Axenstein, Switzerland — September 23-October 9. W. J. Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster General; H. N. Pearl, Post Office Department.
5. *Second Meeting of Commonwealth Consultative Committee on South and South-East Asia*. London — September 25-October 6. R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries; J. J. Deutsch, Department of Finance; D. V. LePan, Department of External Affairs.
6. *Multilateral Tariff Negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade*. Torquay, England — September 28-October. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, Chairman; H. B. McKinnon, Canadian Tariff Board, Deputy Chairman; J. J. Deutsch, W. J. Callaghan and S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; L. Couillard, Department of External Affairs; Dr. C. M. Isbister, A. L. Neal, B. G. Barrow, H. V. Jarrett and J. P. C. Gauthier, Department of Trade and Commerce; Dr. A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs, Secretary.
7. *Fourth Meeting of the International Wool Study Group*. London—October 2. Delegate: A. E. Bryan, Department of Trade and Commerce; Observers: W. M. Berry, Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association; H. Barrett, Canadian Woollen and Worsted Ltd.
8. *International Council for the Exploration of the Sea*. Copenhagen—October 2-10. Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Department of Fisheries.
9. *Eighth Session of Executive Committee of IRO*. Geneva—October 5. Head of Delegation: G. L. Magann, Canadian Ambassador to Greece; Delegates: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegate to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; R. Lamarre, Immigration Office, Karlsruhe-Durlach.
10. *Sixth Session of the General Council of IRO*. Geneva—October 9. Head of Delegation: G. L. Magann, Canadian Ambassador to Greece; Delegates: N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva; O. Cormier, Canadian Legation, Berne; R. Lamarre, Immigration Office, Karlsruhe-Durlach.

11. *Sixth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain*. Madrid—October 12. W. J. Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster General; J. L. A. Gagnon and H. N. Pearl, Post Office Department.
12. *Eleventh Session of ECOSOC (Special Meeting on Korean Relief)*. New York—October 14. Representative: J. Dickey, M.P.; Alternate: R. G. Riddell, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Advisers: J. H. Cleveland, Canadian Consul, New York; A. R. Crepault, United Nations Permanent Delegation, New York; S. Pollock, Department of Finance.
13. *Fifth General Assembly of Pan-American Institute of Geography and History*. Santiago—October 16-27. N. L. Nicholson and W. H. Miller, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
14. *Permanent Committee of the International Copyright Union*. Lisbon—October 16-21. Dr. V. Doré, Canadian Minister to Switzerland.
15. *International Union of Travel Organizations*. Dublin—October 17-20. D. B. Hicks, Canadian Embassy, Dublin, (Observer).
16. *General Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature*. Brussels, October 18-23. A. C. Smith, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, (Observer).
17. *General Assembly of the International Council for Building Documentation*. Paris—October 23-31. Miss R. J. Brodie, National Research Council.
18. *Committee of Experts of UNESCO re Universal Copyright Union*. Washington, October 23 - November 4. W. P. J. O'Meara, Assistant Under-Secretary of State of Canada.
19. *North Atlantic Military Committee*. Washington—October 24. Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral H. T. W. Grant, Air-Marshal W. A. Curtis, Maj. Gen. S. F. Clark and Brig. J. D. B. Smith, Department of National Defence.
20. *Third Session of the Petroleum Committee of ILO*. Geneva—October 24-November 4. C. T. Richard, M.P., New Brunswick; R. H. Hooper, Department of Labour, Winnipeg; A. G. Cockrill, British American Oil Company, Ltd., Toronto; W. Yalden-Thomson, Imperial Oil Ltd., Toronto; G. Fisher, Oil Workers' International Union; Marcel Francq, International Chemical Workers' Union.
21. *International Wheat Council*. Geneva—October 24. G. H. McIvor, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board; Dr. C. F. Wilson, Department of Trade and Commerce; N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.
22. *Study Group on European Customs Union*. Brussels—October 24-27. A. C. Smith, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, (Observer).
23. *Tenth Session of the Council of FAO*. Washington—October 25. Representative: Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Alternate: W. C. Hopper, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
24. *Inter-Governmental Tin Conference*. Geneva—October 25. Dr. C. G. Monture, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys; Y. Lamontagne and T. M. Burns, Canadian Legation, Berne; V. L. Chapin, Canadian Embassy, The Hague.
25. *North Atlantic Defence Committee*, Washington—October 28. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence; H. H. Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Lt. Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral H. T. W. Grant, Air Marshal W. A. Curtis, Maj. Gen. S. F. Clark and Brig. J. D. B. Smith, Department of National Defence; J. George, Department of External Affairs.
26. *Seventh Session of the Economic Commission for Europe Timber Committee*. Geneva—October 20-November 2. Y. Lamontagne, Canadian Legation, Berne, (Observer).
27. *Conference of Survey Authorities of Commonwealth Countries and the United States*. Wellington—October and November. B. W. Waugh, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

FORTHCOMING

(Next date of publication of complete list of forthcoming Conferences, January 1951. The following Conferences are in addition to those listed in recent issues of "External Affairs").

1. *Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services*. Paris—November 7-10.
2. *Special Session of the Conference of FAO*. Washington—November 3-11.
3. *Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth*. Washington—December 3-7.
4. *Commonwealth Parliamentary Association*. Wellington, N.Z.—November 13-December 10.

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Report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (Third Session, 16 January-18 September 1950); document A/1388;

38 pp.; 40 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 14.

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Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

No. 50/34—Statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, made in the Plenary Session on September 27, 1950.

No. 50/36—*The Unpegging of the Canadian Dollar*, a statement by Mr. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, on September 30, 1950, regarding the Canadian exchange rate.

No. 50/37—An address by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, delivered in Montreal on October 6, 1950

on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association.

No. 50/38—A statement on Korea made on October 3, 1950, by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and representative of Canada on the First (Political) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

No. 50/39—*Canada Speeds Plans for Defence*, an address by Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to the Vancouver Board of Trade, on October 6, 1950.

The following serial numbers are available abroad only:

No. 50/35—An address delivered by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Royal Military College Club, at Kingston, Ontario, on September 30, 1950.

No. 50/40—*Canadian Resources in a Changing World*, an address by Mr. R. H. Winters, Minister of Resources and Development, delivered to the Women's Canadian Club, in New York, on October 14, 1950.

* Printed documents may be procured from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations publications, the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; mimeographed documents can only be procured by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, Lake Success, New York. Publications and documents may be consulted at certain designated libraries listed in 'External Affairs', September, p. 359.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Designation	Address
Argentina.....	Ambassador.....	Buenos Aires (Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Australia.....	High Commissioner.....	Canberra (State Circle)
“.....	Commercial Secretary.....	Melbourne (83 William Street)
“.....	Commercial Counsellor.....	Sydney (City Mutual Life Bldg.)
Belgian Congo.....	A/Trade Commissioner.....	Leopoldville (Casier Postal 373)
Belgium.....	Ambassador.....	Brussels (46, rue Montoyer)
Brazil.....	Ambassador.....	Rio de Janeiro (Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165)
“.....	Consul and Commercial Secretary.....	Sao Paulo (Edificio Alois, rua 7 de Abril, 252)
Chile.....	Ambassador.....	Santiago (Bank of London and South America Bldg.)
China.....	Ambassador.....	Nanking (147 Hankow Rd.)
“.....	Consul General.....	Shanghai (27 The Bund)
Colombia.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Bogota (Edificio Columbiana de Seguros)
Cuba.....	Ambassador.....	Havana (Avenida de las Misiones No. 17)
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Denmark.....	Minister.....	Copenhagen (Osterbrogade 26)
Egypt.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Cairo (Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara)
Finland.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
France.....	Ambassador.....	Paris 16e (72 Avenue Foch)
Germany.....	Head of Mission.....	Bonn (Zittelmannstrasse, 14)
“.....	Head of Military Mission.....	Berlin (Commonwealth House)
“.....	Consul.....	Frankfurt (145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse)
Greece.....	Ambassador.....	Athens (31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Guatemala.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Guatemala City (No. 20, 4th Avenue South)
Hong Kong.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Hong Kong (Hong Kong Bank Bldg.)
Iceland.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
India.....	High Commissioner.....	New Delhi (4 Aurangzeb Road)
“.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	Bombay (Gresham Assurance House)
Ireland.....	Ambassador.....	Dublin (92 Merrion Square West)
Italy.....	Ambassador.....	Rome (Via Saverio Mercadante 15)
Jamaica.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Kingston (Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers)
Japan.....	Head of Mission.....	Tokyo (16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Minato-Ku)
Luxembourg.....	Minister.....	Brussels (c/o Canadian Embassy)
Mexico.....	Ambassador.....	Mexico (Paseo de la Reforma No. 1)
Netherlands.....	Ambassador.....	The Hague (Sophialaan 1A)
New Zealand.....	High Commissioner.....	Wellington (Government Life Insurance Bldg.)
Norway.....	Minister.....	Oslo (Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5)
Pakistan.....	High Commissioner.....	Karachi (Hotel Metropole)
“.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	“ (The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road)
Peru.....	Ambassador.....	Lima (Edificio Boza Plaza San Martin)
Philippines.....	Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Manila (Tuason Bldg., 8-12 Escolta)
Poland.....	Chargé d'Affaires.....	Warsaw (Hotel Bristol)
Portugal.....	Acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner.....	Lisbon (Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 103)
Singapore.....	A/Commercial Secretary.....	Singapore (Room D-5, Union Building)
Spain.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Madrid (Avenida José Antonio 70)
Sweden.....	Minister.....	Stockholm (Strandvagen 7-C)
Switzerland.....	Minister.....	Berne (Thunstrasse 95)
Trinidad.....	Trade Commissioner.....	Port of Spain (43 St. Vincent St.)
Turkey.....	Ambassador.....	Ankara (211, Ayranci Baglari, Kavaklidere)
“.....	Acting Commercial Secretary.....	Istanbul (Istiklal Caddesi, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu)

Union of South Africa..	High Commissioner.....	Pretoria (24, Barclay's Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Cape Town (Grande Parade Centre Building, Adderley St.)
" "	A/Trade Commissioner.....	Johannesburg (Mutual Building)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..	Ambassador.....	Moscow (23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	
United Kingdom.....	High Commissioner.....	London (Canada House)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Liverpool (Martins Bank Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Glasgow (200 St. Vincent St.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Belfast (36 Victoria Square)
United States of America.....	Ambassador.....	Washington (1746 Massachusetts Avenue)
" "	Consul.....	Boston (532 Little Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	Chicago (Daily News Bldg.)
" "	Consul.....	Detroit (1035 Penobscot Bldg.)
" "	Trade Commissioner.....	Los Angeles (Associated Realty Bldg.)
" "	Consul General.....	New York (620 Fifth Ave.)
" "	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Portland, Maine (503, 120 Exchange Street)
" "	Consul General.....	San Francisco (400 Montgomery St.)
Venezuela.....	Consul General.....	Caracas (8° Peso Edificio America)
Yugoslavia.....	Minister.....	Belgrade (Sv. Markovica, 20)
	Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.	
*OEEC.....	Representative.....	Paris 16e (c/o Canadian Embassy).
United Nations.....	Permanent Delegate.....	New York (Room 504, 620 Fifth Avenue)
" "	Permanent Delegate.....	Geneva (La Pelouse, Palais des Nations)

*Organization for European Economic Co-operation.



—United Nations

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Women representatives to the United Nations General Assembly include, left to right: Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., United Kingdom; Mrs. Bodil Begtrup, Denmark; and Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Canada.

FILM NOTES

This report continues the survey of the international distribution of Canadian films which was published in "External Affairs" for April 1950.

International Film Awards:

At the International Film Festival in Venice, September 1950, three National Film Board productions achieved honours: *Challenge—Science Against Cancer*, took first prize in the scientific category; *Teeth Are To Keep*, (National Health and Welfare), a coloured cartoon which drives home the essential rules of dental health, received a prize in the children's section; and *Begone Dull Care*, Norman McLaren's lively cartoon interpretation of jazz played by the Oscar Peterson Trio, took first prize in the Art Film section, and *Children's Concert* received honourable mention among the musical films.

Canadian entries also won awards in the 5th International 16mm. Film Festival at Salerno in September. Norman McLaren's *Fiddle-Dee-Dee* received an award for the best colour film and his *Loops* was given honourable mention in the miscellaneous section; *Little Phantasy* received an award as the best *avant-garde* film. These entries were given favourable publicity in the local and regional press.

Three Canadian films: *Who Will Teach Your Child?*, *The Loon's Necklace*, and *Over-Dependency*, were voted among the ten best informational films of 1949 in the 16mm field. The awards were made by the American Scholastic Teacher's Magazine in New York City, in April.

Who Will Teach Your Child?, the first of these, is a 24-minute documentary by the NFB, showing the vital role played by teachers in the development of children; *The Loon's Necklace*, which has already won a number of international awards for its producer, Crawley Films Limited of Ottawa, is an 11-minute colour film illustrating a Canadian Indian legend; *Over-Dependency*, another NFB release in the Department of National Health and Welfare's Mental Mechanism series, deals with the case history of a young man whose life is crippled by behaviour patterns carried over from a too-dependent childhood.

Challenge—Science Against Cancer, the story of the way science is proceeding against mankind's most dreaded enemy, took the highest award in the scientific category at the Associated Film Writer's First Annual Documentary Film Competition in New York City, in July.

Family Circles, a film dramatizing the effect of parental behaviour on children, won for NFB the award for the best film in the information category at the Cleveland (Ohio) Film Festival in July.

Switzerland:

Two NFB films, the psycho-medical release, *Over-Dependency*, and the scenic film, *North Shore*, were shown at the second international cultural and documentary film congress held in Berne in May. The screenings were held at the invitation of the Swiss Film Chamber.

Sweden:

A large number of Canadian films were shown at the meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Saltsjobaden, in June. *Winter Fair*, *What's Under The Label?*, and *Vegetable Insects* were among those shown, and by special request, *55,000 For Breakfast*, the story of what agriculture is doing to help feed the 55,000 new humans who arrive in our world each day.

Portugal:

Exclusivos Triumfos, Lisbon films distributing agency, has accepted four films in the *Chants Populaires* series, as well as the film *La-Haut Sur Ces Montagnes*, for theatrical distribution throughout Portugal.

Other Countries:

Films from the newly opened film library attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce office in Manila, were screened for the convention of the Junior Chambers of Commerce; a film library has been opened in the offices of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Madrid; the Ciné Club of Le Havre held a special "Norman McLaren Evening" at which the unique animated films of this NFB artist were the only films shown.



—NFB

UNITED NATIONS DAY 1950

On the occasion of the celebration of United Nations Day on October 24, the United Nations flag was flown near the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's
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Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Canada

THE KOREAN CRISIS

(This article covers the period November 1–December 6)

“WAR is a science covered with darkness, in the midst of which one does not walk with an assured step”. It was with these diffident words that the famous military historian Marshal de Saxe almost 200 years ago announced the theme of his famous treatise on war. It seems a peculiarly fitting text on which to build an account of the disastrous developments in Korea where within a period of five months the most extreme vicissitudes in the fortune of war have been dramatically displayed. In the first few weeks we witnessed the almost complete overrunning of the peninsula by the North Korean aggressors till only a small perimeter around Pusan was held, then a brief period of stabilization and build up followed by the brilliantly successful amphibious operations at Inchon on September 15. With the rapid falling back and disintegration of the North Korean forces, there was another pause prior to the push northward beyond the 38th parallel by the United Nations forces. With the end of military operations in the whole of Korea clearly in view, hopes of peace in that devastated country were brutally shattered by the massive intervention of Chinese Communist troops.

During November we have seen a victory within grasp suddenly turned into defeat; we have seen a war which had been progressively localized suddenly magnified in its international implications and in its military scope; adding to the hideous confusion of war, we have heard in the chambers of the United Nations the abuse of the Soviet bloc compounded by the uncompromising charge of aggression hurled at the United States by the Chinese Communist representatives.

On October 5, the Foreign Minister of the Peking regime, Chou En-lai, announced to the world that the Chinese “would not stand idly by” if the United Nations forces crossed the 38th parallel into North Korea. These words were pondered in many quarters; some thought it was pure bluff, an expression of frustration because of the debacle of North Korean armies; others wondered whether it was a screen for some aggressive move in another quarter; others again expressed their fears that this was a genuine threat of the Chinese Communist resolve to intervene in Korea against the United Nations forces. But as General Willoughby, Chief of Intelligence to General MacArthur, recently observed: “We now know that they warned us and meant business”.

Chinese Communists Intervene

In the first week of November, at least three divisions of Chinese Communist troops moved across the Yalu River, together with heavy supplies of arms, equipment and some air support to bolster the shattered remnants of North Korean forces. The Chinese Communists and North Koreans launched a fierce counter-attack which obliged the United Nations Command to withdraw from 50 to 100 miles to protect exposed flanks and supply routes.

In a special communiqué of November 6, General MacArthur, without identifying the new forces as Chinese, branded this move as “one of the most offensive acts of international lawlessness of historical record”. He pointed out that this “new and fresh army” was “backed up by a possibility of large alien reserves . . . Whether and to what extent these reserves will be moved forward to reinforce units now committed remains to be seen and is a matter of the gravest international significance”. General MacArthur referred here to an estimated three hundred thousand trained Chinese troops which were reported massed in Manchuria.

On November 7, however, just as suddenly as they had intervened, the Chinese Communist and North Korean troops began mysteriously to withdraw. For almost

three weeks, United Nations units pressed forward slowly toward the Manchurian border, encountering little opposition. Then on November 24, General MacArthur launched a major offensive designed "to end the war (and) restore peace and unity in Korea". Three days later, however, United Nations troops meeting heavy resistance were forced to retreat. Chinese and North Korean armies, outnumbering United Nations forces, waged a counter-offensive endangering, by their sheer weight of manpower, the entire United Nations front. General MacArthur, in a communiqué issued on November 28, declared that "over 200,000 men" were "arrayed against the U.N. forces in North Korea". He said further:

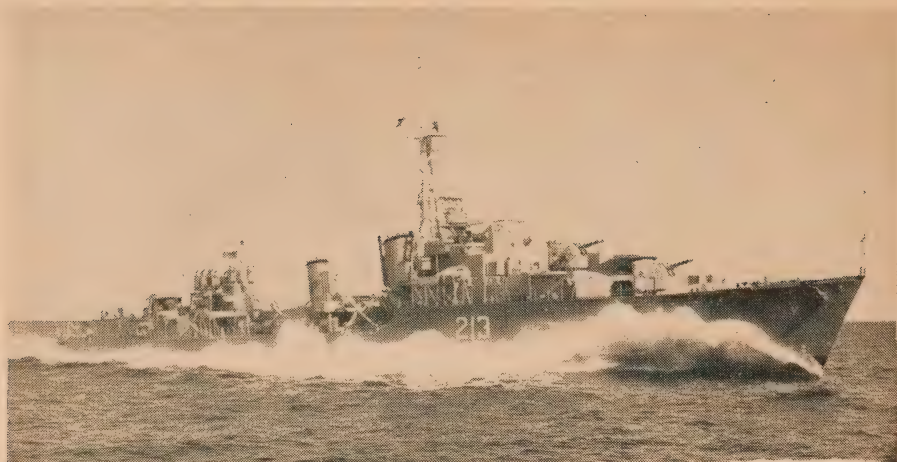
There exists obvious intent and preparation for support of these forces by heavy reinforcements now concentrated within the privileged sanctuary north of the international boundary and constantly moving forward. Consequently, we face an entirely new war. This has shattered the high hopes we entertained that intervention of the Chinese was only of a token nature . . . This situation, repugnant as it may be, poses issues beyond the authority of the United Nations Military Command—issues which must find their solution within the councils of the United Nations and Chancelleries of the world.

Peking's sudden intervention aroused conjecture throughout the world about the motives underlying Communist China's action. Had Peking undertaken a limited defensive action to protect the power plants on the Yalu essential to Manchurian industry and to secure a better bargaining position at the end of the fighting? Had it intervened to prevent a United Nations victory in Korea, and prolong the war indefinitely?

Chinese intervention called for resolution in the face of a new military threat, prudence lest U.N. forces fall into an elaborately set trap, and finally an analysis of the new situation upon which one could act to resolve, if possible, the crisis. It was in this spirit that on November 15, in a speech delivered at Windsor, Mr. Pearson stated: "Until we are obliged to believe otherwise, it might be wise to assume that the Peking intervention was dictated by limited considerations. . . If unhappily [it] turns out to be [unlimited aggression] it will be necessary for the United Nations to take knowledge of the fact and to enlarge the field of action of the United Nations Commander . . . The Canadian Government could hardly, however, be a party to any action which has not been sanctioned by the United Nations, or support within the United Nations any action to extend the field of operations unless and until it is clear the Chinese Communist forces have been sent to Korea on more than a protective and border mission."

Communist Tactics Analysed

In the same speech, Mr. Pearson gave an analysis of Communist tactics . . . "During this period, we will have to watch with particular care those areas and countries which lie on a periphery of the free world and are most open to Soviet attack. The marches of the free world are obviously the most critical points. It is there that the two worlds rub together. Even when aggression is not threatened, there is bound to be a certain amount of friction and unease along these borders. I do not need to insist, I imagine, on our determination to help in defending these areas from unprovoked aggression. By now, that should be beyond question. At the same time, we must hope that those primarily responsible for safeguarding the security of such areas of the world should carry out their mission in as steady and unprovocative a way as possible. We should go about without chips on our shoulders or fire in our eyes! It is difficult to decide how far the fears which the Soviet Union and its satellites profess for the West are genuine and how far they are trumped up to cloak their own totalitarian designs. Mostly the latter, I suspect. But the information which reaches the Kremlin about the West comes, in so many cases, from sources tainted by the prejudices of Marxist orthodoxy that we cannot entirely rule



—National Defence

H.M.C.S. "NOOTKA"

The Canadian Tribal Class destroyer "Nootka" left Halifax on November 25 for Korea where she will relieve H.M.C.S. "Sioux".

out the possibility that some genuine fear does play a considerable part in the formulation of the policy of the Soviet Union and its satellites. This possibility should be especially borne in mind, I think, on any occasion when it is necessary to conduct defensive military operations close to the borders of Communist states. Here we should do what we can to reduce those fears to a minimum and to reassure bordering states that their legitimate interests will not be infringed. I have in mind, of course, particularly tonight the situation in North Korea, where United Nations Forces are operating very close to the borders of Manchuria and Siberia. The integrity of their frontiers are, of course, of concern to those two governments. They are also concerned about the safety of valuable installations lying along the border. Nothing therefore should be left undone which could help to convince them that those legitimate concerns will be respected; even though in reverse circumstances we of the free world would not be shown such consideration. The motives which have prompted the Chinese Communist Government in Peking to despatch forces into North Korea are still obscure. Until we are obliged to believe otherwise, however, I would suggest that it might be wise to assume, as indeed is suggested by some of the evidence, that this incursion has been dictated by limited considerations and that it should not deflect from our policy of trying, in every way open to us, to prevent the war from spreading."

Without real certainty of Peking's intentions, the United Nations had continued during November to build up the strength of its fighting forces in Korea. Military, economic and civilian aid was received from 39 countries and from specialized agencies of the United Nations and non-governmental relief organizations. Canada dispatched a fighting unit of the Special Force to Korea, the Second Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. This battalion, numbering a thousand men and several hundred reinforcements, left Wainwright, Alberta, on November 19, for Fort Louis, Washington. A week later it embarked for the Far East. In addition, the Canadian Tribal Class destroyer "Nootka" left Halifax on November 25 for Korea where she will relieve H.M.C.S. "Sioux".

As Chinese intervention in Korea threatened the danger of a more general war, world attention again focused on the United Nations. On November 6, the United Nations received official notice of Peking's intervention in Korea in a special report from General MacArthur. The report read: "... Presently in certain areas of Korea,

the United Nations forces are meeting a new foe. It is apparent to our fighting forces, and our intelligence agencies have confirmed the fact, that the United Nations are presently in hostile contact with Chinese Communist military units deployed for action against the forces of the Unified Command . . . it is incumbent upon me to bring [this matter] at once to the attention of the United Nations."

Following receipt of General MacArthur's special report, events moved rapidly at Lake Success. On November 8, the Security Council, by a vote of 8 to 2, (Nationalist China and Cuba opposing and Egypt abstaining) adopted a United Kingdom resolution "to invite. . . a representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to be present during discussion by the Council of the special report." Commenting on this resolution, the United States delegate, Mr. Austin, said: "The present facts which are before us could be interpreted as a provocation to general war . . . there might be gained some information from witnesses from the Chinese Communist regime which might guide us toward prevention of a general war . . . I believe that this regime should not be invited, but rather they should be summoned to appear." Despite his statement, Mr. Austin did not attempt to amend the wording of the resolution from "invite" to "summon". After passage of the resolution, a telegram signed by the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, was despatched, inviting the Peking Government to appear before the Security Council.

Six Power Resolution

On November 10, the United States, United Kingdom, France, Cuba, Ecuador and Norway presented a resolution to the Security Council calling on the Chinese Communists to withdraw from Korea. This six-power draft resolution, after recalling the General Assembly's resolution of October 7, and reaffirming that United Nations troops were to be withdrawn from Korea once a united, independent and democratic nation was established, went on to say that the Security Council

Insistent that no action be taken which might lead to the spread of the Korean conflict to other areas and thereby further endanger international peace and security;

Calls upon all states and authorities, and in particular those responsible for the action noted above, (i.e.—intervention of Chinese Communist troops) to refrain from assisting or encouraging the North Korean authorities, to prevent their nationals or individuals or units of their armed forces from giving assistance to North Korean forces and to cause the immediate withdrawal of any such nationals, individuals, or units which may presently be in Korea;

Affirms that it is the policy of the United Nations to hold the Chinese frontier with Korea inviolate and fully to protect legitimate Chinese and Korean interests in the frontier zone;

Calls attention to the grave danger which continued intervention by Chinese forces in Korea would entail for the maintenance of such a policy.

Finally the resolution requested the Interim Committee on Korea and the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea "to consider urgently and to assist in the settlement of any problems" arising along the Chinese-Korean frontier.

The Interim Committee on Korea had, three days previously, unanimously resolved to concern itself with questions relating to the northern frontier of Korea. It had also asked representatives of countries on the United Nations Commission already in Korea to assist to this end. This Commission, which is now organized, is beginning to consider the problems which it has been assigned. At its first meeting in Tokyo on November 20, Dr. Bernabe Africa of the Philippines was elected temporary chairman.

In a note of November 11 to the United Nations Secretary-General, the Peking Government declined the invitation of the Security Council on the grounds that it deprived its representatives of the right to discuss the "question of armed intervention in Korea and aggression against China by the United States Government", and limited discussion to the "special report of the so-called United Nations Command." The Chinese Communists proposed instead a joint debate on Formosa and Korea. A few hours earlier, however, Peking had announced that it would accept the Security Council's invitation of September 29. This invitation, voted over United States objections, had asked the Chinese Communists to be present for discussion of their own earlier complaint against United States "aggression" in Formosa. Accordingly, Peking announced that a delegation headed by Wu Hsiu-Chuan would arrive at Lake Success. The Western world hoped that the arrival of the Peking delegation would finally make it possible to negotiate with the Chinese Communists, and to discover the motives behind their intervention in Korea.

Before the arrival of the Chinese Communist delegation in New York, the United States Government sought to allay Peking's fears and suspicions. On November 17, Mr. Truman reassured the Chinese Communists that the United States and the United Nations had no ulterior designs against China.

We have never at any time entertained any intention to carry hostilities into China . . . We will take every honourable step to prevent any extension of the hostilities . . . If the Chinese Communists share the desire of the United Nations for peace and security in the Far East, they will not take upon themselves the responsibility for obstructing the objectives of the United Nations in Korea.

Two days later in a reply to President Truman's statement, the Peking radio stated that the Chinese people were not convinced by Mr. Truman's assurance that the United States did not "harbour aggressive intentions against China . . . America has lied and smashed her way across the world to Chinese territory and into it, has



—United Nations

CHINESE COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE AT SECURITY COUNCIL

At the invitation of the Security Council, the head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China takes his place at the Council table. Left to right: Mr. Wu Hsui-Chuan, People's Republic of China; Sir Benegal N. Rau, India; Mr. Andre Sunde, Norway; Mr. Jacob Malik, U.S.S.R.; and Sir Gladwyn Jebb, United Kingdom.

seized Taiwan (Formosa) and is threatening another neighbour, Vietnam." Furthermore, in a note to the United Nations, Peking declared their aid to North Korea was "natural, just, magnanimous and lawful", because it was designed to repel United States "aggression", and unless the United States withdrew its troops from Korea the Chinese struggle "would never cease".

Further attempts to allay Peking's suspicions of the West were made by the United Kingdom Government through its Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, Mr. Hutchison. On November 22, Mr. Hutchison delivered a note to the Peking Foreign Ministry which reaffirmed the United Nations objectives in Korea and pointed out that the fulfilment of these objectives held no threat to Chinese security nor to China's legitimate interests in the area.

Then, on November 24, immediately following these earnest efforts on the part of the United States and United Kingdom Governments to assure both the Korean and Chinese people that U.N. action in Korea harboured no aggressive designs against them, General MacArthur launched the offensive which he hoped would end the war. On that same day, General Wu Hsiu-Chuan arrived in New York to press charges of United States "aggression" in Formosa before the Security Council. On that day also, the General Assembly's Political Committee voted 30-8 in favour of a Soviet proposal to hear the Peking delegation on the Soviet charge of United States aggression against China. Accordingly, on November 27, the Peking delegation joined the Political Committee for the first time. There the Soviet delegate, Mr. Vishinsky, opened the debate by charging that the United States had invaded Formosa "an integral part of China." In reply, the United States delegate, Mr. Dulles, accused the Soviet Union of trying to "kill" the long standing friendship between China and United States. The Peking delegation, however, took no part in the debate that day.

On November 27, also, the Peking delegation faced the Security Council for the first time. A series of procedural manoeuvres by Mr. Malik, the Soviet representative, however, occupied the whole afternoon. When Mr. Bebler of Yugoslavia, President of the Security Council, ruled that the question of United States "aggression" in Formosa and Chinese aggression in Korea be discussed as one item on the agenda, the Soviet delegate objected. He proposed instead that the two questions be discussed separately, and that the Formosan issue be considered first. This plan, which would have prevented immediate questioning of the Peking delegation on its intervention in Korea, was rejected by a vote of 7-1. Mr. Malik's further demand that General Wu, rather than Mr. Austin, United States representative, be the first speaker, was also over-ruled, and the president adjourned the meeting until the following day.

"An Entirely New War"

When the Security Council met on November 28, news from the Korean battle-front was grave. The United Nations had received General MacArthur's communiqué "that an entirely new war faced United Nations' forces." The United States delegate, Mr. Austin addressed the Security Council in grave terms: "It now appears doubtful," Mr. Austin said, "that the war in Korea can be quickly concluded. It also appears clear beyond any doubt that what all the free world hoped was an intervention for limited purpose, is, in fact, aggression—open and notorious. I use the word 'aggression' here in this Council and before the world by direction of my government. The consequences of these facts must be faced squarely by the people of the world, and more particularly by this Council." Mr. Austin then asked the Chinese Communist delegate a score of questions concerning Peking's intervention in Korea.

General Wu's reply to the United States delegate was the Peking Government's first official statement before the United Nations. Declaring that he had come to discuss the question of United States "aggression" against Formosa, General Wu did not answer Mr. Austin's questions directly. His remarks did, however, cover all

Asia, and as was expected, his main emphasis was on Formosa. When he spoke of Korea, he said, China "cannot afford to stand idly by in the face of this serious situation brought about by the United States Government's aggression against Korea and the dangerous tendency toward the extension of war. The Chinese people have witnessed with their own eyes Taiwan (Formosa) fall prey to this aggression, and the flames of the United States war of aggression against Korea leap towards them. Thus, stirred into righteous anger, they are volunteering in great numbers, to go to the aid of the Korean people . . . the Chinese People's Government sees no reason whatever to prevent their voluntary departure for Korea to participate, under the command of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, in the great liberation struggle of the Korean people against United States aggression." General Wu observed that United States forces had crossed 5,000 miles of ocean for military operations in Korea, which was separated from Chinese soil by only a narrow river; he proposed finally that the Council adopt measures calling for the withdrawal of United States forces from Taiwan and of U.N. forces from Korea.

London and Washington Statements

When debate resumed in the Security Council on November 29, charges and counter-charges were again heard. Against this background of heated recriminations, Mr. Bevin in London, and Mr. Truman in Washington issued important statements. On November 29, Mr. Bevin declared in the House of Commons that the first essential in Korea "is to stabilize the military situation and then to explore a political settlement . . . There are many ways in which a political solution can be sought and found and, if the Chinese are in the mood to co-operate, I hope extension of those hostilities can be avoided." Mr. Bevin added that the United Kingdom was "ready to take part in any properly prepared four-power meeting" which could help resolve the present crisis.

In Washington, on November 30, President Truman affirmed that "the forces of the United Nations have no intention of abandoning their mission in Korea". In describing how the United States would meet "the new situation" he said: "We shall intensify our efforts to help other free nations strengthen their defences in order to meet the threat of aggression elsewhere. We shall rapidly increase our own military strength." When questioned by reporters, the President stated that there had been active consideration of the use of the atomic bomb. A White House statement issued after the press conference made it clear, however, that by law only the President could authorize the use of the atomic bomb, and that no such authorization had been given. Shortly following the President's remarks, it was announced in London that Mr. Atlee would fly to Washington to discuss the Korean crisis with Mr. Truman. Four days later began the historic meetings between the leaders of the two greatest powers in the non-communist world.

On November 30, the six power resolution calling on the Chinese Communists to withdraw their troops from Korea was brought to a vote in the Security Council. As was expected, the resolution was vetoed by the Soviet Union. The final vote was 9-1 (Soviet veto) with India not participating. The sponsors of the six-power resolution then presented the question of Communist China's intervention to the veto-free General Assembly where world opinion could bring its full weight to bear upon the Peking Government. On December 6, the General Assembly voted 51-5 (Soviet bloc) to assign this question to its political committee.

While preparations were going forward to have the question of Chinese intervention debated in the Political Committee, important efforts were made outside the United Nations to resolve the crisis. Against the background of heated United Nations debate and crushing military defeat, the free nations of the world attempted to chart the course of action which they would pursue in the critical days ahead. In Ottawa on December 4, and in Lake Success on the following day, Mr. Pearson made two



—*Capital Press*

PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM VISITS OTTAWA

Mr. C. R. Attlee, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa on December 9 and 10 and discussed with Canadian Government leaders the conference he had had with President Truman in Washington. Above he is shown with the Prime Minister, Mr. L. S. St. Laurent.

major foreign policy speeches* in which he outlined a possible basis for negotiation of a settlement. In his first speech, Mr. Pearson urged that "as soon as circumstances make it possible" we must again endeavour to reconcile "the determination of the United Nations to resist aggression," with "whatever legitimate interests the Chinese may have in the future of Korea and the adjacent area". In line with this policy, Mr. Pearson recommended, on the following day, that: "In this dangerous situation, it remains our view that, if and when the military position is stabilized, we should try to begin negotiations with the Chinese Communists by every means possible. I am aware of the difficulties, I assure you, but I believe that nothing should be left undone which might conceivably result in an honourable and peaceful settlement in Korea. If, for example, providing the military situation is stabilized, there could be a cease-fire followed by negotiations—possibly covering more subjects than Korea—in which the Chinese Communists would participate, there might still be hope of reaching such a settlement."

At the same time that Mr. Pearson was suggesting "a cease-fire" agreement, thirteen Asian and Middle Eastern countries appealed to the Peking Government and the North Korean authorities to declare that their forces would not cross the 38th parallel. "Such a declaration" the appeal pointed out, would "give time for considering what further steps are necessary to resolve the conflict in the Far East, thus helping to avert another world war." The appeal was transmitted to General Wu with a request that he forward it immediately to his Government in Peking. Soon after, General Wu reported that Peking was carefully considering the appeal, and desired to "bring the fighting to an end as soon as possible." The free nations anxiously waited to see whether these efforts to establish a basis for negotiations would restore some degree of peace and stability in the Far East and thus lessen the danger of general war in the world.

* See pp. 434 and 437.

REVIEW OF THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, delivered at the Federal-Provincial Conference in Ottawa, on December 4, 1950.

The vital question at the present time, transcending immeasurably all other questions, is how great is the risk of a major war. At this particular moment, with developments in Korea and at the United Nations in a state of flux, it is particularly difficult to discuss this question with any degree of assurance or certainty. If hostilities cannot be localized in North Korea and if the fighting spreads over the border into Manchuria, the result may be an open war with the whole of Communist China. It is, furthermore, only safe to assume that Peking has risked armed intervention in Korea on the basis of assurances of assistance from the Soviet Union if the intervention should lead to military operations against the territory of China itself.

Therefore, a war with China might well result in Soviet assistance to the Chinese forces. The assistance might initially be indirect and "voluntary"; of a kind which the Chinese Communists claim they are giving North Korea and which could later be said not to constitute official intervention. But just as this kind of Chinese intervention in Korea has led to the danger of an open war with China, so similar Soviet intervention on behalf of China might lead to open war with the Soviet Union. It is to be hoped that the autocrats of the Kremlin understand this danger as well as we do.

At the moment, the focus of our hopes and fears is Korea. We must strive to find a solution to the grave and menacing problem that has arisen there. This will be no easy task. Before it can be done, moreover, there must be a stabilization of the military front in Korea on a line which can be firmly held. Our military advice gives us reason to hope that in spite of heavy initial losses before the counter-offensive from the North, such a line can be established and maintained.

When this has been done, we can then see where we are, in regard to the political aspects of the Korean and Far Eastern questions. The Chinese Communists have now made it abundantly clear that they regard United Nations action in Korea as something that menaces their interests so greatly that they are willing to risk a general war in challenging it. Therefore, as soon as circumstances make it possible, we must take up again the effort to reconcile on the one hand the determination of the United Nations to resist aggression, and on the other whatever legitimate interests the Chinese may have in the future of Korea and the adjacent area. I am not sure that we *can* reconcile these two—our interest in world peace with the purposes behind their intervention—but we must try; and we must try by some more practical and effective means than mere public statements of good intentions and pious hopes.

During this period, when the peace of the world will be in balance, and when we shall be walking on the edge of a volcano which is rumbling alarmingly, we must not look for easy and spectacular results. We must realize that the Chinese Communist leaders, schooled in the tactics of public abuse which have long been part of the Soviet method of diplomacy, many of them completely ignorant of the Western world, are not likely to give us visible or audible help—will, in fact, make our task harder by vilifying us with scorn and slander and misrepresentation. But we need not give way to despair or to a fatalistic acceptance of something that is regarded as inevitable, and about which, therefore, nothing can be done, except to arm.

There is no reason, on the side of the free democracies, why the efforts which are now being made through the United Nations to localize and then end the war in Korea, should not succeed. We must, therefore, make it crystal clear—by our words and, more important, by our policies—that if they do not succeed, the responsibility will lie where it belongs: in Peking and in Moscow.

If, as we trust, these efforts *do* succeed, the immediate danger of a Third World War would, for the moment, be removed. That would not, however, mean that we could rule out of calculation the possibility of such a war breaking out later. The materials for a fire would still be there; and there would still be madmen about, with matches.

The Soviet Union already possesses the capability to wage a major war at any time. Its policies, moreover, show that it is willing to take the risk of provoking one, even though it may not deliberately desire one. At the present time, the Soviet Union possesses a great preponderance of power on land. On the sea it would be able seriously to interrupt allied lines of communication by the use of its submarine fleet, and by other means. The greatest military weaknesses of the Soviet Union are in the air and in its relative deficiency in atomic bombs. The Soviet Union would probably wish to reach a higher degree of preparedness, especially for air and atomic warfare and to augment its economic potential, before becoming engaged in hostilities. The possibility that this cautious and delaying attitude is the basis of Soviet foreign policy must be weighed against the temptation to take advantage of the passing opportunity offered by relative Western weakness; against the apparent willingness of the U.S.S.R. to take chances which may lead to war; and against the belligerent and inflammatory tactics of the Cominform.

These tactics, leading to aggressive war in Korea, as well as the expansionist nature of Soviet foreign policy generally, provide an incentive, and a necessity, for western re-armament and closer co-operation. The effect of this re-armament will become increasingly important after 1951. If, therefore, the leaders of international communism have convinced themselves that war with the West must come at some time, they may consider that their best opportunity will be in the months ahead. Because of this—and because of recent events in North Korea—the danger of a major war in the immediate future has, I think, increased. Such a war could result either through deliberate armed aggressive action on the part of the Soviet Union or its satellites, or through a willingness on their part to take increased risks in spite of the knowledge that a major war might result.

The question whether the risk of a major war will diminish after, say the end of 1951, depends, of course, in large part on whether the Western world has been able to increase its defences and ensure the necessary unity of action; whether we can strengthen—as we are trying to do—the United Nations as an agency for preserving peace, for settling disputes and in the last analysis for organizing collective force against an aggressor. The free democracies are now taking steps to these ends at Lake Success and within the North Atlantic Organization. The crisis of the last few weeks in Korea has shown, with even greater clarity than before, the necessity for doing this and for doing it quickly and effectively.

The democratic world is—tragically but inescapably—compelled to devote an increasing proportion of its resources to the task of rearmament. This rearmament is essential and must be given priority for the time being over other objectives, but by itself, it will not be enough. We must also preserve and increase our economic and social strength. We must also take the steps necessary to rally to our side the peoples of Asia. We must give political and moral leadership of a kind which will attract and hold the support of the wavering powers, especially in Asia. Otherwise the Soviet Union may be able to extend by non-military means, by the pull of its sham but alluring offers of bread with freedom, its domination over large parts of the underprivileged, under-developed world with its masses of millions.

The forces of communist aggression in Asia have in the past successfully allied themselves with the forces of national liberation and social reform. The task of the Western democratic powers is to assist the democratic governments in those areas to break that unnatural alliance. For this purpose, it is essential that the Western

countries help the Asian democratic countries in their plans for economic development, in order to relieve the distress and poverty there, on which international communism feeds. Within the measure of its resources Canada should, I think, do its part to help in this great effort to promote human welfare and hence to ensure peace.

There is some discussion going on at present whether the atom bomb should or should not be used against the aggressors in Korea. One consideration in this matter—and an important one—must be the effect of such use on the relations of the Western world with Asia. The military, and others, may argue that the atomic bomb is just another weapon. But, in the minds of ordinary people everywhere in the world, it is far more than that, and its use has acquired an immensely greater significance than any other aspects of war. The anxiety with which the possibility of such use is regarded has been strikingly and increasingly evident of late among our friends in Europe and in Asia. This anxiety is, I think, the main reason for the appeal, even in free countries, of the cynical communist “peace” campaign.

It would be hard to exaggerate the psychological and political consequences of the employment of the bomb, or the threat of its employment, in the present critical situation. The strategic use of the bomb against Chinese cities might conceivably reverse the course of military events in Korea now, but at the cost, possibly, of destroying the cohesion and unity of purpose of the Atlantic community. Certainly its use for a second time against an Asian people would dangerously weaken the links that remain between the Western world and the peoples of the East.

The atomic bomb is the most powerful deterrent element in the arsenal of the free world. But it is universally regarded as the ultimate weapon. It should be treated as such.

There has, of course, been a mass intervention of the Chinese Communists in Korea. In the present critical military situation, those who have their own forces engaged (and this applies, of course, particularly to the United States whose intrepid men are bearing the brunt of this fight) are obviously entitled to have full consideration given to the use of every available means of supporting the ground forces fighting under the United Nations Command. This is natural and inevitable. But, before a decision of such immense and awful consequence for all of us is taken, there should surely be consultation through the U.N., particularly with the governments principally concerned. One of those would be the Canadian Government, which has from the beginning been a partner in the tri-partite development of atomic energy.

It is of supreme importance to the morale and survival of the free peoples that, if war comes, the responsibility should be clearly and inexorably fixed. While there is any chance at all of preventing an extension of the present hostilities, the advantage of using the bomb, or even threatening its use, are, I think, likely to be far outweighed by the reactions among the peoples of the world, and especially the peoples of Asia, which would follow that use.

In the confused and dangerous international situation of today, it is essential to try to see the world steadily, realistically, and as a whole. The obvious Soviet game is to provoke incidents and tensions at various points on the borderlands between the Western world and the Soviet Union and to try to lead us into the trap of concentrating too great a proportion of our limited resources on one or two isolated border points. It is clear that the communists are trying to lead us into this trap in Korea. In order to fight the present war in Korea a large part of the immediately available forces of the West have been committed to that country. If the war in Korea should become a war against China—and I repeat we must do everything within the power of statesmanship to prevent this—it will be difficult to avoid committing an even larger part of Western resources to that war. This would mean that we would be leaving exposed our most important and, in the long run, our most dangerous front, which remains Western Europe. That is still the part of the world where we must concen-

trate our main effort, on building up substantial defensive strength under the collective control of the members of the North Atlantic Pact, who are slowly but surely building the structure of a North Atlantic community—on political, economic, military and social foundations.

At present, the increasing power of that community is the greatest deterrent to war. Canada must, in its own interests, and for its own security, but in a way consistent with our position, our size and our special problems as a young and developing country, make an appropriate contribution to that collective strength.

By standing firm and strong against aggression in Western Europe, and by assisting in the struggle of the Asian people to a better life, the free Western democracies can best ensure the kind of peaceful and co-operating world which is the sole objective of their foreign policies.



CANADIAN POLICY IN THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

Text of a broadcast delivered by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, over the Trans-Canada Network, on December 5, 1950.

I am speaking to you tonight from Lake Success on the eve of discussions here of far-reaching importance. So I should like to tell you how the situation looks to me and to outline, as frankly, and honestly and objectively as I can, the policy which I think we should follow.

In order to set the present crisis in perspective, let me go back to the international situation as it existed before the attack on the Republic of Korea on the 25th of June last. At that time, there was a kind of uneasy balance throughout the world between the countries under the influence and domination of Soviet Communism, and those where free institutions still prevailed. So long as that balance lasted, delicate, precarious and unsatisfactory though it was, there were grounds for hoping that these two forms of society could exist side by side, if only on the basis of mutual toleration; grounds for some hope also that, in time, changes might occur within the Soviet Communist system which would give back their freedom to peoples now living under tyranny, or which might make possible the negotiation of political differences.

This balance was marked by a fairly clear territorial line of division separating the free and the Soviet worlds. At some points the line could not be drawn exactly. At others, at the boundary of the Western sector of Berlin, for example, and along the 38th parallel in Korea — it was sharp and unmistakable.

This line separating the two worlds, which at times cut across national boundaries, was not something which we liked. But it seemed, for the time being, the only possible basis for that uneasy truce which we have called peace.

This balance was upset by the communist attack on the Republic of Korea. From the outset, it was clear that this act of open and armed aggression might have consequences which would prevent us from re-establishing any tolerable relationship with the Soviet world, might even lead to a Third World War. One of the most

serious charges against the North Korean Government and against those governments in Moscow and Peking which stood behind it, is that they were willing to run this enormous risk not only for themselves, but for the whole world.

Ever since the attack on the Republic of Korea, we have believed that the efforts of those who supported United Nations action should be directed solely towards defeating the aggression, and thereby halting the chain reaction which might have followed its success. The men who decide the policies of the Soviet Union and of their communist satellites could gamble with the future of the world in order to extend the boundaries of the system under their control. We were not prepared to gamble in that reckless way. Conscious of our share of responsibility for the preservation of peace and freedom, and indeed for the preservation of human kind from the mass destruction which modern weapons make possible, we believed, and continue to believe, that we should not try to do more, in defeating this aggression, than restore the freedom and unity of Korea. The brave and strong leader in the United Nations effort is the United States. I am sure that our neighbour, in spite of provocation and notwithstanding Chinese Communist charges to the contrary, has had no thought of using the Korean situation to strengthen or expand its position in Asia or to menace any other state. If that had been its policy, United Nations action in Korea would not have received the support of 52 of its member states, including Canada.

It was obvious that, if this peace-restoring policy of the United Nations were to be achieved, the first step must be to defeat the aggressor, while respecting the legitimate fears and interests of Korea's neighbours. But this attack which showed that the communist war lords were willing to use military force to achieve their purposes, also exposed the military weakness of the free democracies and the absence of any effective arrangements under the United Nations by which such strength as they had could be mobilized quickly.

Therefore, if we were to be in a position to meet new attacks in other parts of the world, our defensive strength had to be increased, and we had to work out more effective arrangements under the United Nations by which that strength could be used collectively. We have made progress towards both these ends.

Meanwhile, the United Nations forces in Korea, under General MacArthur, were winning notable successes. After the landing at Inchon and the defeat of the invaders in South Korea, however, our efforts to restore stability entered a new phase. What we had now to solve was more than a military problem. We had to determine in what way, and at what point we would attempt to re-establish the political position in the Korean area. On a problem of that kind there could easily and properly be a number of different opinions. I do not intend to examine the various opinions which were put forward, except to say that in all the discussions of this problem which have taken place at Lake Success, in Washington, in London and elsewhere, we have consistently urged that moderation and a sense of global strategy, both military and political, should be our guide in deciding at what point military operations should be broken off and the work of pacification and reconstruction begun. We still believe that that is the proper rule to follow.

It is now clear that in a further reckless act the Chinese Communists have intervened in Korea in very large numbers. Their final purpose is not yet beyond doubt, but certainly they have committed themselves to an incursion far in excess of any that might be explained by nervousness over local Chinese interests along the border between Manchuria and Korea. In this dangerous situation, it remains our view that if and when the military position is stabilized, we should try to begin negotiations with the Chinese Communists by every means possible. I am aware of the difficulties, I assure you, but I believe that nothing should be left undone which might conceivably result in an honourable and peaceful settlement in Korea. If, for example, providing the military situation is stabilized, there could be a cease-fire

followed by negotiations—possibly covering more subjects than Korea—in which the Chinese Communists would participate, there might still be hope of reaching such a settlement. At least, we would have done our best and the responsibility for failure could be placed where it would belong.

I know that the policy I suggest will be called “appeasement” by some. “War-monger”, “fascist”, “appeaser”, “red”, “peace”, “democracy”, such words are now used so loosely and irresponsibly that their coinage has become debased. So let us not be frightened by words. The action which was taken at Munich in 1938 and which has made “appeasement” a by-word, was open to two charges: that it was short-sighted because it was based on illusions about the nature of the government which was the aggressor at that time, and that it was shameful because it sacrificed the freedom of one country in the interests of the security of others. Neither of those accusations can be brought against the policy I have outlined. It is not appeasement. It is an attempt through diplomacy to reach a *modus vivendi* with the Asian Communist world. The United Nations Commander in Korea himself has remitted to diplomacy the task of deciding what to do in Korea in this new situation created by Chinese intervention. It is the function of diplomacy to seek accommodation which can be the basis for stable relations between differing countries and systems. We have agreed in the past that some such accommodation with the Soviet Union and its satellites is necessary. In the present circumstances, I believe it is our duty to make every effort to reach such a settlement.

But we must not allow this process—or the situation which makes it necessary—to weaken our resolve or interfere with our plan to strengthen our defences. Above all, we must not allow it to weaken the unity, or the friendly co-operation of those countries in the free world who are now working together so closely for the good purpose of establishing conditions of stability and peace in the world.

Our task will be complicated by the necessity of keeping in mind both political and military considerations. Both, for instance, must be present in any consideration of the possible use of the atomic bomb. From the strictly legal point of view, the atomic bomb is merely another weapon, and can be used like any other weapon. The supreme crime is not the use of a particular weapon, but committing an aggression which makes the use of any weapon necessary.

The political instinct of people throughout the world, however, has insisted—and I think rightly—that the atomic bomb is different from other weapons. Not only is its destructive power far greater than that of any other weapon, but it was created as a result of the deepest penetration that man has yet made into the fundamental secrets of Nature, and if used widely enough, might destroy all life on this planet. Whether or not to use a weapon of that kind should surely not be decided by the application of the same criteria applicable to other weapons, or by unilateral decision, no matter what the technical and legal position may be. At a time of military reverses, when soldiers are trapped and encircled and are dying desperately, there will naturally be a strong temptation to sanction the use of the atomic bomb. Anyone considering such authorization, however, must remember that the fate of the whole world may depend on the decision. The atomic bomb is universally regarded as the ultimate weapon. It should be treated as such.

This is a time of desperately hard decisions. It is also a time which will demand greater sacrifices than we in Canada have ever before been asked to make; and without much of the stimulation and excitement and feeling of survival or extinction that accompanies a shooting war.

It may be that in the days ahead the process of negotiation which I have suggested will become impossible or will be tried and fail. Then those who use force will have to be met by all the force we can muster in the free world. Until that time, however, we must guard freedom by wisdom, as well as by arms.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS*

(This article covers the work of the General Assembly from November 1 to November 30).

Appointment of the Secretary-General

Mr. Trygve Lie was appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations on February 1, 1946 for a five-year term. It was therefore necessary for the Security Council to attempt to reach agreement upon a recommendation to the Fifth Session of the General Assembly either to continue Mr. Lie in office or to appoint a successor.

After several closed meetings, the Security Council reached complete deadlock, with the U.S.S.R. vetoing the re-appointment of Mr. Lie and the United States threatening to use the veto to prevent the appointment of any other candidate. Since it was the Assembly that had originally set Mr. Lie's term of office, it was decided to refer the matter to it, on the ground that it had the right to amend its own resolution on the subject. After a bitter debate, during which the Soviet Delegate stated that his Government would not recognize or deal with Mr. Lie if he were reappointed, the Assembly passed a joint resolution sponsored by fifteen countries, which extended Mr. Lie's term of office as Secretary-General for three years.

Soviet Proposal

The annual Soviet attempt to make the most of a "peace" debate in the General Assembly was manifested at the present session in the item entitled "Soviet proposal for the removal of the threat of a new war". The draft resolution which embodied this proposal was virtually a repetition of similar proposals introduced by the U.S.S.R. in 1948 and 1949. This year, however, the so-called "Stockholm peace appeal" was used as the theme of the Soviet case. The majority of member states had long since recognized the motives underlying proposals of this kind, and showed their distrust of these motives by rejecting the Soviet proposal by a very heavy majority.

The answer of the non-Cominform states to the Soviet proposals was contained in a resolution entitled "peace through deeds" which, when submitted to the Assembly, won a majority of 50 to 5 with 1 abstention. Discussion on the resolution resembled the debate on the "essentials of peace" which had occupied the Fourth Session of the Assembly. Once again representatives of the Western powers criticized the patent artificiality of the Soviet position. Mr. Pearson, in his statement to the Committee, challenged the Soviet Union to clarify further its position with regard to the control and inspection of atomic energy installations and facilities. His appeal went unanswered. Mr. Pearson also suggested two simple steps which the Cominform states might take to remove fears about Soviet foreign policy. First, the U.S.S.R. should abandon its boycott of the constructive work of the Specialized Agencies and should assume its share of the burden of assistance to under-developed countries. Secondly, it should cease isolating "its people, its culture, its progress" from contact with the outside world.

Yugoslav Proposals

During the second week of November the Political Committee considered two items which had been introduced by the Yugoslav Delegation. The first of these proposals, entitled "duties of states in the event of the outbreak of hostilities", was generally regarded as a reflection of the fears felt by Yugoslavia at the possibility of aggression by one of its Soviet satellite neighbours. The most significant provisions of this proposal were: that within twenty-four hours after an outbreak of aggression

* A separate article dealing with the Korean situation, and with discussions of Korean affairs in the General Assembly and Security Council, is on pp. 426-433.

each party should announce its willingness to cease fire and withdraw its armed forces; that each party should, at midnight on the day of such an announcement, put the cease-fire order and withdrawal into effect; and that any state failing to abide by these provisions should be considered the aggressor.

The submission of this resolution confronted the Committee with a difficult problem. While delegations were reluctant to oppose a resolution designed to strengthen the security machinery of the United Nations, serious misgivings were expressed with regard to the provisions of the Yugoslav draft. In the first place, it was generally considered that in its original form the resolution might work to the disadvantage of a victim of armed attack. Moreover, the consensus of the majority was that no definition of an aggressor should be attempted without the fullest possible examination of all its implications.

The agreement of the Yugoslav Delegation was in due course obtained to a modified version of its own resolution. The final text avoids the issue of defining aggression and contains provisions so phrased as not to work to the disadvantage of a state which complies with them. A clear reference is made to the rights of self-defence recognized by the Charter; states engaged in hostilities are to announce, within twenty-four hours after the outbreak of armed conflict, their readiness for a simultaneous cease fire on terms agreed by the parties or under conditions laid down by the United Nations; and procedures are established to enable the Assembly's Peace Observation Commission to make an immediate investigation.

A Soviet proposal for defining aggression, which was based on a somewhat similar suggestion advanced by Mr. Litvinov seventeen years ago, was referred to the International Law Commission.

The second Yugoslav item—that a permanent commission of good offices should be set up as a means of mediating in international disputes—was referred to the Interim Committee as part of that body's study of United Nations conciliation machinery.

Spain

The question of the relations of member states and the Specialized Agencies with Spain was placed on the agenda of the current session of the Assembly on the initiative of the Dominican Republic. A number of draft resolutions were also submitted by other Latin-American states. When the question was referred to the Ad Hoc Political Committee for consideration on October 27, the previous draft resolutions were revised and consolidated into a single draft resolution which was jointly sponsored by eight Latin American states.

The eight-power joint resolution emphasized in its preamble that the accreditation of heads of diplomatic missions does not imply any judgment upon the internal policy of the receiving government, and that Specialized Agencies of the United Nations should be free to decide whether the participation of Spain in their activities is desirable inasmuch as the Agencies themselves are technical and largely non-political in character. The joint resolution thereupon proposed to revoke two recommendations contained in the Assembly's resolution of December 12, 1946 — one recommending the withdrawal of ambassadors and ministers from Madrid and the other debarring Spain from membership in the Specialized Agencies connected with the United Nations.

Debate on the eight-power resolution concluded on October 31, after a majority of countries, including Canada, had made statements in support of it. The vote in the Ad Hoc Political Committee on the draft resolution, which included a minor amendment introduced by the Netherlands delegation, was 37 in favour, 10 against and 12 abstentions.

On November 4, the amended resolution came up before the Assembly and was adopted by a vote of 38 in favour (including Canada), 10 against and 12 abstentions. The effect of the resolution is that United Nations member states are now free to send ambassador and ministers to Madrid if they so desire; and Spanish participation in the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations is now permissible and a matter for decision by each such Agency.

Greece

The Greek question, which first came before the United Nations in 1946, was again the subject of a debate in the Political Committee from November 10-15 when the main topics of discussion were the report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB) and the question of the repatriation of the children abducted from Greece in 1948. During the first part of the debate the Soviet bloc made an attempt to introduce a discussion of alleged United Kingdom and United States "intervention" in Greece and of alleged "terrorist activities" by the Greek Government. The Committee did not, however, take up these issues and rejected a Soviet draft resolution approval of which would have involved endorsing the Soviet bloc's contentions. Over the opposition of the Soviet bloc it continued to strive for a solution along lines laid down during previous sessions of the Assembly by approving a draft resolution submitted by Greece calling on the states concerned to repatriate all those members of the Greek armed forces detained in their territories who desired repatriation, and a joint Australian, French, Pakistani, United Kingdom and United States draft resolution approving the report of UNSCOB and continuing this body in being until the Sixth Session of the General Assembly, unless before that time UNSCOB recommended its own dissolution to the Interim Committee.

There was less acrimony during the second part of the debate which was devoted to the discussion of a joint Australian, Danish, French and Netherlands draft resolution urging all states harbouring Greek children to make arrangements for their early return to their parents and establishing a joint committee, composed of the representatives of Peru, Philippines and Sweden, to assist in this. Although a Soviet attempt to secure the deletion of certain provisions which it considered offensive or unnecessary was unsuccessful, the Soviet bloc merely abstained from voting on the unamended joint resolution which was, in consequence, adopted by the Committee without any negative votes.

Treatment of People of Indian Origin in South Africa

On November 14, the Ad Hoc Political Committee resumed discussion of the complaint originally lodged by India in 1946 and considered at the sessions of the Assembly in the three following years. As in previous debates on this subject, the South African Delegation invoked Article 2 (7) of the Charter to support their contention that the question was beyond the competence of the United Nations. On this point, however, only two delegations (Australia and Greece) supported the South African stand when the matter was put to a vote; a majority of 35 voted that the United Nations was competent; 17 delegations (including Canada) abstained.

At the beginning of the debate, a resolution was submitted by the delegations of Burma, India, Indonesia and Iraq, condemning the South African Government's "group areas act", which, the sponsors maintained, contravened the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. Subsequently, the delegations of Bolivia, Brazil, Denmark, Norway and Sweden introduced a more moderately worded resolution which, with certain amendments, was adopted by a vote of 26 in favour, 6 against, with 24 abstentions (Canada abstaining).

This amended five-power resolution recommended that the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa revert to round-table discussion in accordance with



—United Nations

NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE GROUP VISITS UNITED NATIONS

A group of students of the National Defence College, headed by Lt. Gen. G. G. Simmons, right, visited the temporary headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success and attended a series of round table conferences by delegates and top-ranking members of the Secretariat, including Colonel A. G. Katzin, centre, Personal Representative in Korea of the United Nations Secretary-General, and Mr. R. H. R. Parminter, left, of the United Nations Field Service.

an earlier resolution of the Assembly. It also recommended that, in the event of failure of the governments concerned to hold a round-table conference before April 1, 1951, or to reach agreement within a reasonable time, a commission of three members should be established for the purpose of assisting the parties in carrying through appropriate negotiations. One member of this commission would be nominated by the Government of South Africa, another by the Governments of India and Pakistan and the third by the two so nominated, or in default of agreement between these two in a reasonable time, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The resolution also called upon the disputing governments to refrain from taking any steps which would prejudice the success of their negotiations; in particular, the implementation or enforcement by the South African Government of the "group areas act". Finally, the resolution provided that the item under discussion would be included in the agenda of the the net regular session of the Assembly.

The Canadian Delegation abstained from voting on the five-power resolution because, although it favoured the original draft recommending the holding of a round-table conference, it considered certain of the subsequent amendments undesirable.

Libya

In the November issue of *External Affairs* an account was given of the discussion on Libya in the Ad Hoc Political Committee. With a slight amendment of the section relating to technical assistance, the draft resolution prepared by this Com-

mittee was adopted without opposition on November 17 at a plenary meeting of the Assembly. France and the Soviet bloc abstained. The French Delegate feared that the dates set for creation of a provisional government and for achievement of Libyan independence were impractical but he indicated that his government would co-operate in carrying out the Assembly's recommendations.

Egypt and certain Asian members made a last-minute attempt to have the Libyan national assembly changed from an appointive to an elective body, with Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan represented according to their populations. The Assembly rejected this proposal. The Libyan constitution will thus be framed by a body in which the three provinces are equally represented, and the government is therefore likely to be based on the federal principle. The United Nations Commissioner has undertaken to recommend, however, that the constitution should be regarded as provisional until ratified by a popularly elected Libyan parliament.

Eritrea

The report of the Commission for Eritrea, appointed by the Assembly a year ago to facilitate a decision on how to dispose of the territory, was considered by the Interim Committee of the Assembly during the summer and came before the Ad Hoc Political Committee in November. The Commission did not present a unanimous report. Two members favoured independence for Eritrea as a separate state, two favoured federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia, and the fifth suggested union with Ethiopia of the provinces where unionist sentiment predominates, the remainder of the territory being allowed time to choose between union with Ethiopia and union with the Sudan. On November 25 the Ad Hoc Political Committee decided to recommend to the Assembly that Eritrea should be federated with Ethiopia on the basis of a plan to which Ethiopia and Italy have now consented, which was largely worked out last summer by members of the Assembly's Interim Committee. Canada was one of the 14 states jointly sponsoring the recommendation.

The Committee recommended a federal act establishing Eritrea as an autonomous unit, federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. Eritrea would exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers in the field of domestic affairs and would have equal representation with Ethiopia in an imperial federal council. Human rights and fundamental liberties would be assured to all residents of Eritrea. A United Nations commissioner would help with the drafting of the Eritrean constitution, and the transfer of powers from the United Kingdom administration would take place as soon as the Eritrean constitution and the federal act entered into effect.

Suggestions rejected by the Committee during the course of its deliberations were: a U.S.S.R. proposal calling for immediate independence for Eritrea; a Polish proposal to give Eritrea independence after three years of administration by a commission of six members; a proposal of Pakistan that Eritrea should be set up as a separate, independent state by a process similar to that employed in Libya, and an Iraqi proposal, which had a good deal of support, that an Eritrean national assembly should itself decide by July 1, 1951, whether the territory should enter into federal union with Ethiopia or be established as a separate independent state.

Secretary-General's Twenty-Year Peace Programme

In accordance with a decision taken in the early part of the present session, the Assembly debated the Secretary-General's ten point peace programme without referring it to committee for prior consideration. From the quality of the debate it was evident that the majority of delegations were not prepared to engage in a detailed and constructive discussion of the various points which the Secretary-General had put forward in his memorandum of June 6, 1950.

Canada joined with eight other delegations in sponsoring a resolution which commended the Secretary-General on his initiative in drawing up the ten point programme, asked the main organs of the United Nations to study the points falling within their respective fields of responsibility, and requested them to report back on the results of such consideration to the Sixth Session of the Assembly.

The Soviet bloc seized this opportunity to make propaganda capital of the Secretary-General's proposals. The Soviet Representative, Mr. Malik, went so far as to accuse the Secretary-General of having obtained the State Department's advance agreement to the text before it was circulated to member governments. He was promptly challenged on this point by the Secretary-General himself, who vigorously refuted the charge. At another point in the debate, Mr. Vishinsky said that the Soviet Union could accept only one of the ten points in the peace programme, that calling for periodic high-level meetings of the Security Council. He stipulated, however, that the participation of the Chinese Communist Government would be an indispensable pre-condition of any such meetings.

Although the U.S.S.R. tabled a counter-resolution embodying a number of familiar propaganda points, the Assembly decisively rejected it, and adopted the resolution which had previously been advanced in support of the Secretary-General's programme.

Human Rights

After devoting more than three weeks to a discussion of the draft international covenant on human rights, the Social Committee adopted a lengthy resolution containing certain directives for the guidance of the Commission on Human Rights in revising the draft covenant. The more important directives provide for the inclusion of economic and social rights; the redrafting in more precise terms of the present articles; the inclusion of additional civil rights, particularly those related to suffrage, participation in government, the use of the language of a minority, and asylum; the study of a federal state article and the preparation of recommendations aimed at meeting the constitutional problems of federal states and at the same time securing the maximum extension of the covenant to the constituent units of federal states; and the inclusion, either in the draft covenant or in separate protocols, of provisions for the receipt and examination of petitions from individuals and organizations with respect to alleged violations of the covenant.

Freedom of Information

The Social Committee also adopted a series of resolutions on the subject of freedom of information. One of these calls upon member states to refrain from jamming radio broadcasts. Another provides for the establishment of a fifteen-member committee to prepare and submit a draft covenant on freedom of information to the Economic and Social Council at its Thirteenth Session in the summer of 1951.

Report of the Trusteeship Council

The debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council was continued in the Trusteeship Committee during the first two weeks of November. The following seven resolutions concerning the Trusteeship Council were passed:

- (a) four resolutions, grouped under the general heading of "procedure of the Trusteeship Council", including resolutions on the structure of the report and general procedure of the Trusteeship Council, on the organization of visiting missions to trust territories, and on the examination of petitions, including anonymous petitions;

- (b) a resolution concerning "comprehensive long-range plans" for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories;
- (c) a resolution concerning the problem of the Ewe people in French and British Togoland, emphasizing "the necessity of conducting elections for a consultative commission in a democratic manner, that will ensure the true representation of the people";
- (d) a resolution recommending the complete abolition of corporal punishment in trust territories.

Italian Somaliland

The second item on the agenda of the Trusteeship Committee was a draft trusteeship agreement for Somaliland. A year ago, as recorded in *External Affairs* for December 1949, the Assembly recommended that Italian Somaliland should become an independent state after ten years under the United Nations trusteeship system. On January 27 of the present year the Trusteeship Council completed the negotiation with Italy of a trusteeship agreement for the territory and on April 1 Italy took over the administration of the territory on a provisional basis.

On November 16 the Trusteeship Committee voted in favour of recommending to the Assembly that the draft trusteeship agreement should be formally approved. The Committee called attention to a special declaration of the Italian Representative concerning the spirit in which his government would administer the territory.

The Ethiopian delegate argued that there was no proper trusteeship "agreement" before the committee for its consideration since Ethiopia, as a "state directly concerned" within the meaning of Article 79 of the Charter, had not concurred in the draft. But since the Trusteeship Council had conformed with the request made in the Assembly resolution of November 21, 1949 that the agreement should be negotiated with Italy, the majority of the committee members rejected Ethiopia's contention. Ethiopia reserved the right to move in the Assembly that the International Court of Justice should be asked for advisory opinions on several questions relating to the interpretation of Article 79 of the Charter which have not been settled yet and which have caused difficulty in connection with all the trust territories in Africa.

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

The third item on the agenda of the Trusteeship Committee was "information from non-self-governing territories". The Committee had before it a report from the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73(e) of the Charter, and a special report on education prepared in accordance with a resolution of the Fourth Session of the Assembly.

With the exception of the usual violent diatribes from delegates of the Soviet bloc, the tone of the general debate on this item was mild in comparison with the debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council. Nevertheless, a number of delegates urged the administering authorities to volunteer information on political developments in the non-self-governing territories under their control, since it was difficult to consider the economic and social life of the people without at the same time considering their political life. The use of the local vernacular in education was advocated by several delegates. Others, however, thought that it was more important to ensure that native populations had access to world culture and civilization than to protect what was, in many cases, a negligible cultural heritage. There was general approval for the suggestion contained in the report of the Special Committee, that economic problems be the particular topic for consideration by the Special Committee next year.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Since the end of the American War of Independence in 1782, the 5,527 mile boundary between Canada and the United States, including Alaska, has been the subject of no less than seventeen agreements, two arbitrations, and other negotiations which were never concluded. The Treaty of Peace ending the American War of Independence in 1783 defined the boundary from the Atlantic Ocean to the Lake of the Woods; the Convention of London in 1818 extended it westerly along the 49th parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and the Oregon Treaty of 1846 continued it along the 49th parallel and through the channels separating Vancouver Island from the mainland.

The commissions appointed under the provisions of the foregoing treaties and the treaties negotiated to amend them, notably the Jay Treaty in 1794, the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, the Ashburton-Webster Treaty of 1842, the Washington Treaty of 1871 and the convention signed in 1892, surveyed and marked the greater part of the boundary; but the various commissioners found themselves unable to agree upon the location on the ground of a number of long boundary courses as defined in the treaties. Furthermore, through the deterioration and loss of boundary monuments it was found necessary to re-survey and re-mark the boundary along the 45th parallel between New York and Vermont and Quebec in 1902 and 1906, and along the 49th parallel in 1902 and 1903. This was done concurrently by the two governments. As a consequence of this unsatisfactory state of affairs, a treaty was signed in 1908 "for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

Canada-Alaska Boundary

This treaty, however, contained no provisions relating to the boundary between Canada and Alaska, since a commission had already been appointed to delimit it. The boundary between Canada and Alaska had been defined in the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825 and this definition was repeated in the Treaty of 1867, whereby the United States acquired Alaska from Russia. The section along the 141st meridian to the Arctic Ocean, except the location of its southern extremity, was uncontroversial. However, the boundary of southeast Alaska, as set forth in the treaty, proved to be open to several interpretations. Even after a joint exploratory survey had been made of the area adjacent to the boundary, certain questions arose concerning the true meaning of some of the clauses of the treaty. These questions were settled under the provisions of the Convention of 1903 by the award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal. In 1904 the governments of Great Britain and the United States each designated a representative on a delimiting commission for southeast Alaska and in 1906 a Convention was concluded to define the location of the southern extremity of that portion of the boundary formed by the 141st meridian. Once this had been done, the same two representatives were appointed as commissioners to survey and mark the boundary along the 141st meridian.

Survey of Boundary Authorized

As a consequence of the Treaty of 1908 these commissioners were also appointed to complete the survey and demarcation of the entire Canada-United States boundary, with the exception of the section through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes and their connecting waterways. Under the treaty this section was to be surveyed and marked by the International Waterways Commission, which had been organized in 1905 to investigate and report on the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the International Boundary Line.

Eastern Extremity Extended

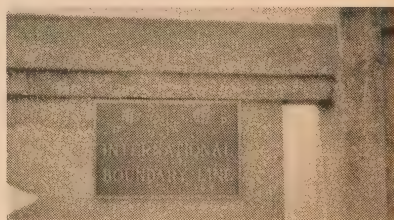
In 1910 another treaty was negotiated by which the course of the boundary between Canada and the United States was extended from a point near Treat Island in Passamoquoddy Bay to the middle of Grand Manan Channel.

By this time the International Boundary Line was substantially as we know it today, divided into eight sections:

1. The Atlantic Ocean to the source of the St. Croix River.
2. The source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River.
3. The St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes.
4. Lake Superior to Lake of the Woods.
5. Lake of the Woods to the Strait of Georgia.
6. The Straits of Georgia, Haro and Juan de Fuca to the Pacific Ocean.
7. Dixon Entrance to Mount St. Elias.
8. Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean.

Boundary Maintenance Needed

However, under the treaties mentioned earlier no provisions had been made for the future maintenance of the boundary line after the surveys and demarcation required by the treaties had been completed. During the course of these surveys several minor adjustments of the line were found to be necessary. In 1915 the International Waterways Commission had been disbanded, its duty of boundary demarcation through the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and their connecting waterways having been completed. In the years that followed it became apparent that on this section of the boundary several monuments required moving or repairing. Furthermore, bridges were being built across the connecting waterways on which the boundary crossings were not marked and a new growth of timber had filled in a great deal of the boundary vista. This need for maintaining an effective boundary led to the negotiation of a new treaty in 1925.



BOUNDARY MARKINGS

"A well cleared vista is an essential part of the demarcation of the boundary line through wooded areas." Left, the Stikine River Valley, on the British Columbia-Alaska boundary. Above, a standard bronze boundary tablet used on international bridges and tunnels to mark the boundary.

Treaty of 1925

Under the provisions of this treaty the course of the boundary line was extended eastward in Grand Manan Channel to a point three miles from the Canadian and United States coasts, and the courses between monuments on the 49th parallel were made straight lines instead of curved lines following the parallel of latitude.

In addition, the commissioners appointed under the Treaty of 1908 were empowered to "inspect the various sections of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada at such times as they shall deem necessary; to repair all damaged monuments and buoys; to relocate and rebuild monuments which have been destroyed; to keep the boundary vistas open, to move boundary monuments to new sites and establish such additional monuments and buoys as they shall deem desirable; to maintain at all times an effective boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, as defined by the present treaty and treaties heretofore concluded, or hereafter to be concluded; and to determine the location of any point of the boundary line which may become necessary in the settlement of any question that may arise between the two governments." The commissioners were also directed to "submit to their respective governments from time to time, at least once in every calendar year, a joint report containing a statement of inspections made, the monuments and buoys repaired, relocated, rebuilt, moved and established, and submit with their reports, plats and tables certified and signed by the commissioners, giving the locations and geodetic positions of all monuments moved and all additional monuments established within the year, and such other information as may be necessary to keep the boundary maps and records accurately revised." While these reports are not published, an account of the work done is contained in the yearly reports of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

Organization and Work of International Boundary Commission

The International Boundary Commission, as the commissioners and their staffs are known, is divided into two sections, one for Canada and one for the United States. Each section has its own engineers, draftsmen and stenographers. Expenditures for maintenance are shared equally between the two countries, but each country pays the salaries of its own commissioner and his staff.

In order to maintain the boundary in a state of effective demarcation, the Commission periodically inspects the various sections and has an annual programme for the repair of boundary monuments, the removal of monuments to new sites where necessary, the erection and location of additional monuments, usually where new highways cross the border, the location and marking of the boundary on international bridges and in international tunnels, new surveys and the revision of boundary maps, and the reclearing of the boundary vista through forested areas. Vista reclearing is required from about once in four or five years on the Pacific coast, where the growth is rapid, to about once in eight or ten years in the east. Furthermore, the Commission maintains range lights on steel towers to indicate the boundary for long distances on the Pacific coast and lighted buoys in the fishing grounds of Lake Erie. It is of interest to note that the land sections are marked by 5,463 monuments, that a skyline vista 20 feet in width is cut through 1,353 miles of wooded areas, and that there are an additional 2,522 reference monuments for determining the boundary through the waterways sections.

A description of the maintenance operations during 1950 will illustrate the type of work which the Commission is called upon to perform annually. During the past summer maintenance work was done on the St. Francis River and the Southwest Line between Quebec and Maine by parties of the Canadian section of the Commission,

and on the Highlands between Quebec and Maine and the North Line between New Brunswick and Maine by parties of the United States section. On the Highlands, the Southwest Line and the North Line, maintenance operations consisted of the inspection, repair and replacement of boundary monuments and the reclearing and widening of the boundary vista, to make it clearly discernible from the air. On the St. Francis River, in addition to the inspection, repair and replacement of boundary reference monuments, it was found necessary to re-survey a great part of the river. In 1949 information had been requested from the Commission regarding the ownership of several islands in the river. No such islands were shown on the Commission maps of 1902-03, but inspection of aerial photographs taken in 1948 revealed that in a number of places the river had changed its course and that, in fact, such islands actually did exist. Consequently the river was re-surveyed and, to show the boundary as it is according to treaty, monuments were placed at the boundary turning points in the old channels.

In addition to maintenance work and the annual report required for submission to the two governments by the Treaty of 1925, the Commission furnishes technical and other information relative to the International Boundary to a number of departments and bureaux of the two governments, to the governments of the provinces and states along the boundary, to various public utility and other corporations, and to the general public.

While the delimiting of the boundary line between the United States and Canada is to all intents and purposes completed, the maintenance of an effective boundary renders indispensable the constant supervision provided by the International Boundary Commission.



MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR THE NETHERLANDS

—National Defence

Armament and equipment for one division have been made available by Canada to the Netherlands Government as North Atlantic mutual aid. Above, Mr. W. Fockema-Andrae, the Netherlands Secretary of State for War and Mr. A. H. J. Lovink, the Netherlands Ambassador to Canada, accompanied Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence examine some of the equipment at No. 25 Ordnance Depot near Montreal. Left to right: Mr. A. H. J. Lovink; Mr. W. Fockema-Andrae; Mr. Claxton; Col. E. D. Sherwood, Commandant, 25 Central Ordnance Depot; and Col. G. R. Reinderhoff, Military and Air Attaché, Netherlands Embassy.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Mr. E. H. Norman was posted from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan to Ottawa, effective October 21, 1950.

Mr. A. R. Menzies was posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan, effective November 18, 1950.

The following officers were appointed to the Department of External Affairs: Mr. Edmond Alain Chartier Joly de Lotbinière (November 1, 1950); Mr. David Robb Taylor (November 3, 1950).

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CANADA

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency César Montero de Bustamante, Minister of Uruguay, left Ottawa on November 6, for Uruguay. Mr. Luis A. Soto, First Secretary at the Legation, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The Honourable S. K. Kirpalani, High Commissioner for India, left Ottawa on November 22 to return to India. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. P. K. Banerjee, Second Secretary, is in charge of the Mission.

His Excellency Constantine Sakellaropoulos, Ambassador of Greece, left Ottawa on December 1 to return to Greece. Pending the arrival of his successor, Mr. Stefanos Rockanas, Secretary, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The address of the Legation of Uruguay is now: 36 Marlborough Avenue, Tel.: 4-1879.

New Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Clarkin, Assistant Army Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, November 10.

Mr. Alois Mohyla, Second Secretary, Legation of Czechoslovakia, November 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Reinderhoff, Military Attaché, Embassy of the Netherlands also appointed Air Attaché, November 13.

Mr. Leonid Abramov, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, November 16.

Mr. Branko Cabrilo, Attaché, Legation of Yugoslavia, November 18.

Departures

Mr. Carlos Croharé, Second Secretary, Embassy of Chile, end of November.

CONSULAR

Definitive recognition was granted to:

Miss Virginia Ellis as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, November 25.

Mr. Ralph G. Saucedo as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Niagara Falls, November 25.

Mr. J. Varekamp as Consul of the Netherlands at Montreal, November 28.

Provisional recognition was granted to:

Mr. Muktar Mokaish as Consul General of Lebanon at Ottawa, November 9.

Mr. Moshe Yuval as Consul of Israel at Montreal, November 9. Mr. Yuval will act as Consul-in-Charge of the Consulate General.

Mr. Eugene H. Johnson as Consul of the United States of America at Regina, November 17.

Mr. James R. Riddle as Consul of the United States of America at St. John's, Newfoundland, November 21. He was previously Consul at Regina.

Miss M. Louise Schaffner as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, November 22.

Mr. Domingo Barros Parada as Consul General of Chile at Montreal, November 27.

Mr. Gustaf Hilding Lundh as Vice-Consul of Sweden at Montreal, November 28.

Mr. Gordon R. Firth, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, November 29.

Departures

Mr. Juan Manuel Castro-Rial, Consul of Spain at Montreal, October 16.

Mr. Foster H. Kreis, Consul of the United States of America at Edmonton, October 23.

Mr. Reginald P. Mitchell, Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, October 24.

Mr. Carlos Calzadilla G., Honorary Consul General of Panama at Vancouver, October 26.

Mr. Hugh Plaxton, Honorary Consul of Venezuela at Toronto, October 27.

Mr. Leon G. Dorros, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, October 30.

Mr. Nadim Dimechkié, Consul General of Lebanon at Ottawa, early in November.

Mr. Frederick J. Lindow, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, end of November.

Mr. L. G. Vieira de Campos de Carvalho,

Consul General of Portugal at Montreal left on November 9, for a visit to Europe. During his absence, Dr. E. Dubeau, Honorary Consul, is in charge of the Consulate General.

Mr. Alberto Rodriguez Leon, Consul of Cuba at Halifax, left on November 9 for a holiday in Cuba. During his absence, Mr. Antonio Rosell Carbonell, Consul of Cuba at Montreal, is in charge of the Consulate.

Mr. Philippe Cantave, Consul General of Haiti at Ottawa, left on November 29 for a holiday in Haiti. During his absence, Mr. Ernesto C. Martiin, Consul of Haiti at Montreal, will be in charge of the Consulate General.

The address of the Consulate of France at St. John's, Newfoundland, is now: 73 Monkstown Road, Tel.: 2878.

VISITS OF OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The Right Honourable Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Defence of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa, November 3-6.

His Excellency W. H. Fockema-Andrae, Secretary of State for War of the Netherlands, visited Ottawa, November 3-6.

General Charles Lechères, Chief of Staff, French Air Force, visited Ottawa, November 4-6.

Lieutenant-General Bjarne Oen, Chief of Staff, Royal Norwegian Air Force, visited Ottawa, November 4-6.

His Excellency Jules Moch, Minister of National Defence of France, visited Ottawa, November 7-9.

Engineer-General O. P. Salmon, Chief of Armament Production of France, visited Ottawa, November 7-9.

General H. J. Kruls, Chief of Staff of The Netherlands, visited Ottawa, November 7-10.

The Lord Ogmores, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa, November 8-10.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

(This is a list of International Conferences at which Canada was represented during November 1950, and of those at which it may be represented in the future; earlier Conferences may be found in the previous issues of "External Affairs".)

CONTINUING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(Now published annually; next date of publication of complete list of Continuing Boards and Commissions January, 1951. See "External Affairs" May 1950, page 191, for a complete list of these.)

CURRENT CONFERENCES

1. *Second Session of the Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference.* Washington—September 6-November 15. Chairman of Conference. Cmdr. C. P. Edwards, Department of Transport; Chairman of Delegation: G. C. W. Browne, Department of Transport; W. B. Smith, W. A. Caton and G. Mather, Department of Transport; D. Manson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; G. E. Cox, Canadian Embassy, Washington; Advisers: W. G. Richardson and R. Santo, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;

Observers: J. W. Bain and G. C. Chandler, Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

2. *Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.* New York—September 19-December. Representative: L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Chairman: H. Lapointe, Minister of Veterans' Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Senator J. G. Turgeon; J. Dickey, M.P.; J. Lesage, M.P.; Alternates: A. D. P. Heeney, Under-Secretary of State for

- External Affairs; C. Fraser Elliott, Canadian Ambassador to Chile; R. G. Riddell, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; C. S. A. Ritchie, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (1st part of Assembly); L. Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (2nd part of Assembly); Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare; Parliamentary Advisers: M. J. Coldwell, M.P.; J. Decore, M.P.; G. Graydon, M.P.; G. F. Higgins, M.P.; S. Low, M.P.; V. Quelch, M.P.; Advisers: Appropriate Advisers from the Department of External Affairs and other Government Departments will be appointed to the Delegation at such time and for such period as their services are required.
3. *Multilateral Tariff Negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Torquay, England—September 28–November. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, Chairman; H. B. McKinnon, Canadian Tariff Board, Deputy Chairman; J. J. Deutsch, W. J. Callaghan and S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; L. Couillard, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Paris; Dr. C. M. Isbister, A. L. Neal, B. G. Barrow, H. V. Jarrett and J. P. C. Gauthier, Department of Trade and Commerce; Dr. A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs, Secretary.
 4. *Sixth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain*. Madrid—October 12–November 11. W. J. Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster General; J. L. A. Gagnon and H. N. Pearl, Post Office Department.
 5. *Eleventh Session of ECOSOC (Special Meeting on Korean Relief)*. New York—October 14–November. Representative: J. Dickey, M.P.; Alternate: R. G. Riddell, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Advisers: J. H. Cleveland, Canadian Consul, New York; A. R. Crépault, United Nations Permanent Delegation, New York; S. Pollock, Department of Finance.
 6. *Committee of Experts of UNESCO re Universal Copyright Union*. Washington—October 23–November 4. W. P. J. O'Meara, Assistant Under-Secretary of State of Canada.
 7. *Third Session of the Petroleum Committee of ILO*. Geneva—October 24–November 4. C. T. Richard, M.P.; R. H. Hooper, Department of Labour; A. G. Cockrill, British American Oil Company, Ltd.; W. Yalden-Thomson, Imperial Oil Ltd.; G. Fisher, Oil Workers' International Union; Marcel Franck, International Chemical Workers' Union.
 8. *Tenth Session of the Council of FAO*. Washington—October 25–November 14. Delegate: Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Alternate: W. C. Hopper, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
 9. *Inter-Governmental Tin Conference*. Geneva—October 25–November 21. Head of Delegation: Dr. G. C. Monture, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys; Delegates: Y. Lamontagne and T. M. Burns, Canadian Legation, Berne; V. L. Chapin, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
 10. *Seventh Session of the Economic Commission for Europe Timber Committee*. Geneva—October 30–November 2. Y. Lamontagne, Canadian Legation, Berne. (Observer).
 11. *Fifth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Torquay, England—November 2. L. D. Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, Chairman; H. B. McKinnon, Canadian Tariff Board, Deputy Chairman; J. J. Deutsch, W. J. Callaghan and S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; L. Couillard, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Paris; Dr. C. M. Isbister, A. L. Neal, B. G. Barrow, H. V. Jarrett and J. P. C. Gauthier, Department of Trade and Commerce; Dr. A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs, Secretary.
 12. *Twenty-Fourth Session of Executive Board of UNESCO*. Paris—November 2–10. Dr. V. Doré, Canadian Minister to Switzerland.
 13. *Special Session of Conference of FAO*. Washington—November 3–11. Acting Head of Delegation: Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Alternate: Dr. J. G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Advisers: Dr. W. C. Hopper and Miss M. McPherson, Canadian Embassy, Washington; Dr. S. C. Hudson, Department of Agriculture; A. B. Hockin, Department of Finance.
 14. *Conference of Survey Authorities of Commonwealth Countries and the United States*. Wellington, New Zealand—November 6–8. B. W. Waugh, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
 15. *Third Inter-American Congress of Brucellosis (WHO)*. Washington—November 6–10. Dr. C. A. Mitchell, Department of Agriculture.

16. *Alaskan Science Conference*. Washington—November 9-11. R. F. Legget, National Research Council; A. E. Porsild, Department of Resources and Development; Col. G. Rowley, National Defence.
17. *Annual Convention of United States Association of Military Surgeons*. New York—November 9-11. G/C. A. A. G. Corbett, R.C.A.F.; Col. E. M. Wansbrough, Director-General of Dental Services; Maj. E. E. Andrews, Matron-in-Chief, R.C.A.M.C.
18. *113th Session of the Governing Body of ILO and Committee Meetings*. Brussels—November 13-25. Delegate: A. McNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour; Alternates: P. Goulet, Department of Labour; N. F. H. Berlis, Permanent Canadian Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.
19. *Commonwealth Parliamentary Association*. Wellington—November 13-December 10. Federal Delegates: A. W. Roebuck, K. C.; J. G. Diefenbaker, M.P.; W. Bryce, M.P.; L. R. Beaudoin, M.P.; J. W. MacNaught, M.P.; G. T. Fulford, M.P.; L. J. Raymond, Clerk of the House of Commons; Members from Provincial Legislatures.
20. *Society of Vertebrate Palaeontology and the Palaeontology Society*. Washington—November 14-18. Dr. L. S. Russell, National Museum of Canada.
21. *North Atlantic Planning Board for Ocean Shipping*. Washington—November 13-16. Chairman. L. C. Audette, Canadian Maritime Commission; Delegates: Capt. E. S. Brand, and W. J. Fisher, Canadian Maritime Commission; G. S. Hall, Department of Trade and Commerce; Lt. Cmdr. F. S. Jones, Department of National Defence; Advisers: A. McCallum, Shipping Federation of Canada; P. M. Towe, Canadian Embassy, Washington.
22. *Economic Commission for Europe. Ad Hoc Meeting of European Countries Interested in Increasing Their Trade in Certain Grains (ECOSOC)*. Geneva—November 14-23. J. C. G. Brown, Canadian Legation, Berne. (Observer); T. M. Burns, Canadian Legation, Berne (Alternate Observer).
23. *Executive Committee of International Institute of Refrigeration*. Paris—November 15-16. Col. J. H. Tremblay, Canadian Embassy, Paris.
24. *Third Session of the Textile Committee of ILO*. Lyon, France—November 28-December 9. Government Delegates: R. Trepanier, Department of Labour and H. C. Hudson, Unemployment Insurance Commission; Employers' Delegates: H. F. Irwin, Primary Textiles Institute; L. A. Lyons, Montreal Cottons, Ltd.; Workers' Delegates: R. Gosselin, Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour; L. Tessier, Textile Workers Union of America.
25. *Seventeenth National Conference on Labour Legislation*. Washington—November 29-December 1. H. Walker and W. Thomson, Department of Labour. (Observers).
26. *Fifth Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (ECOSOC)*. Lake Success—November 30-December 16. Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Department of National Health and Welfare.

FORTHCOMING

(Next date of publication of complete list of forthcoming Conferences, January, 1951. The following Conferences are in addition to those listed in recent issues of "External Affairs".)

1. *Fourth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture*. Montevideo—December 1.
2. *Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Cotton Advisory Committee*. Lahore, Pakistan—February 1, 1951.

CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable from the King's Printer, at the price indicated.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in Ottawa, November 15, 1950. Price, 25 cents.

CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS*

A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Printed Documents (no mimeographed documents noted this month):

Financial Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 1949 and Report of the Board of Auditors: document A/1256; 34 pp.; 30 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 6.

Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its first special session, its second special session, and its sixth and seventh sessions 23 July 1949-21 July 1950; document A/1306; 215 pp.; \$2.00; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 4.

Annual Report of the United Nations Commissioner in Libya—Prepared in consultation with the Council for Libya; document A/1340; 110 pp.; \$1.25; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 15.

†*Report of the United Nations Commission on Korea covering the period from 15 December 1949 to 4 September 1950;* document A/1350; 43 pp.; 40 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 16.

Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1949 to 15 July 1950; document A/1361; 69 pp.; 70 cents; General Assembly Official Records: Fifth Session, Supplement No. 2.

Economic Survey of Europe in 1949 (Prepared by the Research and Planning Division, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, 1950); document E/ECE/116/Rev. 1; May 1950; 299 pp.; \$3.00; Sales No.: 1950.II.E/1. (Department of Economic Affairs).

Resolutions of the Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council (1 June-21 July 1950); document T/794; 25 July 1950; 63 pp.; bilingual; 60 cents; Official Records of the Seventh Session of the Trusteeship Council, Supplement No. 1.

United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport held at Geneva, Switzerland, from 23 August to 19 September 1949; *Final Act and Related Documents*; 114 pp.; Sales No.: 1950.VIII.2.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

Multilateral

Final Act of the United Nations Technical Assistance Conference. Signed at Lake Success, June 14, 1950.

Union of South Africa

Exchange of Notes regarding the Temporary Suspension of the Margin of Preference on Unmanufactured Logs. Signed at Ottawa, February 22 and 24, 1950.

U.S.S.R.

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement respecting the Payment by the U.S.S.R. for Supplies Delivered by Canada in 1945-1946. Signed at Moscow, September 29, 1950.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes giving formal effect to the "Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation". Signed at Washington, October 26, 1950.

† French version not available until noted in a future issue of "External Affairs".

* Printed documents may be procured from the Canadian Sales Agent for United Nations publications, the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto; mimeographed documents can only be procured by annual subscription from the United Nations, Secretariat, Lake Success, New York. Publications and documents may be consulted at certain designated libraries listed in "External Affairs", September 1950, p. 359.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The following serial numbers are available in Canada and abroad:

- No. 50/41—Statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, made in the New York Herald Tribune Forum, on October 24, 1950.
- No. 50/42—*The United Nations: A Practical View*, an address delivered by Mr. R. G. Riddell, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, to a meeting of the United Nations Association and the Canadian Club in Toronto, on October 24, 1950.
- No. 50/43—*The Preservation of Civilization*, an address by Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, delivered at the Autumn Convocation of the University of Toronto, on October 27, 1950.
- No. 50/44—Statement on the Soviet Peace Resolution by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, made in the First (Political) Committee on October 30, 1950.
- No. 50/45—*United Action for Peace*, a statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, made in the plenary session on November 3, 1950.
- No. 50/46—Statement on the Question of Duties of States in the Event of the Outbreak of Hostilities, made in the First (Political) Committee on November 7, 1950, by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.
- No. 50/48—*A Report from Lake Success*, a statement by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, delivered to the Windsor Chamber of Commerce, and the Windsor United Nations Association, on November 15, 1950.

The following serial numbers are available abroad only:

- No. 50/47—*Réalité Canadienne de l'An 1950*, discours prononcé par M. Louis St-Laurent devant la Chambre de Commerce de Montréal, le 14 novembre, 1950.
- No. 50/48—*The Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Seaway*, an address by Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, delivered over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network on November 21, 1950.

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